

# Chase County Courier.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1888.

NUMBER 19

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 30th after the presentation of petitions and bills Senator Hoar reported the bill for a constitutional amendment in regard to the meeting of Congress. The bill to reduce letter postage to one cent was adversely reported by Senator Sawyer from the Post-office Committee. This report was the occasion of some debate and was finally placed on the calendar for discussion. Senator Plumb offered a resolution requiring the Post-office Committee to inquire into the inefficiency of the mail service in the West. Laid over. The House bill for carrying into effect the law establishing agricultural experiment stations was passed. The Education bill was then debated in adjournment. In the House a large number of bills were introduced when the States were called, among them a bill by Mr. Turner, of Kansas, for a bounty on corn, wheat and flour exported; by Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, to prevent the creation of trusts; by Mr. Blaud, of Missouri, for the further collection of silver, etc. The reply of the Public Printer to inquiries made was the occasion of a spirited debate. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Experiment bill were agreed to. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 31st after the introduction of several bills and resolutions Senator Plumb's resolution for an inquiry into the inefficiency of the mail service in the West was taken up and after debate laid over. Several bills of minor importance passed, among them to punish burglary and larceny in the Indian Territory and for a public building at Omaha; also the joint resolution to amend the Convention, making the terms of office of President, Senators and other officers terminate on April 30 instead of March 4. After further debate on the Education bill the Senate adjourned. In the House a bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Jefferson City. Committees reported. A petition representing 82,000 workmen was presented to the Committee on Pennsylvania, asking for an investigation of the Reading strike. After transacting business of no general importance the House adjourned.

In the Senate on February 1 <sup>st</sup> a little business was done beyond the offering of a few bills and reports. Pending consideration of the Educational bill the Senate went into executive session. At the expiration of the morning hour in the House the report of the Commerce Committee on Mr. Anderson's resolution to investigate the Reading strike came up. The committee having reported adversely and recommending that the matter be referred to the Inter-State Commission. The committee report was championed by Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, who made an eloquent appeal in favor of the workmen, and after a spirited discussion a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of five to investigate the whole matter of the Reading strike and report to the House by bill or otherwise. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 2d after committees reported bills and resolutions were introduced, among the latter a resolution by Senator Plumb calling for information in regard to the neglect of the military cemetery at Mount City, Kan. Senator Plumb addressed the Senate in favor of his resolution and inquired of the efficiency of the mail service in the West. The President of the Senate announced as the committee to which had been referred the President's message regarding the railroads Senators Frye, Dawes, Hisscock, Davis, Sherman, Butler and Hearst. The bill increasing the pension of the totally helpless to \$72 per month passed. Senator Keena then addressed the Senate on tariff measures, report, in reply to Senator Sherman's late speech on the President's message, and Senator Sherman responded. Adjourned until Monday. In the House, after considerable debate, the bill to prevent the transmission through the mails of any matter of cheap literature and requiring it to be transmitted as third-class matter, was passed. The most of the day was taken up in discussing the Lowry-White contested case from the Twelfth Indiana district.

In the House on the 3d Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of eleven division superintendents of the railway mail service, one in each of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted adverse reports on bills to create a court of customs and proposing a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to grant aid to the common schools of the several States. The House then proceeded to the consideration of private business and adjourned.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has issued a proclamation granting to German vessels in American ports the same rights and privileges as accorded United States vessels in German ports.

LAND COMMISSIONER HALL'S report on Texas school lands sold and leased during January, shows a marked increase in the demand for agricultural lands in Texas. Sixty thousand acres were sold to actual settlers, and 300,000 acres were leased for grazing purposes.

ACTING LAND COMMISSIONER STOCKLACHER has written a letter to the citizens of Butte, Mont., quieting their fears regarding the patenting of mineral lands to the Northern Pacific railroad.

The President has been invited to visit Jacksonville, Fla., on the 23d. He said he desired to go if his duties would permit.

The President has approved the suspension of Jesse Lee Hall from the office of agent for the Kiowa and Comanche Indians.

The rumor current recently that the President had sent the draft of the fisheries treaty with Canada to the Senate is denied by the President and Secretary Bayard.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the bill for a bridge at Burlington, Iowa, across the Mississippi.

SENATOR ALBA ROSA, Portuguese Minister to China, has been appointed Minister at Washington, to succeed Sethor Nogueira, who recently died.

The public debt statement for January showed a decrease during the month of \$1,887,331.

The President has approved last year's agriculture bill and the measure making appropriations to carry into effect the Agricultural Experiment Stations bill.

The President has approved and promulgated a revision of the Civil-Service rules, which makes several very important changes in the system of appointments upon tests of fitness applied to applicants for places in the departments at Washington and in the classified customs offices and post-offices.

#### THE EAST.

HANTLEY & GRAHAM, New York gun-makers, have bought the Remington works at Illion, N. Y., for \$150,000 at public auction.

THREE non-union shoemakers, of Rochester, N. Y., were attacked and severely beaten by strikers recently.

By the explosion of a can of blasting powder in a Polish boarding house at Galtzitz, Pa., the other night, the place was demolished and four men badly hurt. UNSUCCESSFUL attempts were made to resume work at the Reading-collieries at Mount Carmel, Pa., on the 1st.

George I. FISKE, leader in the famous anti-war in the Hudson and Mohawk valleys in 1844-45, died at New York on the 1st, aged eighty-one.

A GREAT fire occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 1st, originating in the store of Barnes, Hengener & Co., on Main street. The fire destroyed \$1,250,000 worth of property.

The jury in the famous Paine will case of New York City were unable to agree and were discharged.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, the boy pianist, was examined by Mayor Hewitt at New York on alleged statements that he was being overworked. He was in good health and spirits, and Hewitt decided that he might give four performances weekly.

The cause of the fire in the children's hospital at New York recently has been traced to one of the girls, whom the physicians think is afflicted with pyromania.

The Reading Company's colliery at North Ashland, Pa., started up on the 3d with thirty-one hands.

A RIOT took place at Shenandoah, Pa., on the 3d, the strikers attacking a number of men under escort of police who were going to work at the coal mines. Several shots were fired, one or two persons being wounded. A justice's court was wrecked by the infuriated mob.

#### THE WEST.

An epidemic of pneumonia and black measles has broken out in and about Montpelier, Ind., and the doctors are overwhelmed. The schools have been shut near Morrison, Ill., recently, by jumping from an engine. They were under a mistaken impression that a collision was about to occur when they jumped, the rebound as they struck the walls of the cut throwing them under the wheels of their own train.

The stove manufacturers in session in Cincinnati have re-elected D. M. Thomas secretary and have decided to restrict the number of patterns of stoves hereafter.

The boiler of a portable sawmill on John Bolan's farm near Barnesville, O., exploded the other day, killing two men and injuring four others.

Two miners were overcome by gas in the Germania shaft near Hurley, Wis., recently and fell to the bottom, being instantly killed.

The steamship *Belgia* arrived at San Francisco on the 2d with four cases of small-pox on board.

MURKIN is being made for Coy and Bernheimer, the convicted Indianapolis tally sheet forgers, have been made in the United States district court.

CHARLES HOAG, the man who named the village of Minneapolis, Minn., died on the 2d.

EARLY the other morning several business blocks including the post-office and *Gazette* office at Covington, O., were destroyed by fire. Half the business places in the village were burned and none of the contents were saved.

Two freight trains were wrecked near Chippewa Falls, Wis., the other night. No one was killed, but much damage was done.

The Per zinc mine near Galena, Ill., which has been idle for over a year, is to be operated again, zinc having risen in value.

HORACE G. CLEVELAND, of the firm of Cleveland, Brown & Co., one of the most widely known iron manufacturers in the West, died of typhoid fever at Cleveland, O., on the 3d.

Two saw mills at Port Blakely, opposite Seattle, W. T., and the largest on Puget sound, burned recently. The total loss was \$250,000; no insurance.

Two elderly maiden ladies named Robb were thrown out of a carriage in a runaway at Pueblo, Colo., recently. One had her neck broken and was dead in half an hour after. The other had a compound fracture of the right thigh, an arm broken and an ankle dislocated.

A CORNING mill of the Austin Powder Company, near Cleveland, O., exploded recently. One man was instantly killed.

#### THE SOUTH.

A BILL authorizing the issuance of \$300,000 of bonds by the lower levee district has passed the Mississippi Senate.

DURING the last seven years eighty-five million cotton mills, with 654,025 spindles and 15,724 looms, have been established in the South.

PROMINENT citizens of Fort Worth, Tex., have organized a paper manufacturing company with \$75,000 capital.

A COLLISION of freight trains on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railway, near Spring, Tex., recently, caused the death of three men and serious injury of two others. The damage done was extensive.

The annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was in session in Grand Rapids, on the 1st, with ex-Senator Revels presiding as Bishop pro tem.

CYRUS O. O'BRIEN, a noted Texas journalist, died recently at Houston, aged forty-eight.

The Davis sho factory, in the Virginia penitentiary at Richmond, was destroyed by fire recently. The loss amounted to \$125,000 insured.

KENTUCKY tobacco interests were reported greatly excited because of shortages in last year's requirements. Available land for new crops was rented at high prices.

#### GENERAL.

FATHER MCFADDEN, of Gwedore, Ireland, arrested for holding anti-landlord and anti-police meetings, was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Several missing members of the crew of the French steamer *Suez*, which foundered at sea recently after having been in a collision, have been rescued.

It is reported that the copper ring has captured the Chilean producers. The price of Chili bars has advanced 24.

The Irish Catholic clergy and laity have been much exercised over a remark made by the Pope that it was possible to get the Irish difficulties upon lines identical with the settlement of the difficulties between the Vatican and Prussia.

The Chicago & Alton railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent, on both preferred and common stocks.

The Swedish Government has declared against the importation of pork from the United States unless it is well salted. False rumors of hog pestilence caused the action.

NOLAN, an Irish member of Parliament has been arrested as an accessory of Calan and Harkins, the alleged dynamiters in London.

Lord Ripon and John Morley, English Home rulers, met with a cordial reception in Ireland.

The British fleet in the Pacific, so it is reported from Ottawa, Can., is to be strongly reinforced and efforts are to be made to let British sealers work their will on Alaskan waters.

FIVE arrests were made in London recently of fashionably dressed men who had attempted to swindle the Bank of England out of £30,000 upon forged or stolen bonds of the Hamilton & Northwestern railroad, of Canada.

SEVERAL crofters of the island of Lewis, Scotland, on trial for rioting, have been convicted. Some of them were sentenced to a year's imprisonment, some to nine months' and others to six months'.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 2 numbered for the United States, 247; Canada, 32; total, 279, compared with 317 the previous week, and 261 the corresponding week of last year.

TALAN and Harkins, the alleged dynamiters were convicted in London on the 3d and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

It is claimed that the action of the National Dispatch, a fast freight line, in making a \$1 37 rate from New York to Chicago, which is a cut of five cents under the differential, will lead to further war among Eastern roads.

A CHEMIST, his wife and six children were found dead in their dwelling house at Manchester, Eng., recently, having been poisoned. The supposition was that the chemist, in despair, had poisoned himself and family.

#### THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday received from the Nebraska Board of Trade a complaint against the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Nebraska, the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad Company, and the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company, alleging violation of section three of the Inter-State Commerce act, in subjecting Beatrice and its locality to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage in favor of Omaha, Lincoln and Hastings, Neb., and their localities, by charging a much higher freight rate in proportion to length of haul from Chicago and St. Louis to Beatrice than from those points to Omaha, Lincoln and Hastings.

EUPLALA, Ala., Feb. 3.—A crowd estimated at 5,000, and coming from all surrounding counties in Georgia and Alabama, gathered in Georgetown, Ga., just across the Chattahoochee, yesterday, to see Lewis Moore, a condemned murderer, hanged. He was respiced, however, at the last minute. As he was leaving the jail for the gallows a telegram from Governor Gordon, of Georgia, arrived granting the request of a petition of 100 citizens of Georgetown, sent by wire in the morning, for a respite of twenty days for an investigation into the evidence on which Moore was convicted.

Liza Randall, who killed her father, was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

COMPLAINTS have recently been made to the Internal Revenue Bureau, alleging that a number of banks along the Canadian border are circulating Canadian notes as currency. No order directing the imposition of a tax has been issued for the reason that nothing is known officially as to the truth of the complaints.

Commissioner Miller has directed that an investigation of the matter be made. It is expected that reports of the result of the investigation will be received next week upon which official action can be based.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A chemist named Derby and his wife and six children have been found dead in the dwelling house at Manchester. Their death was evidently caused by poison. They had been dead several days. The belief is that the man, driven to desperation by his inability to support his family, administered poison to them and then committed suicide.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 3.—The blasting mill of the Austin Powder Company, near Newburg township, near this city, was blown to pieces about seven o'clock this morning. The mill is used for granulating the pressed cakes of powder and the machinery had just been started by Reuben Wright when the explosion occurred. Wright was instantly killed.

New York, Feb. 3.—Charles Arbedale (Baby Hunting), the millionaire coffee merchant, against whom Miss Clara Campbell (Bunnie), obtained a judgment of \$46,182.30 at the hands of a jury in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham, because of his neglect to fulfill his promise to marry her, has filed notice of appeal to the general term.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### Kansas Cotton and Tobacco.

The report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shows that in the year 1887 1,630 acres of cotton were planted, and the product was 408,750 pounds, valued at \$34,780. Chautauqua county had 657 acres, the product being 171,750 pounds. The counties which produced cotton, and the number of pounds grown, is shown to be as follows:

Allen	500	Johnson	4,500
Barber	35,750	Linn	7,500
Barton	1,500	Marion	250
Chase	250	Marshall	14,000
Chautauqua	171,750	Meade	500
Cherokee	8,750	Miami	500
Clerk	75	Montgomery	25,750
Clay	10,250	Nemaha	25,750
Colfax	10,250	Norton	17,000
Crawford	2,750	Prairie	350
Decatur	2	Renov	350
Deglaris	10,000	Republic	3,250
Franklin	2,000	Stafford	500
Gardner	300	Wabaunsee	15,000
Hempstead	250	Wilson	62,250
Jefferson	5,000		

There were also quite a large quantity of tobacco grown in the State in 1887. The total product was 444,000 pounds, valued at \$44,400. Woodson County is the leading tobacco county, as it produced 169,250 pounds; next is Ford County, which produced 145,800. Ellis County had 16,200 pounds, Rice County 11,400 pounds, Rawlins County 10,800 pounds, Rush County 8,400 pounds and Morris County 6,000 pounds.

### Miscellaneous.

At Wyandotte the other day Edith Glere, aged three years, and her brother, aged two, upset a can of kerosine oil while playing at their home, and the girl's clothing was saturated. Shortly afterward her dress was ignited from fire in the stove and she was burned so shockingly that death ensued in three hours.

Mrs. LILLIE D. PUGH, of Millbrook, daughter of the postmaster of that city, and proprietor and editress of the *Graham County Democrat*, recently committed suicide by hanging herself with a rope from an upstairs office window. Cause is unknown.

The Secretary of the Interior has dismissed the appeal of David W. Rignish, in the case of Alice Blanchard vs. Rignish, involving a timber culture entry made at the Garden City land-office. By this decision Miss Blanchard secures title to the land.

The joint committee of the Kansas and Nebraska Passenger Association was held in Kansas City for the day for the purpose of agreeing upon extension rates into Kansas and Nebraska. It was decided to make a rate of one fare for round trip from Kansas City to all points in Kansas and Nebraska exceeding forty miles west of that city. This rate will be made for the season from March 21, April 4, April 23, May 8, May 22, June 6 and June 20.

The report of the superintendent of the National Military Home at Leavenworth shows that there are 1,065 inmates of the Home, at present, and that there are present and absent 1,926. Thirty-nine inmates had been received which necessitated much crowding, as less than twenty-three of the old soldiers being compelled to bunk on the floor. New accommodations are very much needed.

TEDDY HUR, a young man of Leavenworth, while recently driving a nail struck it obliquely and it flew into his eyes, destroying the sight of both.

Two skating skaters the other day, with other boys, Oscar Ladgreen skated into an opening and was drowned.

On January 29 the State of Kansas was twenty-seven years old, having been admitted to the Union as a State January 29, 1861. The population of Kansas in June, 1861, was 107,326. March, 1887, it was 1,134,548. The assessed value of property in 1861 was \$24,737,459; in 1885 (latest published assessment) it was \$277,570,065.

Mrs. DA DENHAM, of Topeka, whose husband recently left for parts unknown, taking with him several hundred dollars of the funds of his employer, of Atchison, was lately adjudged insane and sent to the asylum. One of her husband's misdeeds and desertion is supposed to be the cause of her present sad condition.

The programme has been issued for the annual meeting of the Kansas State Medical Society, which will be held in Topeka, May 1, 2 and 3. All the railroads of Kansas will give one and one-third rates to this meeting.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, a young farmer living near Garden City, recently blew his head off with a shotgun. He had a wife and one child. Despondency and extreme poverty reported to be the cause.

TWELVE convicts were recently received at the Fort Leavenworth military prison from Texas.

The railroads of the State have granted the following reduction of rates: One fare to the G. A. R. meeting at Winfield in March, one fare to the I. O. O. F. encampment at Fort Scott in March, one and one-third fare to the Kansas Medical Association meeting at Topeka in April, and one fare within a radius of 200 miles to Ottawa for the Sunday school assembly next summer.

L. L. HITCHCOCK, postmaster at Vulture, Sherman County, was recently arrested upon the charge of rifling a registered letter.

The Pullman Palace Car Company recently applied to Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, for an injunction to restrain county treasurers in the State from collecting taxes of 1887 assessed against that company by the various counties through which their cars pass. A temporary injunction was granted pending a hearing.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Dearing, Montgomery County; Jackson, Andrews, postmaster; Kensington, Smith County, Lewis M. Uhl, postmaster; Nadeau, Jackson County, Eli G. Nadeau, postmaster; Shields, Lane County, Frank A. Lester, postmaster. Name changed—Newkirk, Ford County, to Kingsdown, Clark Shelton, postmaster. Discontinued, Cerro Gordo, Jewell County; Milo, Lincoln County.

ATMORISH has developed a case of cruelty to a child taken from a Chicago convent. The offender was a drummer. The orphan was taken away from him and sent back to the convent.

PERMISSION granted Kansas veterans on the 3d: James T. Nye, of El Dorado; William H. Gale, of Kingsley; Austin Rickard, of Mound Valley; John J. Sweeney, of Macksville; John D. Smith, of Severance; William Carter, of Shockcity, and Benjamin F. Keck, of Noodensia.

## CONFESSION.

### One of the Arkansas Train Robbers Makes a Confession.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—In the preliminary examination of I. W. Brock and Jim Burrows at Texarkana, Brock made a confession of the train robbery at Genoa, December 9. He said Jim and Rube Barrows caused the engineer to bring the train to a stop and under the instruction of Rube Barrows, who was the leader of the gang, he entered the express car and the three men whom he intimidated with a six shooter, and handing a bag to one of them compelled him to put the money and contents of the safe into the bag. He put about \$2,800 in money and \$6,000 in other valuables into the bag, missing a package about \$500. He then started for the mail car, but on advice to leave the mail alone he turned away. The three men then started on foot for Texarkana, and on the way divided the booty, his share being about \$800. About two miles from Texarkana they were ordered to halt by a party who immediately began firing upon them, and they returned the fire as they fled. In the flight they threw away their slickers—the clew which led to their arrest. An hour later they again came together and struck across the country away from Texarkana. The fireman, J. S. Craven, recognized Burrows as the robber whose mask slipped off as he entered the engine cab. Both men were bound over in \$7,500 bail, Burrows waiving examination. To-day Burrows was taken from Texarkana to Little Rock for safe keeping in the penitentiary there, he having failed to secure the \$7,500 bail. Brock, the informer, was released, two prominent merchants of Texarkana coming forward as security. This has given much strength to the rumor in Texarkana that Brock is a Pinkerton detective who was delegated some time ago to join the robber band and betray them. He departed for Dallas immediately after being liberated.

### A LIVELY WEDDING.

A Rejected Suitor Makes a Wedding Ceremony Lively With His Revolver.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3.—At Red Oleck, a post-office village in the Indian Territory, Anthony Fletcher and Miss Beck were to have been married last Wednesday evening, and a large company, including a rejected suitor of the bride, by the name of Degrafield, assembled at the house of the bride's parents for the marriage ceremony was in progress. Degrafield interrupted the minister, saying he objected to the wedding and would kill Fletcher rather than see him marry the woman whose hand he held. He emphasized his objection by drawing a revolver and firing at Fletcher, wounding him in the arm. A panic seized the assembly and a rush was made for the door by those in the room, women and children being knocked down and trampled on in the mad attempt to get out of reach of the flying bullets, while many escaped by jumping through the windows. The bride, believing her affianced fatally shot, screamed for some one to kill her and fell on the floor crying hysterically. Duke Cummings, the groomsmen, hastened to aid Fletcher, when Degrafield's brother sent a bullet through his wrist. By this time Fletcher had secured a shot-gun and with it he drove the Degrafield from the house, mounting the two started away. Cummings, though badly wounded, pursued them, shooting one of them twice, wounding him mortally. Cummings himself was wounded in both arms, rendering the amputation of each necessary. The groom was not seriously hurt. He hunted up a preacher and was married, only two witnesses being present. It is expected that Cummings will die.

### FATAL RUNAWAY.

Shocking Affair in Colorado—One Lady Killed and Another Terribly Injured.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 3.—At noon yesterday E. H. Mart n, a real estate agent, was driving on the mesa with the Misses Flora and Charly Robb, two elderly sisters who were examining certain property on which they were to loan money, when the horses' neckyoke became loose and the carriage tongue fell to the ground. The horses started to run away, but Martin held them for a moment, telling the ladies, who were sitting on the rear seat, to keep quiet. Thinking they had done so he jumped himself, and turning around was horrified to see the ladies still sitting in the carriage. The lines were jerked from his hands and he team dashed over the country for half a mile, when it collided with some trees, breaking the vehicle to kindling wood. Flora Robb was thrown violently forward, her head striking a tree, and her neck was broken and she died in half an hour. Charly had her right thigh broken in two places, her right arm broken and her left ankle dislocated, and was otherwise severely bruised, and recovery is extremely doubtful. Martin was slightly bruised. The mother of the ladies died last week and was buried Sunday. They had disposed of their property here, intending to join relations in Missouri, and were to have left as soon as this real estate transaction could be closed.

### EFFECTS OF THE TRUST.

Sugar Driven Away From America to London.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The cargo of 1,100 tons of Demerara which was ordered to London yesterday from the Delaware breakwater, because no bid could be had for it from the members of the sugar trust, was consigned to Browning & Archibald, shipping merchants of No. 18 Broadway. At the office of the firm it was learned that while a bid had been received from Philadelphia, which was considered too low, no bid whatever could be obtained from the New York refiners. It was also stated that a great amount of sugar, not only from Brazil but Havana, Barbadoes and elsewhere, which had originally been purchased for the United States had, during the past three months, been shipped to London instead. This included 160,000 bags of Pernambuco sugar which had already been consigned to dealers here, but which was transferred to London consignees as soon as the operations of the sugar trust began to be apparent in the United States. It is said to be extremely probable that other cargoes now on passage to the United States will be driven away in the same way.

## ELOQUENCE COUNTS.

An Exciting Scene in the House of Representatives Over a Resolution to Investigate the Reading and Other Doubtful in Pennsylvania—Mr. Raynor's Eloquence Carries the Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The effect of an intense conviction, coupled with the orator's magic power of crystallizing it for the appreciation of others, was witnessed yesterday in the House.

Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, gave ample evidence of the possession of the gift of impassioned eloquence, and he carried his associates with him as a torrent carries splinters.

Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, the chairman of the House committee on commerce, in presenting the majority report on the Reading strike, which was that the whole matter be referred to the Inter-State Commerce Committee, said it was entirely within the province of the committee to investigate it.

Mr. Raynor, member of the dissenting minority of the committee, fixed the attention of the House and galleries in his opening phrase: "Burrows' applause greeted his every period. 'I know that monopoly is an enemy terrible to encounter,' he concluded, 'but I have never seen the days in the halls of legislation when honor without price and manhood without fear could not drive it like a skulking coward from the field of battle.'"

Round after round of applause echoed and re-echoed throughout the chamber, the Speaker's gavel not bringing the House to order for five minutes. Mr. Raynor had his hand grasped by forty men, and the request of the majority of the committee to have the resolutions referred to the commerce committee was defeated beyond peradventure.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, who spoke next, referred to the failure of the investigating committee on the Missouri Pacific railroad strike.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, reminded him that twenty-four hours after the arrival of that committee in St. Louis peace was restored. Then followed half an hour of considerable confusion, in which amendments were offered and criticized. The several propositions were finally formulated and merged into the following resolution, which, without division, was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed to investigate forthwith the extent of the effect upon the Inter-State commerce of the continued failure of the Reading Railroad Company to transport such commerce, and to report to the House by bill or otherwise for consideration at any time, such legislation as is necessary to secure to the public the regular and complete execution by a railroad company of its obligations to serve as a common carrier of Inter-State commerce and to investigate the difference existing in the Lehigh and Snycliff region of Pennsylvania between the corporations mining coal and the miners; and further to investigate all facts relating to mining corporations and individual miners of anthracite coal in connection therewith, and report the same in the House with such recommendations as the committee may agree upon.

After the adjournment of the House, Mr. Cox, speaker pro-tem, said that the special committee would probably be appointed by Speaker Carlisle, but that he would confer with that gentleman last evening if possible with a view to ascertaining his wishes.

### SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Facts and Figures Showing the Progress of the South in Cotton Manufacture—One Hundred Per Cent Increase in the Past Eight Years, and Still Booming.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—The Manufacturers' Record has compiled, through direct reports, a list of every cotton mill in the South, giving the name and location of each and the number of spindles and looms in each. The number of cotton mills, spindles and looms in the South in January, 1888, was:

STATES.	No. of Mills.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.
Alabama	28	114,549	2,324
Arkansas	2	6,316	73
Florida	1	1,616	33
Georgia	18	360,449	9,007
Kentucky	1	31,530	635
Louisiana	2	28,468	1,014
Maryland	20	175,550	2,931
Mississippi	7		

### Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WINTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

#### OLD SAWS IN RHYME.

Turn over a new leaf; forgive and forget;  
 Ev'rythin'g's fish that comes into his net.  
 Strike while the iron is hot; live and learn;  
 In some people's pockets their money will burn.  
 What's one person's loss is another one's gain;  
 He don't know enough to come in from the rain.  
 Whom the gods would destroy they first render  
 mad;  
 Temper justice with mercy; he's gone to the bad,  
 With leaden heel justice doth travel about;  
 Cheating don't prosper; wine in and wit out.  
 A cat o' nine tails may look at a king; splitting hairs;  
 What's every one's business is no one's affairs.  
 Nimble sixpence is better than shilling that's  
 slow;  
 Fools learn by experience; pay as you go.  
 Receiver is worse than the thief; hard to beat;  
 The bitter in life you must take with the sweet.  
 Devil take the hindmost; comparisons are  
 odious always; so near and so far.  
 Man's house is his castle; a boy never send  
 Upon a man's errand; never too late to mend.  
 Never too old to learn; order's Heaven's first  
 law;  
 Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.  
 Murder will out and dead men tell no tales;  
 Justice is blind but at last she prevails.  
 The fly on the wheel thinks he turns it around;  
 'Tween two stools one often falls onto  
 the ground.  
 You can't ride two horses at once; a cat's paw;  
 And truly necessity knoweth no law.  
 Boys will be boys; keep a stiff upper lip;  
 All sound no sense; of the old block a chip.  
 Cleanliness is unto godliness next;  
 He's not disappointed who nothing expects.  
 Don't jump at conclusions; look well ere you  
 leap;  
 Before one can walk he must first learn to creep.  
 Variety's the spice of life; bear and forbear;  
 'Tis an ill wind that blows no one good any  
 where.  
 Kisses by favor go; best friends make part;  
 In front of the horse never fasten the cart.  
 —H. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press.

### CANE RIDGE CHURCH.

Visit to the Birthplace of the Campbellite Religion.

The Rare and Radiant Kentucky Region Where Alexander Campbell Began His Great Life-Work—The Society of Disciples of Christ.

Here is a region rare and radiant. Hunt all merry England for vales of peace; search all New England for valleys of plenty, and there will not come to your finding reaches of such beautiful landscape. Gently descending from the Cumberland plateau, which forms the western flank of the Kentucky mountain region, are numberless winsome hills and entrancing valleys. In the heart of all this wondrous garden is the "blue-grass" country. On its breast like a noble rose or lustrous jewel rests the royal county of Bourbon.

Its soil, like that of the far valley of Guines, is exhaustless in opulence. The forests are mighty sentinels of peace. Its pasturage is the envy of a continent. Its streams are as ribbons of silver flashing from velvet of green. Its sinuous highways are poems in thoroughfares. Its fountains and springs, unkept by man, leap merrily from a myriad rocks and roadside caverns. Its fine stone walls and rail fences are idols to pastoral toil. All its seasons round are Arcadian. Here the spring is an ecstasy of bud and bloom and song. Summers are nature's psalms of God. The autumn is splendid in its housings of the fruited world. Its very winters are balm. Its mansions have that largeness and amplitude which gladden the heart. They possess that age which engenders and halows honest home pride and love. The frides are inglenooks of largeness and content. The women of these homes are American types most glorious in physical perfection and winsome in gracious courtliness. The men of these homes are noble of frame, strong of arm, brave of heart and lofty of soul. Who enters here leaves care behind. Who remains is rested and healed. Who comes and tarries and goes has mended his pace and carried back into his workaday world a better content and a safer calm.

Just across the way from one of these fine old Kentucky farm mansions in which I am hospitably housed stands a little church. It is not much larger than the country log school-house you know in your childhood. Its windows are little; its door is meager; its eaves are so low you can all but touch them from the ground. It stands at a crossroads upon a little hill, or "ridge," and in the crumpled half acre behind it, beneath a cluster of walnut, locust, hickory, ash, buckeye and evergreen trees, are the headstones of many who have been asleep for nearly an hundred years.

Alexander Campbell was born of Irish parents in County Antrim, Ireland, September 12, 1788—just one year after this little Cane Ridge church in which the Christian Church was born was erected in the wilderness. His youthful days were spent chiefly in Rich Hill, Co. Antrim, Ireland. Here, about a mile from the famous "Shane's castle," whose moldering ruins to this day testify to its former grandeur, the family were living, when his father, Thomas Campbell, having broken down in health through labors as teacher and preacher, sailed alone for America April 8, 1807, leaving Alexander in charge of his mother and six younger children. Alexander, then in his twentieth year, continued the school in his father's place. Thomas

Campbell was received cordially by the Presbyterian synod in Philadelphia, and appointed to a charge in Washington, Pa. From thence he wrote in January, 1808, for his family to follow and join him in America. The family finally reached Philadelphia October 7, 1809, and from thence proceeded by stage to the father's home in western Pennsylvania.

In the meantime the latter had been assigned to the Presbytery of Chartiers of Washington, by the Seceder Synod of Philadelphia. But he had not been long officiating before there arose in the minds of his ministerial brethren a conviction that Thomas Campbell was inclined to swerve somewhat from rigid church rule and cherish fraternal feeling for other denominations. He was gradually adjudged guilty of not adhering to the "Secession Testimony;" his case was submitted to the Synod meeting, and in spite of his submission to the judgment of the synod committee was subjected to such antagonism and hostility that he eventually withdrew from the synod. This, however, occasioned little interruption in his ministerial labors, because his constant and strenuous advocacy of Christian union and fraternity drew large numbers to his ministrations from other denominations. This finally resulted, August 17, 1809, in the forming of a regular association, called "The Christian Association of Washington;" thus conclusively proving that even this tentative organization, and this the third in America of similar purpose and conviction, was not founded by Alexander Campbell, who at this date had not yet stepped foot on American shores; although his subsequent life-work was truly a tremendous and majestic devotion to and power in promulgation of the simple faith of the Christian Church—which, briefly told, has for its declared purpose no attempt at interference with, or reformation of, other churches, but an effort for return of all Christians coming within its influence to primitive Christian faith and practice; a profession of amplitude and sufficiency in the Bible, solemnly self-interpreted, for all requisite guidance in right living; and as a single cardinal doctrine, the teaching of repentance, faith and baptism by immersion.

The impossibility of the little Washington Christian Association entering the Presbyterian Synod, the latter peremptorily refusing the same, and the manifest necessity of preserving it as against the many existing hostile influences, convinced Thomas Campbell and his son that a formal church organization was essential to life. This was consummated in the spring of 1811, "for the sole purpose of promoting simple evangelical Christianity," with thirty regular members, but it was not until a year later that Alexander Campbell, whose first sermon from a text was preached July 15, 1810, in the Templeton Farm grove, near Washington, and whose mighty evangelistic powers were beginning to receive wide attention, determined, and began to teach, that immersion was the divinely commanded form of baptism.

But back here in the wilderness of Kentucky, influences and events were, nearly a quarter of a century earlier, making possible a reformation out of which the Christian Church of to-day should have its real origin. The settlers of this region were principally Presbyterian. Their piety knew no bounds. Rude churches were built and presbyteries formed, almost before farms were cleared or families housed in cabins. Over there, within sight of my window, were it now standing, a theological seminary was built just one hundred years ago; and in the same year the little church at the corner yonder was made of logs on the "ridge" in the cane-brake; hence, "Cane Ridge," the name of the neighborhood, the post-office and the church itself. A Rogers was the first clerk of old "Cane Ridge" church; a Rogers has ever been its clerk, and a Rogers—a descendant of that first clerk, my host, through whose care and munificence its rotting logs and oaken roof have been sheathed from ravages of storm and time—is its clerk to-day.

But here at olden "Cane Ridge" was the center of religious interest at that early time. The Springfield Presbytery had its sittings here. That Christian hero and intellectual giant, Barton W. Stone, was the Cane Ridge minister. Under his preaching David Purviance, formerly of North Carolina, became an elder in the church; and this man, Purviance, from his election to the Kentucky Legislature in 1796, until his ordination as a minister some six years later, was by all odds the most commanding figure as citizen, Christian and legislator Kentucky had known, or has since owned. Through the influence of these and other pious men, a mighty revival wave swept over Kentucky and Tennessee in the latest part of the last century, culminating in the great "Kentucky Revival" of 1801, itself culminating in August of that year in the most tremendous single religious gathering ever known to all Christendom. People came from all States of the Union, and there is indisputable evidence that from 25,000 to 30,000 persons were at once gathered about this old Cane Ridge church.

There could be but one result. On June 28, 1804, Barton W. Stone, Daniel Purviance and Robert Marshall, of Kentucky, and John Duvalry, Richard McNamar and John Thompson, of Ohio, sitting in this very Cane Ridge church as the Springfield Presbytery, "ordained" a "Last Will and Testament," in which among other things, they solemnly "willed" that this body die, be dissolved and sink into oblivion with the body of Christ at large; that the church of Christ resume her right of internal "government;" that "each

particular church choose her own preacher and support him by free-will offering;" that "the people hereafter take the Bible as the only sure guide to Heaven;" that "preacher and people cultivate a spirit of mutual forbearance, pray more and dispute less;" and "that the oppressed may go free and taste the sweets of Gospel liberty."

And thus was founded the Christian Church, or the Society of Disciples of Christ, five years and two months preceding the Campbellite movement at Washington, Pa., in August, 1809. Immersion by baptism became a fundamental principle of the infant church, through the preaching of Purviance and by public baptism here at Cane Ridge, in July, 1807; antedating Alexander Campbell's first preaching of the same in 1812, precisely five years. From this spot scores of exhortors penetrated North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee, until before the first quarter of the present century, the almost simultaneous, far remote and precisely like aspiration for religious fraternization and liberty had blended into a great religious power for good, which has finally permeated the remotest confines of our continent, and is rapidly making its unostentatious way and simple faith into the lives of strivers in other lands.—Edgar L. Wakeman, in N. Y. Mail and Express.

#### PUNNING AND PUNSTERS.

The Subject Viewed in the Light of a Psychological Study.

Punning, I think, does not receive enough attention. In spite of Dr. Johnson's well known dictum, we should not despise punning. Sydney Smith says that it is the foundation of all wit. Supposing three degrees of evolution, I submit that punning is the least evolved system of joking, that wit is evolved out of punning and that humor is evolved out of wit. Every body has heard of Sydney Smith's remark—that it requires a surgical operation to get a joke into the head of a Scotchman. But he spoke without distinguishing. The Scotch have a great appreciation of those highly evolved jocosities displaying the humorous, although, no doubt, a scorn of simple, lowly evolved jocosities, such as plays on words. It is difficult to form a conception of a Scotch punster. Yet I have heard an Aberdonian, a physician of world-wide reputation, make a pun.

Punning is well worthy the psychologist's attention. I seriously mean that the analysis of puns is a simple way of beginning the methodical analysis of the process of normal and abnormal mentation. This, I think, I can easily show. Vision is stereoscopic; in a sense it is slightly diplopic, for there are two dissimilar images, although there seems to be but one external object, as we call it. To borrow the ophthalmological term, we can say that mentation is "stereoscopic;" always subject object, although we often speak of it as single ("states of consciousness," etc.) Just as there is visual diplopia, so there is "mental diplopia," or, as it is commonly called, "double consciousness." Now I come back to punning. We all have "mental diplopia" when hearing the answer to a riddle which depends on a pun: "When is a little girl not a little girl?" Answer: "When she is a little horse (hoarse)." The feeble amusement we have in the slightly morbid mental state thus induced is from the incongruous elements of a "mental diplopia." The word "hoarse" rouses in us the idea of a little girl who has taken cold and the same sounding word "horse" rouses in us the idea of a well known quadruped at the same time. We have the sensation of complete resemblance with the sense of vast difference. Here is, I submit, a caricature of the normal process of all mentation.—Popular Science Monthly.

#### IT'S HUMAN NATURE.

Do What You Will, the Ordinary Mortal Will Still Kick.

"I'd like to know," he began, as he entered police headquarters yesterday, "if we have a police force?"

"We have," replied the sergeant.

"Then I want it to protect me! I am a taxpayer."

"You shall be protected, sir. What is the case?"

"Why, I got some paint on my overcoat last night and my wife sponged it off with benzine and left it out-doors to air. It's gone! Yes, sir, gone!"

"Well, we'll try and find it for you."

The wrathful man had scarcely departed when a second stranger entered and demanded to know:

"Have we police or have we not?"

"We have," replied the sergeant.

"Well, here's an overcoat I found in my yard this morning, where some burglar had probably left it. Just smell the chloroform, will you?"

A messenger was sent to overtake the first man and he returned and identified the coat, which had blown over the fence.

"Yes, sir, it's mine," he said, as he started off. "I hope the police will be more vigilant in future."

"And it was in my yard, sir," said number two, as he went out, "and if any more burglars come around you police will hear from me."—Detroit Free Press.

—Sebastian Neller, a Swiss, recently arrived in New Haven, is astonishing the Yankees by his feats of strength. He is twenty-five years old, five feet eight inches tall, weighs a pound and a half less than two hundred, is magnificently developed as to muscle, and can break a six-inch cobble-stone with one blow of his fist.

#### ERRORS OF QUOTATION.

An Evidence of the Intellectual Depravity of Human Nature.

Evidence of what may be called the intellectual depravity of human nature is found in the tendency to follow errors of citation, even from well-known authors.

Some one happens to blunder into a misquotation, and the incorrect version is sure, in a little while, to drive out the correct one from the minds of many persons who ought to know better. A few instances of misquotation noted to me, which I have myself noted, and the list might, no doubt, be easily lengthened. The first that comes to mind is Milton's line at the conclusion of Lycidas: "To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new," where fields is commonly substituted for woods.

So slight a change as that of a proposition puts a somewhat different meaning into Ben Jonson's memorial verse: "He was not of an age, but for all time." Here for is often made to replace in in the first clause.

We are all supposed to know our Shakespeare, but in fact a good many persons' knowledge is of the second-hand sort that does not enable them to detect a misquotation. When Mr. Booth or Mr. Irving delivers the "To be or not to be" soliloquy, some who hear him speak of "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to," may be surprised into fancying that the actor is making a slip, the substitution of ill for shocks being so common that the right word sounds strangely. In speech and writing how often mention is made of the "bourne" when no traveler returns. Shakespeare wrote of the "undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns." These quotations are from one of the best-known plays, often acted on the modern stage, and from the most hackneyed lines in it. Again people cite from "The Merchant of Venice," "The man that hath no music in his soul," where the text has "in himself."

It is curious to note that certain verses, very familiar to us in their present shape, are plagiarisms—or allowable borrowings, if you please—from older authors. The modification of the original has sometimes been an improvement, sometimes not, but in either case the newer form has supplanted the old. The modern author gets that possession of the poetical property which is nine points of the law, as Campbell has done with the well-known line, "Like angel's visits, few and far between." This is tautologous, for if the visits are far between, it is needless to say they are few. John Norris, who in the latter half of the seventeenth century, compared the "joys most exquisite and strong," which soon took their flight to "angel's visits, short and bright," may never have written any thing else worth the reading, so it seems rather cruel that he should lose the credit of his happiest thought. Later, Robert Blair helped himself to Norris' verse, altering "bright" to "far between." It is probable, therefore, that Campbell "conveyed" from Blair rather than from the original writer. In like manner Pope made himself free with Dryden's verse, "From grave to light, from pleasant to severe," changing "light" into "gay" and "pleasant" into "lively," and with Prior's "Fine by degrees and beautifully less," in this instance altering the sense as well as the words. But "fine by defect and delicately weak" is an unmistakable indication of Prior. No doubt the same thought may occur to more than one man, and since human experience repeats itself reflections on life are likely to resemble each other. Gray wrote: "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Prior, before him, made the proposition a universal one when he asserted that "from ignorance our comfort flows, the only wretched are the wise;" and centuries before Prior a nameless Jew had set it down in his book that "he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."—Atlantic Monthly.

#### Unclaimed Gold Dust.

Manager Coffee of Wells, Fargo & Co. recently said to a reporter: "You would be surprised to see what stacks of gold coin and gold dust remain here unclaimed. When we have kept it long enough we send the gold dust to the mint and get it coined, and then credit it to the unknown. Years ago an old fellow living up on the John Day river in Oregon sent us a big bag of gold. We stowed it away until the bag looked like a relic of the middle ages, and would scarcely hold together. Then we sent the bag of dust, and suggested over to the mint and got it transformed into \$3,000. Eight years afterward an old, bedraggled-looking fellow walked in, and said he had some money here. We asked him his name, and when he gave it we told him yes, he had, and asked him why he hadn't called long ago. Well, he said, he had sent it down in advance of his coming himself, and when he got here he didn't need it, and he went on to Australia, and finally around the world, and had only just got back. We asked him why he hadn't taken it to the bank, saying that he could have got a good many thousands of dollars interest on it by this time. Yes, he said, he knew that, but the banks might break, and he thought he would just leave it where it was."—San Francisco Chronicle.

"I advise you to join a foot-ball team," said a hotel proprietor to a fussy patron. "Why?" "Because you're such a big kicke!"—Littell Mail.

#### HUNTING WEAPONS.

Some Valuable Suggestions From an Expert as to Their Proper Care.

"Just go up that dark stairway in the rear of the building, and you will find our gunsmith, who can tell you what you want to know," said Mr. Joseph Beck to an excited young man who had in his hand a double-barrel shot-gun with a hole in the right side near the muzzle.

At the head of the stairway there was one long room filled with vises and lathes and benches around the sides, while peculiar old guns and strange tools were scattered here and there.

"Ah, ha, you have had a wad in that barrel," said the old smith, as he looked over his glasses at the gun. "A thin paper wad, affording only the resistance necessary to hold it in the barrel, will burst a gun if the wad is at the muzzle. A rim of dirt will prove equally effective in destroying a gun, and for that reason one should never put the muzzle of his gun on the soft earth, as some sportsmen do in climbing a fence or passing an obstruction. To eighteen inches above the butt a barrel is built to withstand a lateral resistance. The remainder of the barrel might as well be made of tin. All it does is to retain the direction of the discharge. This is true of all guns. Last summer at a shooting park here one of the best marksmen in the State blew up one of the finest guns in this city by a little carelessness. He was cleaning out the barrels and did not take time to pull out a loose piece of flannel which was hanging partially out at the muzzle, when a stray bird flying over his head gave him a chance for a good shot. He killed the bird but he also took out nearly eight inches of the side of his gun.

"In cleaning a gun always take off the barrel and clean from the breech. Powder that burns wet should be used and the gun cleaned before the burned powder bakes on the sides of the barrel. A piece of flannel will remove the dirt. If the powder has baked moisten the flannel with sperm oil, vasoline or cosmoline. After cleansing the barrels thoroughly they should be moistened with oil and then placed in the case, which ought to be kept in dry atmosphere. It is remarkable how effective moisture will make its way into a gun-barrel. If rust has begun in the barrels it should be cut out with a wire burr or some similar contrivance, and the gun cleaned in the ordinary way. The barrels of a gun should be inspected at least once a month and particles of rust removed on their first appearance. Rust impairs the range of a gun."

"Can a new barrel be substituted for one that is broken in a shotgun?"

"Not without great cost. A majority of guns are made by machinery, and the various parts to fit one another as door-hinges do. To make a broken part for such a gun would be like making a broken part for a hinge. It would be special work and the cost would be extravagant. It would cost \$75 or \$100 to put a barrel on a gun that originally cost only \$25 or \$30. When a gun bursts all you can do with it is to throw it away, unless the injury is near the muzzle, where it can be cut out. Barrels are good so long as they are not shorter than twenty-six inches. How are the holes put in shotgun barrels? I might most intelligently say they are wrapped or plated around cores. The boring of a barrel is merely a process of dressing. I think there is no work of gun better than the American. Unless one is acquainted with the methods of the house that sold his gun he can not tell whether a gun is imported or domestic. For example, there are New York houses that send to England large contracts for guns. The barrels may be made in half a dozen cities of England, and the stamp, besides bearing the name of the man who gave the contract, also bears the name of the city at which the work is done. It is nothing against a gun that it was made in England, and at the same time the only thing in its favor is cheapness. They make guns in England for less money than we do here. The range of a gun depends on several conditions which might be summarized under 'concentration of power.' The longest range guns are constructed to put their force where it will do the bullet most good. The rifling or coiling of a barrel enables the bullet to overcome atmospheric resistance, which increases the distance of its range. Then the powder must be good, and the principles of concentrating power applied to the manufacture of the cartridge. The guns best cared for were those which the pioneers hung on forked sticks over the fire place."—Indianapolis Journal.

#### WIT AND WISDOM.

—Success is often merely an aggregation of fidelity in trifles.

—The oyster is very wise. It never opens its mouth until forced.

—A butcher may not be a great gambler, but he is always putting up stakes.—Boston Post.

—The gatekeeper at the railway crossing should be a man of signal abilities.—Boston Courier.

—Many a broadcloth husband owes his prosperity to the fact that he married a gingham girl.—Puck.

—When one man tries to do the work of three the work of two generally remains undone.—Oil City Bizarre.

—The road to success is open to all, but too many want to get there without the trouble of going.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

—It is less important to a young lady that her lover's diamonds should be of pure water than that his drinks should be.

—The troubles of age were intended to weaken us gradually from our fondness of life the nearer we approach the end.—Swift.

—The trouble with most people who believe that charity begins at home is that they never allow it to go outdoors for exercise.—Baltimore American.

—"With all thy false I love thee still," quoted the husband as he stroked his wife's store hair. And then she smiled upon him with her celluloid teeth.—Chicago Herald.

—Landlord: "Any arrivals to-day, Mr. Skarfpin?" Clerk: "No, sir, 'Nothing but Leaves,'" and he went on humming the air of that beautiful hymn.—Burlington Free Press.

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

—"Here's a curious thing in the paper. A man in a Florida town persisted in playing the piano half the night and a man who lived next door killed him." "Well, well! That man went too far." "That man that did the killing?" "No; the man that did the playing."—Omaha World.

—The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone. Shadows of evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dim reflection, itself a broader shadow. We look forward into the coming lonely night. The soul withdraws into itself. The stars arise, and the night is holy.—Lengjellow.

#### The Ashes of Love.

"All is over between us, Mr. Sampson," she said, coldly. "The presents you have given me will be returned to-morrow."

He stood there proudly, but his face was ashen.

"Every thing shall be returned," she went on, with a queenly sweep of her rounded arm, "with the exception, of course, of the caramels and ice cream."

And thus they parted.—N. Y. Sun.

—There is a new superstition which is arousing considerable attention from the girls. When a girl finds an old buttoned shoe, she at once proceeds to count the buttons remaining on it, and they indicate the number of years which will elapse before she is married. If there is no button on the shoe, a superstitious girl considers the omen extremely unfortunate.

#### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures can never be measured nor exhausted by endless addition of finite degrees.—Bentley.

—There is no such detective as prayer, for no one can hide away from it. It puts its hand on the shoulder of a man 10,000 miles off. It alights on a ship in mid-Atlantic.—Talmage.

—There is such a difference between coming out of sorrow merely thankful for relief, and coming out of sorrow full of sympathy with and trust in Him who has released us.—Phillip Brooks.

—A blind or deaf man has infinitely more reason to deny the being, or the possibility of the being, of light or sounds, than an atheist can have to deny or doubt the existence of God.—Dr. S. Clark.

—The divinest attribute in the heart of man is love, and the mightiest, because the most human, principle in the heart of man is faith. Love is Heaven; faith is that which appropriates Heaven.—E. W. Robertson.

—Statistics of the various colleges for women in the United States show that more graduates of Oberlin and Syracuse have married than of any others. Wellesley and Smith have the smallest per cent. of married women among their alumnae.

—The memorial in favor of granting degrees to women at Cambridge University, England, had more than 500 signers, of whom 40 were head mistresses of public schools, 211 assistant mistresses in public schools, and 42 professors and lecturers.

—A Christian too conversant with the people of the world resembles a bright piece of plate too much exposed to the air, which, though in reality it continues to lose still, yet grows tarnished and loses its fine burnish, and needs a fresh cleansing and rubbing up.—Toplady.

—The resurrection is only the to-morrow morning of death, and when we think of the grave we should do so as in the happy days of our childhood we thought of our bed when we retired to it for the night, expecting an elder brother to call us in the morning and take us with him on a pleasant excursion.—Dr. Wm. M. Taylor.

—There is plenty of sunshine in the world, and if we be without it, it must, to a large extent, be our own fault. We put up too many curtains, have too many blinds, and sometimes make the windows too small. The light comes to us wanting in, and we are so thoughtless, or so in love with darkness, that we keep it out.—United Presbyterian.

—Satan is like a dog that standeth wagging his tail and looking to receive somewhat from those who sit at the table; but if nothing be thrown out, goeth away. So doth Satan watch for our consent, as Benhadad's servant did for the word "brother." He looketh for a passionate speech, an unclean glance, gesture of wrath, or word of discontent, and if he findeth none of these he is discouraged.—Manton.

A VALENTINE.

It was ever and over so long ago. When I knew no care and my heart was gay. When the sights of the show set my pulses aglow.

JOHNNY'S VALENTINE.

The Great Change Wrought by Acts of Kindness.

Two boys stopped in front of a shop window, which was hung with lines of grotesque pictures. They were on their way home from school, and loitered and lingered in sheer enjoyment of the fresh, soft air.

ran up to his room a minute and wrote on the outside of the big envelope: "To Johnny Shay, Esq., from St. Valentine."

jump in, which he did, and they were soon flying back to Johnny Shay's. "You know the way, don't you, father?" asked Paul.

"All right—candles, then. And there ought to be apples, and—"

MODERN LES MISERABLES. The Ways of High-Strung Young Women with More Money Than Sense.

Advertisement for S. JACOBS OIL, PRICKLY ASH BITTERS, CATARRH, and COCKLES PILLS. Includes text like '18 YEARS AGO' and 'You will save Money, Time, Pain, Trouble, and Will Cure'.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

BENT MURDOCK, the blind editor of the Eldorado Republican, is slowly regaining his sight under the skillful treatment of a Philadelphia optician.

NINE-TENTHS of the delegates in the Louisiana Republican Convention were negroes, but they succeeded in capturing only one place of the seven on the state ticket. It was another case of the whites getting the oysters and the blacks the shells. The attention of Senators Sherman and Chandler is called to this late suppression of the political aspirations of Sambo in the South.

"THE fight against Speaker Carlisle in the House, says the Philadelphia Ledger, was like the fight against Lamar in the Senate. Both were begun and carried on for an unworthy purpose against right and justice, merely to catch votes, and the schemers got nothing more than the shame of defeat, to add to the shame of having permitted partisan zeal to overrule their sense of right and duty."

PHILADELPHIA, the very hot-bed of "protection" in the country, has followed New York's lead and had a great demonstration in favor of tariff reform. The significant feature of the affair was the active participation in it of a large number of merchants and manufacturers, who have become awakened to a sense of danger in the existing tariff laws, which, instead of furnishing wider markets and greater opportunities for commercial advantage, restrict trade and blight enterprise, after having blotted out entirely the great shipping industry, which at one time was Philadelphia's chief glory.

It is evident that the Republicans in Congress intend to throw out every obstruction in the way of tariff reduction. The program, says the Philadelphia Record, "has its motive, and origin and motive in despair, rather than in consideration of policy. Many Republicans in Congress admit the iniquity and barbarism of the taxes upon coal, salt, clothing, blankets, rice, fish, lumber and other necessities of living; but they dare not resist the reactionary tendencies of the political organization to which they belong. Their party has been yoked to the service of monopoly, and could not if it would, and would not if it could, shake off this Old Man of the Sea."

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1887, has been received. The report contains an extensive article on the Sorghum Sugar Industry in Kansas, by Professor E. B. Cowgill, of Sterling. This is followed by an interesting article on Sorghum as a Forage plant, by W. P. Clement, of Sterling, and this again by tables of population of the counties and cities of the state, farm crops and live stock statistics, condition of County and District Fair associations, Meteorological tables, etc. Professor L. E. Sayre, of Lawrence, has a valuable article on the dreaded "Locoweed", of the west. Professor E. H. Bailey, of Lawrence, treats of the Manufacture of Canned Goods, and Professor I. D. Graham writes of "Science and Sense" in Farming.

The tax on castor oil is an outrage, and we're glad to see such eminent organs of protection as the N. Y. Sun and St. Louis Globe-Democrat calling attention to the iniquity of it. But when a man has a dose of the stuff to take, his aversion to the proceeding drowns any resentment that might normally exist against the men who impose a few cents blood tax on its cost—much as a man who is compelled to part with an aching molar never quarrels with the dentist whether the job is to cost twenty-five or fifty cents. But with salt, hardware, clothing, and the hundreds of necessities of every day life, the case is entirely different. The real burden of the increased cost is not lost sight of in the horror of the use of the articles. Reduce the tax on castor oil, but at the same time reduce it on the clothing of the people, the utensils of the farm, and the articles of household economy.

WHAT to do in the sudden emergencies of childhood, is a question often asked by anxious mothers. Babyhood for February answers this question in a comprehensive medical article which says what to do in cases of convulsions, bruises, burns, cuts, foreign bodies in the ear, nose, etc. An equally important article is that on "Contagion and Disinfection," by Dr. Chapin, which clearly describes the source and character of the poison of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, etc., and gives most valuable

directions for disinfection of the sick-room, of the person and of food and drink. There are also articles on Children's Heads, by Dr. Yale, on the hardening process etc. Contributions in a lighter vein, such as Babies and Paps, A Chinese method of Baby Feeding, an unusually full department of Nursery Helps and Novelties, and the customary Nursery Problems; and Mothers' Parliament, justify Babyhood's claim of being an indispensable companion of young mothers. 15 cents a number, \$1.50 per year. Babyhood Publishing Co., 5 Beekman Street New York.

SEVENTY MILLIONS IN SUBSIDY.—The annual reports of the iron trade make interesting reading in connection with the discussion of the tariff.

The product of steel rails last year was the greatest in our history, 1,850,000 tons. The tariff on steel is specific, instead of being ad valorem—\$17 a ton, which at the foreign valuation, is nearly 100 per cent.

The tax, \$17, is usually added to the foreign price. Last spring the American price was \$42. As the year advanced and the demand slackened, the price declined to \$32 and \$34, according to location. It is with in the mark to say that the steel-rail syndicate secured a subsidy under the pretense of protection of at least \$15 per ton, aggregating nearly \$30,000,000.

Yet Mr. Blaine and Sherman insist that the steel-rail manufacturers be let alone.

If the workmen will consent to pay this \$30,000,000 subsidy without a murmur, Mr. Blaine and Sherman will give them all "a free chew of tobacco."

The production of pig iron also exceeded any past record, being for 1887, 6,250,000 tons. The import duty on pig iron is \$6.72 per ton. Prices for the year indicate that it has been fully exacted, and that the people pay a bonus to manufacturers of pig iron, amounting in the aggregate to \$41,900,000. Adding this to the subsidy to the makers of steel rails, we have the enormous sum of \$71,000,000 exacted as a bonus from the people to the wealthiest trusts or syndicates, or combinations of capital in this country.

This sum is not paid into the Treasury and then to the manufacturers, but it is collected by the beneficiaries themselves in their own way and according to their own convenience.

Notwithstanding such exhibits, the Republicans insist on retaining those subsidies and abolishing the whisky tax.

This is the policy with which they antagonize the recommendations of the President; between them the people must decide.

THAT GREAT SAFEGUARD.

Well court has come and gone, and Doniphan county has had its first Grand Jury, under the new dispensation. We voted against the measure in the legislature, and have spoken against it since. The only answer has been, that those only who had cause to fear a Grand Jury were worried about its uselessness. The only reason assigned in the legislature for the necessity of a Grand Jury was, that it would aid the enforcement of the prohibitory law. The prohibitory law is the only thing now known in the State. Laws are made and left unmade solely with regard to their bearing upon prohibition. Great things were expected of the Grand Jury. People looked forward to it and talked of it as children do of Christmas and the coming of Santa Claus. It was expected that the Grand Jury would unearth numbers of crimes, and bring to judgement criminals who eluded the most experienced detectives. Every man who had a spite or grievance or a sour stomach, imagined that the Grand Jury would in some way bring him relief. Now that it is over and will not beam upon us until a year hence, perhaps, we will now be permitted, without being suspected of great fear and trembling, to call upon the public to bear us out in the assertion that the whole system is a fraud. Instead of only those being opposed to it who have a cause to fear it, the very reverse is the fact, that only sneaks and cowards are in favor of a Grand Jury to do their work in secret, and have a Grand Jury shoulder the responsibility, while they remain unknown. There is not an offense known to the laws that can not be reached by other means, more speedily and cheaply, than through a Grand Jury. It is not the fault of the members of the Grand Jury that it is a fraud. They are drawn by lot from among the citizens of the county, and are men who will average in every respect with their neighbors. We imagine that they must frequently be intensely disgusted with fellows who come sneaking before them with their complaints, where only one side is permitted to be heard, and unless they have keen penetration enough to see

through the spite and revenge of the business, have no other alternative than to arraign some fellow citizen as guilty of a crime. Of course the offense of the accused may turn out to be only trivial, or he may be acquitted, but it will entail upon him a considerable expense for lawyers fees and other costs of defending himself, and it will stand against him as a lasting disgrace, that he was "indicted." The revenge is accomplished.

The District Clerk informs us, that from a rough estimate, the expenses of the late Grand Jury in this county will foot up about \$500, or nearly that amount. It was understood that just two indictments were found. One was against a man who was tried on the same charge at this term of court, and acquitted, and then indicted as a fugitive from the county. It was a very simple case, not needing the services of the Grand Jury. Dozens of similar cases in the county were not even presented. The other indictment was also against a fugitive, who may never return to the county. Not a dollar was gained to the county, and perhaps not an offense punished by the outlay of this \$500.

But we are well off compared with our neighbors. By means of hard fighting, to which the advocates of a Grand Jury yielded in order to prevent the defeat of their bill, counties of under 16,000 population have only one Grand Jury a year. Those having more than that population have one at every term of court, making three or four a year. We are told that the expense of the Grand Jury in Brown county, at the last term of court, was over \$1,000, and that not a single indictment was found. The relics and machinery of the dark ages are brought into requisition to assist in the great work of "moral reform."

THE WICHITA ROW.

More trouble in Wichita. The grand jury Saturday reported indictments against the county attorney, two justices of the peace, one constable and four policemen, for failing to perform their duties honestly in connection with the prohibitory law.

Evidence before the grand jury was given that the county officials had not turned over to the school fund for one year, any of the money derived from the whisky prosecutions. The evidence came from the county superintendent of schools who should receive this money. It was also shown that quite a number of fines had been imposed and checks for them had been given which had been traced to the banks.

In one case reported to the grand jury, George Wall, a wealthy man, who for some years had run a gambling den and joint near the heart of the city, had been arrested, fined and sentenced to imprisonment, but an expressman named Brown, well known in the city, was conducted to jail by constable Cone, and is now serving out Wall's sentence. Wall immediately after the trial, returned to his business, having hired Brown to board with the sherrif.

The jury also addressed a memorial to the executive council, stating that the metropolitan police in the city now were not doing good work, and asking that steps necessary to perfect the service be taken immediately. The communication states that the city government is corrupt, and in order that the law may be enforced and citizens protected, it is absolutely necessary that other officers be put in power. The communication would seem to ask for another police commission, as the present one is responsible for the state of affairs.

Col. J. R. Hollowell is evidently making things lively for the Wichita jointists and at the same time is making money for himself and a little reputation on the side. If the Colonel keeps hewing to the line the gubernatorial chair at Topeka.

THE OLD HISTORIC PLANK.

Along back in 1876 there was a Democratic national platform upon which Samuel J. Tilden was elected President of the United States. That year the Democrats carried New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut. The tariff plank of the platform read like this: "Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff, levied on nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded the American commerce from the first to the inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half of our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We de-

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway. Cottonwood Falls. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Riggs, ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

H. F. GILLET, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLET, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES. In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD -:- MOWER. And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

\$3.50 FOR YOU WONDER WHY \$1.50 We can give so much for the money? Thousands say this in their letters. It is because after plates are made it costs far less proportionately to print 100,000 copies than 100,000. During its nearly fifty years' existence the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has absolutely twenty-four other agricultural periodicals, and continues to be recognized authority on agricultural matters the world over. With the old staff of editors who have made it a power in both hemispheres, reinforced with new writers, it will be more valuable during 1888 than ever. Each number now contains nearly one hundred original illustrations and original articles on the Farm, Garden, Heath and Household, from over fifty different writers. Price, \$1.50 a year; single No. 15 cents.

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OUR GREAT OFFER. American Agriculturist (English or German), with choice of pictures, and our new volume, just published, entitled "Our Homes; How to Beautify Them," beautifully illustrated, bound in cloth and gold, price \$1.00—all post-paid, for \$1.60. Or the same, with both pictures, all post-paid, for \$2.00.

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mand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue." It was sound doctrine, and upon it the Democratic party won a grand victory, only to be defrauded of the fruits thereof by a galaxy of visiting statesmen—and an eight to seven commission.—Abilene Gazette.

SILVER WEDDING. Monday evening, Jan. 20, 1888, a large number of friends and relatives gathered at the residence of William Watson, on Rock Creek, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. The usual ceremony was dispensed with, but hand-shaking and kissing the bride and groom amid the shouts and laughter of all present was the order of the evening. Supper was announced at half past eight, and after thirty-six had exhausted a portion of their better feelings and strength, for one could not resist the temptation at a supper Mrs. Watson had prepared, the sound of the violin gave them new energy, the table was soon cleared away, and the lovers of music and dancing occupied the floor until the "wee sma' hours," when the faithful old Plymouth Rock reminded them that the morning star was to be seen. Mr. and Mrs. Watson received several useful and valuable presents as follows: China tea set, Mr. Merser and family; Butter dish, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. LaCoss; Table spoons, Mrs. Mary Crawford and Mrs. Mary Gandy; Tea spoons, Steven and Cain Watson; Sugar spoon, Ed Gavy; Pepper and salt cast, Mr. and Mrs. Hungerford; Napkin ring, Mr. Longendorf; Mrs. Shipmily, Mr. Devoe, and Thomas Crawford, one silver dollar each, Teaspoons, Miss Alice Watson; Finger ring, Astilla Watson; Carving fork, George Messer; Thimble, Austin Crawford; Pickle dish, Mr. and Mrs. Gavy, Mr. and Mrs. McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. Bookstore, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Dave and Jessie Smith. Mr. Watson came to Kansas in '59, was here through the dry season, and returned to Terra Haute, Ind., where he married Miss Ann Minor, then returned to Kansas in the fall of '66, and has been a resident of Chase county ever since. May the next twenty-five years of their lives be as happy and prosperous as the past, is the sincere wish of their many friends. Observer.

A WEAK PLACE EXPOSED. It is ours to warn, and with warning give counsel that shall protect. Between a man's coat-collar and hat-brim there lies a space of neck that modern hiresute fashion has left bare—exposed to chilly winds, uncovered to cold. If collar be upturned, some help is found, but merciless draughts still play at will about one of life's centres, For beneath this exposed skin lies what anatomists call the cerebro-spinal axis—which is the center of animal as the front brain is the center of intellectual life—when exposed the nerves that govern both

heart and lungs; among others, the pneumogastric and spinal accessory. So in place of most injudicious exposure, it would logically seem that extra effort should be made to guard this point.—Dr. W. F. Hutchinson, in The American Magazine for February, 1887.

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. feb 5-4w

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HOMEOPATHIC 100 (Catarh, acute or chronic; Indigestion, Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs, Asthma, Oppressed Breathing, Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing, Mercurial Enlarged Glands, Swelling, General Debility, Physical Weakness, Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions, Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges, More Mouth, Canker, Urinary Weakness, Watery Bed, Ear Discharges, with Spasms, Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation, Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pain, Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Chronic Congestions & Eruptions)

SPECIFICS. Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 FIFTH ST. N. Y. City. Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money apply to MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, January 18th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on February 25, 1888, viz: Committed Homestead, No. 28361, of Mitchell A. Stephenson, Cedar Point, Kansas, for the south 1/2 of the southeast 1/4, section 24, in township 20 south, of range 5 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: P. D. Montgomery, A. M. Lee, W. L. Graham, J. W. Byram, all of Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas. S. M. FALKER, Register.

AGENTS WANTED For The Grand New Book, INTRODUCED BY ROSE E. CLEVELAND, SISTER OF President Cleveland. Just out, an unparalleled success, profusely illustrated, with elegant lithograph plate of MISS CLEVELAND. The work is a complete treatise on Social and Moral Culture, True manhood and womanhood. The art of conversation. The awkward and shy. A mother's cares. Etiquette in all its branches, etc., etc. The book is a complete compendium of reference on subjects that are essential to a successful and useful life, stands on its own merits and is written by a woman that has attained the highest social position in America. "Lady of the White House," acknowledged by all Publishers and agents to be the greatest selling book ever issued. None but live energetic men and women wanted on this work. We guarantee exclusive territory. Agents at work are making from \$5 to \$20 per day. Write at once for illustrated circulars and terms, and name your choice of territory; to secure it instantly, send \$1 for complete agents outfit, which will be forwarded by return mail postpaid. Liberal terms guaranteed. Address J. L. HERBERT PUBL'G CO. 917 & 919 Olive St. St. Louis, Mo.

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W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Let the line, let the chips fall where they may

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

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Table with columns for ad size (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 year).

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for destination (Cedar Gr., Clements, Elm Dale, Strong, Ellisor, Safford) and departure times for various routes.

C. K. & W. R. R. Mat. & Frt.

Table with columns for destination (East, West) and departure times for various routes.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Cloudy, Tuesday. Boots & shoes at cost at Ferry & Watson's.

Mr. K. J. Fink has been appointed postmaster at Hymar, and it is believed he will move the postoffice to Hilton when he is qualified. Rev. M. S. Riddle, of Osage City, will preach at the Presbyterian church in this city, next Sunday morning and evening.

and then in receipting for pay for the same did it in the proper docket, in these words: "Received my fees," and then signed his name to said receipt. Mr. L. T. Drake and Miss May Franklin were united in marriage at the M. E. Parsonage at Macon, Mo., Wednesday, January 25th, 1888.



Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Physicians. J. W. STONE. M. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas.

THOS. H. GRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building.

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

MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN HARDWARE, STOVES, AND TINWARE.

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS. W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN PIPE, RUBBERHOSE AND FITTINGS.

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NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELM DALE, KANSAS.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND. WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, THE EXPERIENCED AUCTIONEER.

Is prepared to call sales of Real and Personal property. Will sell on per cent. or salary. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

DEEP Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those 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 wherever they live.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. B. Brown & Co's News Agency, 115 N. W. 10th St., Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler, COTTONWOOD FALLS, BEATING ALL TIME-ELGIN WATCHES.

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 18784 December 30th, 1887.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 4th, 1888.

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ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 4th, 1888.

## THE BLIZZARD KNOCKED OUT.

From the land of the Dakotas,  
Land of wheat and Legislatures,  
Land of lies about the wheat yield,  
Told by limber-tongued agents,  
To allure the Eastern farmer—  
Coast him to Dakota's prairies;  
Land of Legislatures many,  
And of Statehood's proud ambition.  
From the land of the Dakotas,  
Came the blizzard from the Northwest,  
Came the wild, the frigid blizzard,  
Came the blizzard in its coldness,  
Swept the blizzard to the eastward,  
Struck the city of Chicago,  
Noted for its hams and bacon,  
And its hatred of St. Louis—  
Famous for its bomb assassins,  
And the great feet of its maidens,  
Swept the blizzard further eastward,  
Up Ohio's fertile valley,  
Tried to freeze the town of Pittsburgh,  
But the gas burned there dismayed it,  
Fuel hot and subterranean.  
Passed the blizzard over the mountains,  
Chilled the old Dutch farmer's marrow,  
Captivity took the Quaker City;  
Froze the mad in streets of Gotham;  
Provided about the Nation's Congress,  
In the District of Columbia;  
Watched the Senate Chamber's portals,  
Till it found Vermont's cold Solon,  
Thinking it would freeze him rigid,  
Came the blizzard from the Northwest,  
Began to contest with Edmunds  
For the icy championship.

Gasped the man upon the blizzard  
Gazed but once upon the cold wave,  
And the blizzard vanished, slaughtered  
Died right there upon the pavement;  
Died the blizzard from the Northwest,  
Died the blizzard from the Northwest.  
—Buffalo (N. Y.) Drift.

## READY FOR BURIAL.

A Few Kind and Considerate Words for the Republican Corpses.

The Republican party, evidently, has not long to live. Extraordinary efforts are being made to galvanize it into something like vitality, but it is no go. Its best friends recognize that it is in a dying condition. It is without an issue. A party without an issue is in a condition as deplorable as a sick cow that has no cud to chew. The party's second stomach has given out. The good recommended by Blaine don't answer for a cud—for an issue. As for the bloody shirt, it is no longer an issue; it is effete, barren, exhausted, worn out. The free-trade nonsense is, if possible, more dilapidated than the bloody-shirt foolishness. The President's message has taken the country by storm. It has given all honest men a straight-out, sharply-defined issue. The Government has been robbing the people, compelling them to surrender their money when the Government had no use for it. Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party, and the honest element of the Republican party, approve the issue, indorse the policy. They say the time has come to inaugurate an era of honesty; that stealing the people's money under cover of law is a monstrous iniquity, and that sophistry, chicanery and legal legerdemain must no longer be permitted to influence the policy of the Government.

The Republican party, it will be seen at a glance, is in a preparatory condition to hand in its checks. It has no issue. We challenge the Indianapolis Journal to state the issue upon which the Republican party proposes to go before the American people in the campaign of 1888. The tobacco-quit issue will not do, nor will the free whisky issue. John Sherman's effort to make the robbing of the people of \$100,000,000 a year can't be made to work. Chandler's Southern election issue is already dead, and Blair's Educational bill never was an issue. It is seen that the Republican party is without an issue. To make the antagonizing of the Democratic party an issue would result disastrously, since honest Republicans indorse the Democratic policy. The conclusion is therefore inevitable that all that is left for the Republican party is to die. It is said of Indians that "the good Indian is the dead Indian." Possibly that can be said of the Republican party when gone; at any rate, it is well enough to contemplate the demise of the party and to be proposed to speak kindly of it when stretched out on a cooling board, or lying cold and stiff in its winding sheet. And in this connection we are reminded of a beautiful trait in the character of a man in Illinois who always had something kind to say of the dead. It came to pass that a notorious reprobate died, a man of such notoriously bad character that those who knew him best could think of nothing to say of him in the way of commendation, and yet it was believed that the man who was in the habit of saying kind words of the dead would manage in this, as in every other case, to find something worthy of praise, and a bet was made that such would be the case. On the day of the funeral, the eulogist of the dead, with others, took a farrow look at the corpse. He came up solemnly, slowly, and with a benevolent look on his features. He leaned over the coffin and looked long and anxiously at the features of the dead reprobate. At last he raised his head, looked around upon his friends, and whispered with a sigh:

"Well, he had good teeth." That was all—"He had good teeth." We suggest that that much could be said of the Republican party—"It had good teeth."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

## SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

An Independent Journal on the Decay of the Republican Party.

Mr. Sherman is a man of great experience in public life, and he is one of the ablest and most eminent of the Republican leaders. The defeat of the party in 1884, and the reasons of the defeat, made it a very interesting inquiry whether those leaders, or any of them, would understand the actual change of public feeling indicated by the campaign of '84 and its results, or whether they would look upon it as a mere mischance to be avoided in '88 by "tightening the lines" and "reorganizing"—in other words, by a dull

appeal to party spirit and traditions, instead of a readjustment of the party to the times. That, indeed, may not be practicable with any party. The signal illustration of its difficulty, at least, is found in the earnest endeavor of the Conscience Whigs in Massachusetts forty years ago to persuade the Whig party to adopt the anti-slavery issue. In 1847 they proposed a resolution in the State convention that Massachusetts would not support any candidate for the Presidency who was not a well-known and active anti-slavery man. The debate was very hot. Mr. Webster opposed the resolution. It was defeated, and the Conscience Whigs renounced the party and organized the Free-Soil party, and in 1853 the Whigs disappeared.

Since 1884 the Republican party seems to have lost the power of recuperation. It has certainly done very little to show that it is the party of progress and reform. Its chief canvass during this year was in Ohio. There it was successful, after a campaign conducted upon hostility to the Southern States. But Mr. Foraker was re-elected not because of such hostility, but because of the general hostility of his administration. The argument, however, that Republican National ascendancy would necessarily be more honest than Democratic ascendancy is annulled by the history of the whisky ring—a scandal of a kind from which the Democratic Administration has been wholly freed—and by the fact that the candidate under whom the Republican party was defeated, and who has a stronger support in the party than any other leader, is the only leader who is believed by many of his own party to have trafficked in his office, and was for that reason defeated. Nothing has occurred to show that he would not be as acceptable a candidate in '88 as he was in '84; and so far as the enthusiastic preference of the party is concerned, he is still the favorite candidate. The significance of this fact, as indicating the condition of the party, escapes the attention of many Republicans.

Last spring Mr. Sherman made a speech at Nashville which seemed to show that the progressive movement of the party, if such an impulse there was, would find in him a representative. This was so evident that apparently he was himself alarmed, as if he had ventured quite beyond the general sympathy of the party. Soon after, at Springfield, in Illinois, he made another speech, in which he withdrew all the lights of hope that he had displayed at Nashville and blew them out. He has now made a third speech, in the Senate, which offers to the country, as Mr. Sherman's view of the true Republican policy, repeal of the internal taxes except the whisky tax, profuse public expenditure to extinguish a surplus and maintenance of a high protective tariff; and he has already suggested National regulation of elections in the Southern States. But this spirit of financial recklessness and expense is one of the causes which disturbed National confidence in the Republican party. The policy of taking money from the people merely to divide it again is not one which the country will approve, and the effort to regulate elections would not only be repudiated by the country, but even if it should pass into law, could not possibly accomplish its intended purpose. Mr. Sherman's speech, both in what it says and in what it omits, does not seem to prove that the Republican party is resolved to show that it is as it once was, the party of to-day and of the future.—Harper's Weekly.

## DRIFT OF OPINION.

—Mr. Blaine has just become a grandfather. It is easier to become a grandfather than to become President.—Chicago Herald.

—The report that Allison is more highly esteemed in Iowa than the "Plumed Knight" may serve to hasten the return of the "absent leader."—Detroit Free Press.

—Senator Voorhees stuffed a handkerchief into Senator Sherman's trumpet and the blast that Sherman blew was made to come out at the little end of the horn.—Savannah News.

—Mr. Blaine, in engineering his own boom, should remember that while the tariff question now takes precedence of all others, the tattoo question is not dead, but only sleeping.—St. Louis Post.

—Senator "Bill" Chandler is said to be preparing a great speech. The subject of Bill's great effort has not yet been mentioned, but it is probably a stern denunciation of the President's civil-service policy and a bitter attack upon the spoils system.—Chicago Herald.

—The Cincinnati Commercial, a Republican paper, says "that there are a lot of professed Republicans in Ohio who have subterranean associations with bootleggers and forgers, coal-ollers and sluggers, bribers and bullies, blackmailers and blackmailers, is as well known as the existence of any other element in our political affairs."

—Unless Mr. Halstead and the Republican papers can explain the decrease in the white vote in the South, they will be unable to make the country believe that the black vote is suppressed because it is not as large as it was when the carpet-bag leaders dragged up to the polls every negro voter that could be found.—Savannah News.

—The pound party, as a means of church charity, has been introduced into England, where it is considered "a singular experiment."

## CHARMING COSTUMES.

Lovely Luncheon and Tailor-Made Gowns of Recent Importation.

The lovely luncheon and tea-gowns worn this season are also made in princess shape and follow very closely in style the outlines of the cloth dresses above described. These, however, are made variously of silk-warp Henrietta cloths, both in cream-white, primrose, lilac, and also in the rich, dark tones of bronze, green and terracotta. Many of the gowns open all the way down the front over tabliers of velvet watered silk or gay-striped or plaided plush, with a wide stripe of faulle Francaise matching the shade of the gown. Elaborate styles are shown with demi-trains and wing or angel sleeves of immense size, made of velvet or plush silk, lined and opening broadly from the shoulders over a second pair of close sleeves of the material of the tablier. A tea-gown of cream-white Henrietta cloth, trimmed with gold passementerie, has angel sleeves of the cloth lined with pale gold satin, with tablier and close sleeves of palest cresson green sarah, dotted with gold leaves in silk embroidery. A pearly-colored velvet gown has a front and close sleeves of lilac china crepe, and a third gown, falling like a redingote, is made of a combination of golden-brown velvet and gold brocade.

A magnificent toilet is an exquisite gown made in England. It consists of a petticoat of apricot satin draped with old Venetian point lace apparently yellow with age. There is a narrow panel down each side of the front, brocaded with small grey flowers in raised velvet. The colors of these blossoms are marvelously delicate, with many of the petals wrought in gold and silver threads. The bodice and train are of dark moss-green velvet of rare quality, the train lined with willow-green satin. One side of the train is decorated with cascades of Venetian lace caught up with clusters of French flowers exactly matching those of the brocade. The bodice opens in a low V-front and back with a drapery of apricot satin on one side of the opening, and a jabot arrangement of the yellow lace on the other. Short sleeves of velvet and satin are just visible below a fall of the lace from the shoulders.

Another elegant gown, tailor-made, is of silver and rose lilac-shot satin, brocaded with palest pink roses and silver leaves. The superb fabric is made up over a petticoat of pink velvet a shade deeper than the roses. At the foot of the petticoat is a ten-inch embroidery of pink pearl and silver beads, in a delicate arabesque pattern. The pointed corsage is of the brocade with bead-embroidered revers of the velvet turning back from the open neck. The train is long to absurdity, and there are no sleeves. A blue and gold brocade, made up with olive velvet shot with gold, is made in the fashion of two centuries ago, and a pale terracotta velvet in Florentine style opens over an embroidered skirt of pale bronze and ecrú shot silk. The embroidery is in gold alone. A stately black moire antique is veiled with Spanish lace flounces, and a brilliant toilet of Roman red satin, striped with black velvet, is also draped with real Spanish lace flounces of great price.—N. Y. Evening Post.

## CONCERNING HOOPS.

The Huge Go-Cart Hoops That Used to Be All the Rage.

During all the long period that the hoop had part and lot in costume it had to bear up against a series of ably-directed and well-sustained assaults on all sides. The decrees issued against it by Kings and Emperors in different countries afforded curious reading in view of the failure which attended them, for whether it was intended to limit the inconvenient size of the hoop, or to keep it within bounds of reason, no attention whatever appears to have been paid to any regulations, or ordinance, or proclamation, and the hoop went on in its accustomed way without regard to any man's behest and careless of complaints. What rulers failed to effect, earnest men—preachers and satirists—still endeavor to accomplish, and it must be said, quite as unavailingly. The hoop was proof against ridicule and indifferent to reproach.

Hoops were first known in England in 1552, and Bishop Latimer—the same prelate who was burned at the stake by Queen Mary—was very severe upon these roundabouts, as he called them, which the devil in all cunning had invented as an instrument of pride. Disregarding the picturesque literature of the earlier hoops the times are reached when, after a period of neglect, the "bewitching round" again appeared in costume. Sir Rogers de Coverley mentioned the "new fashioned petticoat" in 1711, but this is not to say that the great hoops which made a lady walk as if she were in a go-cart were introduced at that date. From the time of its revival the hoop had a merry reign, and change ran riot in the shape and size of it. A lady resembled first a huge bell, then a dish cover, then she seemed to be rising from a great drum, next as if she stood in a butter churn, to which George Colman compares the hoop when he says that at times it expanded from such dimensions to the circumference of three hogs-heads. All the essayists held high revelry over the vagaries of the petticoat. Particularly did Mr. Isaac Bikerstaff in 1709 have one brought up before him for trial, and gleefully relates how the garment—if hoops can fairly be considered as apparel—had to be hoisted up to the ceiling to show its proportions, and then formed "a very splendid and ample canopy" over the court assembled, covering it "with a kind of silken rotunda, its form not

unlike the cupola of St. Paul's Cathedral."

After running a long course of changes, but with popularity undiminished—perhaps stimulated by all this pother—the hoop took a new shape about 1745, expanding on either hand so that a lady in the very newest fashion was like nothing else so much as a drummer in a cavalry band with skirts about him. We may never again be threatened with hoops "eight yards wide," such as a ballad of 1763 is righteously severe upon, but so long as eccentricity with some passes for beauty, there will be revivals more or less complete of the hoop and crinoline. Robert Chambers shows how Edinburgh society suffered within his memory under the tyranny of hoops. In the morning a lady put on a "pocket hoop," resembling a pair of small panniers. For occasions not quite full dress there was to be worn a bell hoop—a petticoat frame in shape like a bell—made of cane or rope. For full state there was provided a hoop so monstrous that "people saw half of it enter the room before the wearer." This, the matter-of-fact chronicler goes on to say, was found "inconvenient." So inconvenient was it that in the narrow passages and entries of Edinburgh Old Town "ladies tilted them up and carried them under their arms; in case of this happening there was a show of petticoat below." Surely the shapeless horrors of crinoline should be impossible of renewal.—Woman's World.

## MEXICAN SILVER MONEY.

But Little Skill Required to Counterfeit the Artless Coinage.

The Mexican Treasury Department has recently determined that the reales (twelve and a half cent pieces) and the medios (six cents), so long in circulation, shall be taken up and coined anew. It has also ordered that Government offices shall not receive money which has holes therein or is short in its legal weight. Soon after what was known as the "nickel riot" the Government sold the \$4,000,000 worth of nickel coin stored in the palace, at a nominal value, to the London bank, acting as agent. The amount paid was \$800,000, and the nickel went directly to England. When paper money was first issued in Mexico popular prejudice against it was so strong and general that more formidable opposition to its introduction was anticipated. Business men and those accustomed to handle large sums of money had nothing to learn in regard to the superior convenience of paper; but it required some time for the small traders and the populace, whose prejudices in favor of metal were deeply rooted, to discover that the new currency was safer, as well as more convenient. Already the circulation of the country has been swelled by \$15,000,000 of paper money, which is now received everywhere with confidence, and the metallic coinage that had reigned supreme in Mexican commerce since the days of the conquest has been relegated to the secondary position it has so long occupied in the United States.

Counterfeiting silver currency has always been an easy and prosperous business in Mexico. It required little skill and less machinery to imitate the artless coinage of former days. That now in circulation lacks the high finish of the United States mintage, and is extensively counterfeited. Every silver piece that crosses the counter of a merchant or the palm of an Indian hawkster is carefully rung and inspected; yet with the utmost care it is difficult for any one handling much silver money here to avoid taking a certain proportion of bogus pieces. In all the mints are museums of quaint and ingenious machines, dies and cranks captured by Government police from the dens of this class of public robbers. The imitation of imperfectly finished silver and copper coins is at best but a barbaric art; but to falsify the complicated devices and exquisitely artistic productions of the American bank-note company demands a degree of criminal skill and culture which does not yet exist in Mexico. Hence the evident advantage of the bank note in point of safety has hastened its popular acceptance, and the prejudices which were so bitterly arrayed against its introduction have disappeared entirely from the cities and lines of commerce and retired to the Indian villages among the mountains.—Fannie B. Ward, in Troy (N. Y.) Times.

## Hints for Sheep-Raisers.

Can sheep get too much salt, and how should it be given to prevent that, asks a correspondent. Well, it must be remembered that salt is a poison, if taken largely, we reply. If the animal is deprived of salt for a long time, and then given an opportunity to eat all it wants, it may eat too much. It should either always be within the reach of the sheep or fed judiciously at intervals. One's judgment will be enough to guide him in giving salt. If a sheep is poisoned, the symptoms are the same as those of inflammation of the stomach by poisonous plants, such as laurel, wild parsnips or other irritant. The sheep moans, hangs the head and slobbers at the mouth, the nose is contracted and pinched in at the sides; there is straining in attempting to urinate; the mouth becomes hot and inflamed, the pulse rapid, the belly full, tense and painful when pressed; the bowels discharge blood and loose, dark dung, and the sufferer soon falls into torpor and convulsions. The remedy is to give plenty of warm water and thin oatmeal or linseed gruel. The latter or gum water will soothe the irritation and relieve the pain. Give also half dram doses of hyoscyamus, to relieve spasms, and one ounce doses of olive or lard oil, to eject the poison. This treatment is applicable not only to salt poisoning, but to all cases of poisoning.—Rural New Yorker.

## SHARP COMPETITION.

An Agricultural Problem Created by the Growth of Civilization.

All have noticed that competition in the production and sale of articles to be used for food and clothing has become very sharp during the past few years. Improved methods of transportation have enabled the people of every civilized country to compete with us in all the great markets of the world. Our brewers find that it is often profitable for them to import barley and hops. Large quantities of foreign potatoes, eggs and hemp are now used in this country. In every foreign market we find hosts of competitors. Liverpool now receives wheat not only from the United States, Canada and Russia, but from Australia and various parts of Asia, Africa and South America. American beef and mutton now comes in competition with that produced in the islands of the Indian Ocean and South America. The production of Indian corn is increasing in various parts of the world that will soon raise it for export. Soon it will be used for fattening hogs which will be offered for sale in foreign markets. The production of cotton is extending in countries that have heretofore produced but very little. The like is true in relation to tobacco, which has been a source of wealth to this country.

That competition in the raising and disposal of farm products will continue to grow sharper year by year seems evident. Concentrated capital has become a most important factor in the production of meat, grain, fruit, cotton and wool. As the rates of interest have become lower, many capitalists are inclined to invest large sums in farming operations or the production of wool and beef. Companies have been formed for raising grapes, making butter, cheese and wine, and raising cattle and sheep. The invention and introduction of agricultural machinery have more than doubled the power of most countries to produce crops.

And now it seems certain that the increase of civilization among people who have always lived in a very primitive fashion, and done their work by the aid of poor implements, will make competition sharper as time rolls on. An observing gentleman who has spent much time in India predicts that the time will come when the people of that country will produce the food for most of the densely settled countries of Europe. The soil is rich and the climate favorable for the production of food crops. It is also very favorable to cheap living, as it makes the expenditure of much money for clothing, fuel and buildings for men and animals unnecessary. The present wants of the Indian are few. All the progress among his people was made a long time ago. They wore themselves into a rut and they have remained there ever since.

Neither his vices or his virtues are of a costly kind. He has little ambition or desire for change. The cost of fitting up a place for farming is almost nominal. Of scientific methods of farming he knows nothing, and all his implements are of the simplest kinds, still he knows how to raise almost every sort of crop. In all matters pertaining to domestic economy he can give instructions to the farmers of the most advanced countries in the world. The native farmer of India—whose name is not legion but millions—only needs to become civilized to become the successful competitor of the grain-producers of this country and Canada. The spirit of progress has not stirred his slow mind as yet, but it will in time. His ambition will be aroused one of these years. He is no longer entirely submissive to the requirements of the priests. He has become negligent in regard to attending religious ceremonies. Caste distinctions are beginning to disappear. The machines and improved implements brought into the country by Englishmen are attracting the attention of the native farmers. To successfully compete with the English farmers now in India the native farmers will find that they must use the same kinds of tools and machines. When they can compete with English farmers at home they will become the competitors of the farmers of every civilized country on the globe. They will enjoy the advantages of climate, soil and frugal habits. The native farmer of India now raises wheat cheaper than it can be produced in this country. Give him better facilities and he will produce it cheaper than he now does.

Nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants of India are farmers. They are not general farmers, but grain producers. They now raise more grain than the people of the country can consume. Give them better farming implements and the grain production of the country will be doubled. Ambition and the desire for wealth come with increasing civilizations. To obtain the manufactured articles desired by people who are rising in intelligence, the farmers of India all raise more wheat. Railroads are extending in that country very rapidly, and the managers of them, as well as the local government, are doing every thing in their power to increase the production of grain for export. The railroad and the steamship have done more than the self-binding harvester and power thrashing machine for increasing the production of wheat and other food crops. In diminishing the cost of transportation they increased the number of our competitors. The steam-engine is the great civilization agent and the civilized man differs from the savage chiefly in the amount of things he produces. The latter is satisfied if he raises enough for his own use, while the latter thinks he must produce to supply the wants of others.—Chicago Times.

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Wood ashes put into a woolen bag and placed in the water will make hard water soft.

—A carriage is like a piano. You can't know what it's worth till you have used it. Its defects may be hidden by paint and putty; its metal work treacherous; but how a really good one is made must be left for a future article.

—Cream Sponge Cake: One cup flour, one-third cup of sugar, one-half cup of cream, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda mixed in flour. Beat the eggs, sugar and cream together, then add the flour, beat lightly and bake at once.

—Bread Fritters: Cut thin, round slices of bread, butter them very lightly, spread with jam and stick together in pairs. Fry in boiling lard, after dipping in a batter of one egg, one pint of milk, a pinch of salt and flour enough to make a pancake batter.

—In carving a turkey, cut off the wing nearest first, then the leg and second joint, then slice from the breast, after which insert the knife between the bones and separate them. The side bone lies beside the rump, and the desired morsel can be taken out without separating the whole bone.

—Apple Meringue Pies: Stew soft tart apples, mash and season with nutmeg, fill crust and bake with one crust. Spread with a thick meringue, made by whipping to a froth the whites of three eggs, with three tablespoonfuls of white sugar; flavor with vanilla; place in oven until well set; eat cold.—Prairie Farmer.

—Stewed Sweet-Breads: Trim some sweet-breads and soak them in warm water till quite white, blanch in boiling water, and then put them in cold water for a short time. When cold, dry them and put them in some well-flavored white-stock; stew for half an hour; beat up the yolks of two or three eggs with some cream, a little finely minced parsley and grated nutmeg, pepper and salt to taste. Add this to the sauce, put it on the fire to get quite hot, dish the sweet-breads, pour the sauce over and serve.

—A pretty and inexpensive and easily made table is one made of the cover of a small butter firkin and three broom handles. Cut the sticks the length desired, and crossing them in the center get the exact angle wanted, then with a long screw attach them firmly together. Fasten the top securely to the sticks, and gild the legs. Cover the top with garnet plush or felt, and around the edge attach garnet and gold chenille ball fringe. Tie a bow of broad garnet satin ribbon around where the sticks are fastened together, to conceal the screw.

## BUTTER PACKAGES.

A Matter Worthy of the Attention of Wide-Awake Farmers.

One of the worst items against the sale of country butter is the condition it is sent to the market. It is not altogether in the package, but fully as much the condition of the butter itself.

One has best to take a little pains and see the different shapes and conditions it is brought to the country merchant to fully realize how difficult it is for him to prepare it even in a reasonably good condition for market. He gets it in one pound round balls that bear unmistakable evidence of being moulded into this shape by the hands. Others bring it in large balls weighing from four to six pounds, while others pack into a basket or jar, and it must be taken out in almost any condition but the right one. Others again take a little pains and bring what they have to sell in neat pound rolls moulded into good shape and stamped. With the butter in this condition, it is the next thing to an impossibility to pack and send to market so that it will arrive in market in a good condition. And even if it could be properly packed, it is even then not in a condition to sell for the best prices. It is not attractive to the purchaser; it is not in a convenient shape for the dealer to sell or the purchaser to use, and in consequence must largely be sold for cooking purposes and at necessarily low prices. Of course if it sells after being sent to the market at a low price, the country merchant must purchase at a low price, and the farmer who is the producer finds that keeping cows and making butter is not by any means a profitable business, yet he wants to keep cows for the milk that he needs at home, and the calves.

By even having a stamp and pressing it into rolls of good shape, and then wrapping each roll in clean white cheap cloth, a considerable improvement could be made in the appearance, and by this means a better price is secured. Much blame is often attached to the country merchant on account of the condition he sends the butter he purchases from his customer. But the fault is not always his own, the farmer does not prepare it in a suitable condition at the start to be handled or rolled. Place a few packages or rolls of butter gotten up in proper shape, and by the side put the same number of pounds of butter in a variety of shapes as it usually comes to the country market, and nine times out of ten the better rolls will sell much the readiest and generally at a better price, even though the quality may not be any better or even quite as good.

There is certainly plenty of room for improvement if we expect to make what we term country butter sell at a price that will pay the farmer to manufacture.—N. J. Shepherd, in American Dairyman.



THE RIOT REGIONS.

Two Outbreaks in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions—Strikers Assault

Non-Union Miners—Considerable Shooting—Three Men Wounded—An Infuriated Mob

Wrecks Two Justices' Offices—Shenandoah in an Uproar—Swearing in Special Officers.

Reading, Pa., Feb. 4.—Yesterday morning the rioters at William Penn colliery were stopped by a party of men and a fight ensued. Strikers also met the men at Rock Bank at the Turkey Run street and stoned some Poles...

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon when the non-union miners left their work in the Shenandoah City and West Shenandoah collieries, a lot of striking Poles attacked them with stones. A squad of iron police went at once to their assistance...

The crowd scattered at the firing but immediately swelled to several hundred frenzied men, ready to wreak vengeance on any policeman or man they could catch. The police arrested two men and took them to Squire Shoemaker's office...

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The two magistrates' offices are on East Centre street, a square and a half apart. The whole square was densely packed with people, a large portion Polish, who were wild with passion. They surrounded both offices, yelling for the officers and ordering 'lynch them!' 'Kill them!' etc.

Another strike threatened. WILKESBARE, Pa., Feb. 4.—The convention of district assembly 16 remained in session at Pittston until two o'clock this morning with closed doors. The session was a stormy one and the question of asking an advance in wages was thoroughly discussed...

End of Disposition. QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 3.—This morning Fred Brown, of Burton, was found dead in his room at a hotel here. He came here Tuesday, began drinking and yesterday purchased some morphine, which he took last night...

Earthquake Shocks. LONDON, Feb. 3.—A sharp shock of earthquake has been felt in Scotland. It caused no damage. Shocks were also felt in different parts of England...

A BREAK in freight rates, averaging fifty per cent., between Chicago and Omaha occurred on the 31.

A BUFFALO BLAZE.

A Great Dry Goods House Burned—Other Property Damaged—Loss Over One Million Dollars.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A few minutes before noon yesterday a fire was discovered in the great dry goods establishment of Barnes, Hengeler & Co., on Main street, a handsome iron front structure, five stories high and extending from Main to Pearl street...

Across the street, the firm of D. P. Morgan & Son, whose stock is badly damaged by water, hold \$125,000 insurance and Mrs. R. J. Sherman, owner of the building, has \$20,000. Mr. Rose, advertising agent for Barnes, Hengeler & Co., reports that all clerks have been accounted for and no one was even seriously hurt...

DEMORALIZED TARIFF.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The railroads of the Northwest are in for a season of demoralized rates and a freight war. It is generally recognized that the fight is inevitable. A meeting of the managers was held here yesterday to consider the Burlington's notice of a withdrawal of the guarantee...

HOW THE GORGE FORMED.

The Ice Gorge at St. Louis Not a Natural Result—It Was the Work of Ferry Boatmen.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—The Republican, in a series of interviews with the captains of the Missouri Pacific ferryboats, charges these men with deliberately forming the great ice gorge, which threatened a million dollars' worth of property, and destroyed from \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of property...

THAT BLIZZARD.

It is asserted that the number of victims will reach one thousand. SHARON, Pa., Feb. 2.—Dr. H. S. Kugler, who arrived here yesterday with the body of his son who was frozen in Dakota, declares that in that Territory within the track of the recent blizzard the total number of deaths will exceed 1,000...

Rights of Passengers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Judge Wheeler in the United States Circuit Court yesterday denied the motion of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for a new trial of the case of Maria Robstell against that company. Joseph Robstell, the husband of the plaintiff, was killed on the road October 13, 1886, as he was leaving a train on which he had been riding...

John's Gift.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31.—The correspondent of the Star writes the jubilee gift to the Pope has come very rapidly. Two additional have already been made to the building in which they are to be exposed. So far 7,000 cases of articles have been handled and the end is not yet in sight...

THE SPRINGER BILL.

The Committee on Territories Hear Arguments on the Oklahoma Provision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Indians and their attorneys had the field yesterday on the Oklahoma question before the Territories Committee of the House. Members of the Indian Defense Association were present to listen to the reading of the speeches by the Indians which were prepared by Judge Willard, General Pain and other attorneys...

J. S. Taylor read a statement in behalf of a protest against the authority of the United States government to legislate relating to the Indian Territory. His address was directed more against the principles of the Severalty act passed by the last Congress than the bill under consideration, but seemed to make but little impression on the committee.

Colonel Hastings followed the Chickasaws, reading a printed article prepared by his attorney, in which claim was made to the lands ceded by the Chickasaws to the United States in the treaty of 1855, and to which the Indians had not a particle of title. The claim was also made that the bill infringed upon treaty stipulations...

The friends of the Oklahoma bill think the hearing will strengthen the measure both with the committee and with Congress, and seem quite willing that the committee shall consider and report the bill to the House without any reply to the speeches made yesterday...

JOSEF HOFFMAN.

The Boy Pianist in Danger of Serious Injury from Epilepsy. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Mayor Hewitt said yesterday that in consequence of a letter addressed to him by Mr. Gerry in regard to Josef Hoffman, the boy pianist, he had requested Mr. Abbey to bring the boy to his office at his earliest convenience...



The flames spread with astonishing rapidity after once breaking out, and several accidents occurred. A number of fire commissioners and firemen were standing on the roof of 549 and the walls were felt to shake. The order to retire was given...

DAMAGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Breaking Up of the Ice Causes Considerable Damage.—The Danger Passed. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Some days ago tug boats began working at the shore line of the great gorge in the Mississippi river here...

A VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Murdered by His Sweetheart's Father and Brother. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 31.—In Wallace, a small town a few miles south of here, about 8:30 o'clock Sunday night William Blakely, eighteen years old, was shot and killed by William Estes, another young man of the same age...

That Ingle's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A Star reporter yesterday reported to Senator Ingalls a copy of the letter relating to President Cleveland, said to have been written to a friend in Kansas City, and asked if it was genuine. After glancing at the letter Senator Ingalls replied: "It was written in 1885, within three weeks after the inauguration of President Cleveland. While I do not recall the letter or the name of the person to whom it was addressed, it was apparently written to a personal friend and seems to have been improperly procured and published."

SPARKS REVERSED.

The New Secretary of the Interior Reverses the Decision of the Late Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Vilas, of the Interior Department, has rendered a decision which indicates that he is not going to continue the policy outlined by Mr. Sparks. Commissioner Sparks held that settlers upon the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas were subject to all the Pre-emption laws, notwithstanding the fact that a special act, passed by Congress in 1880, specified the requirements under which they should purchase and occupy the lands...

The case recently reached Mr. Vilas, to whom it had been further appealed, and he has rendered a decision reversing the former ones and accepting Gibson's proof. In passing upon the case he says that under the act of May 28, 1880, the only qualification and condition to authorize an entry upon Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands is that the claimant must be an actual settler on the land at the date of entry, and must have the qualifications of a pre-emptor without reference to the other requirements of the pre-emption laws...

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A Number of Business Houses Destroyed.—Loss, \$1,500,000.

New York, Jan. 31.—One of the largest fires that has prevailed in this city for many months broke out in the store of Henry Rogers & Co., 549 Broadway, early this morning. It extended and destroyed the five adjoining stores. Three sixes were sound and all the engines below Forty-second street responded. The property was the west side of Broadway between Prince and Spring streets and extended through to Mercer street. No. 549, where the fire originated, was a five-story store on front double building. The first floor was occupied by Henry Rogers & Co., dealers in fancy goods; the second by Weed, Nelson & Co., fancy trimmings; the third by C. C. Young, cigar maker; and the fourth floor by Malcomson & Co., boys' clothing...

SERIOUS CHARGE.

The Postmaster of Voltaire, Kan., Arrested For Stealing a Registered Letter. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Post-office Inspector E. F. Finley returned yesterday morning from Voltaire, Kan., where he arrested L. L. Hitchcock, the postmaster, on the charge of robbing the mails. On December 27 a registered package containing \$200 in \$100 bills and \$50 bills was sent from a Kansas City bank to the State Bank in Voltaire, Kan. When the letter reached the address it was discovered that the money had been abstracted and brown paper inserted in its place...

THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Suffering Public Kicking Against This Latest Phase of Forefalling.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The members of the sugar trust are vexed at the disclosure of their methods, which they have used every endeavor to keep dark. They still refuse to divulge and evidently intend to continue in their high-handed operations without taking the public into their confidence. The sugar trade is greatly agitated about this yesterday. A down town merchant said yesterday: "The papers have done a good thing in this exposing the trust, for a more iniquitous conspiracy was never formed. We have absolute control of the sugar market and everybody is helpless in their hands. There is one way in which they could be hurt very seriously and that is by taking the duty off the higher grades of raw sugar which are now so heavily taxed that they can not be sold at a profit, and the quality of which is as good as the refined for most purposes. That would hurt the trust, which is made up entirely of refineries, as it would allow the importers to compete with them." The certificates of the trust which were offered for sale last week at 80 are still unsold, the highest bid thus far received being 75.

Gas For Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A bold project to supply Chicago with unlimited quantities of natural gas for fuel and illuminating purposes is being developed by a combination of Chicago and Philadelphia capitalists, who will shortly incorporate a pipe line company. One of the projects said today that the pipe lines would be fed by wells near or remote from Chicago wherever they could find them. They have already located several wells within a reasonable distance of the city. They will use for their pipe lines seamless steel tubing, the invention of one of the combination, which is said to be a success and fully capable of standing the high pressure necessary to carry the gas long distances.

OKLAHOMA TALK.

A Chickasaw Delegate's Argument Against the Springer Bill—He Thinks He Discovers Dido's Trick in Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In concluding his argument yesterday against the Oklahoma bill before the Committee on Territories, Colonel Harkins, the Chickasaw delegate, said: "In my boyhood I was sent from the paternal wigwam in the Indian Territory to one of the colleges of the United States to be initiated into the book-learning of the white man. I read a note to Virgil's 'Æneid' or somewhere else, of the sharp Yankee trick played by the Phenician Princess Dido on the Chocktaws and Chickasaws of the north of Africa, thousands of years ago. She bought, it is said, as much of their land as a bull's hide would cover, and then she cut up the hide into strings so fine that it encompassed the site of ancient Carthage, twenty-three miles in circumference. This disproportion between the area which Congress now has the power to enclose within the limits of this proposed Territory of Oklahoma, and the area actually staked in by the first section of this bill, is not less monstrous—it is not less preposterous than was the disproportion between the area of Dido's bull's hide and the area of the City of Carthage. If Congress to-day holds the power to throw the boundary lines of the Territory of Oklahoma around any part of the land staked in by the first section of this bill, what power is restricted to a little patch of land in the northwest corner as insignificant in comparison with the whole of the enclosed area, as was Dido's bull's hide compared with the Punic City. That little patch is the bull's hide in this case. It is the pretext which covers, on paper, large tracts of land wherein the Cherokee, Creek, Seminoles, Chickasaws and Choctaws have rights which you can not wrest from them unless you have power to rescind solemn treaties of the United States."

"Suppose you pass this bill on the 28th day of the present month. Then on the morning of February 1, 1888, you will have the pleasure and the honor of looking upon the new Territory of Oklahoma, with its shoestring, which constitutes its exterior boundaries, hung up around a body of say 10,000 square miles of land, and yet the only land in fact and in law embraced in this great Territory with its magnificent boundaries and high-sounding name, the only land really subjected to the provisions of this law will be a little fly-speck in the northwest corner. Over this little patch of land will preside, at the outset, a Governor, a Secretary, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, an Attorney and a Marshal, all appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Inasmuch as the only land within the exterior limits of this proposed Territory to which the provisions of the bill can at present apply is virtually uninhabited, it is wisely ordained, in the language of the bill, 'that the legislative assembly and delegate to the House of Representatives shall not be elected until the President shall order.' The Congress of the United States, exercising the power conferred by the Federal Constitution, has organized twenty-six different Territories since the establishment of the Territory northwest of the Ohio. In some cases certain Indian reservations, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws and Choctaws have been exempted from the jurisdiction of the Territorial Governments. In such cases the reservations so exempted have always constituted a very insignificant part of the lands inclosed within the exterior boundaries of the Territories. Never before has the great body of the lands so inclosed been excepted, at the outset, from the jurisdiction of the Territorial Government. Under this bill Oklahoma will be, at first, a balloon suspended over a space inclosed with imaginary boundaries and anchored to a fly-speck in one corner. The Territorial Government will not descend to earth until the Cherokee, Seminoles, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws shall consent. This will be disappointing, if you expect them to consent before the end of the nineteenth century."

WASHINGTON BUTTER.

Some of the Methods Adopted by a Well-Known Dairyman.

Draw the buttermilk, and when it is nearly all out, rinse the churn down and pour evenly over the butter with dipper or hose, ten or twelve gallons of cold water. This water, while working through the butter, hardens it some and prevents it from massing together. I always notice that if I don't use a little water in this way that it is more difficult to wash the buttermilk all out. After this water is all out, I put in just enough water to float the butter nicely, shake the churn back and forth a few times, then draw the water, and put in the same amount of water again, adding some strong brine. Then shake the churn a few times and take the butter out at once. In winter I use water at about fifty-eight degrees; in summer fifty to fifty-five degrees. I don't use any more water than is absolutely necessary to get the butter washed clean, for this reason: I think if too much water is used, or if the butter is allowed to stand in water any length of time, it loses its best flavor through the effects of the water. If butter is not hard enough to take from the churn at once, be sure to use a good strong brine in the last water. For working butter we use the common lever worker, with grooved lever. About fifty pounds of butter is spread evenly over the worker at each working, and three-fourths of an ounce of the Warsaw salt for each pound of butter is sprinkled over it, and lightly pressed in with the lever. The butter is then rolled up and turned on the worker and worked out flat once, and then packed in tubs and covered at once, to exclude the air. It is then allowed to stand from four to six hours; by that time the salt is all dissolved and the butter is ready to be reworked and packed for shipment. In working butter the last time, I usually turn on the worker twice, and at no time more than that three times. Any butter-maker that reads this can readily see that I don't waste very much elbow grease on my butter at the worker, and if some other butter-maker would do the same they would be able to send a better article to market. The trouble with most of our dairy butter, and lots of creamery, too, for that matter, is, that it is killed with salt, and after death it is mutilated on the worker until you can not recognize it as being anything but grease—grease that is not fit for use, unless we make an exception and say, only fit to use in filled cheese, which we all know is a disgrace to our country. It's not at the worker, but at the cream vat and the churn, where we must make our butter.—L. McDonough, in Dairy World.

Adding Salt to Cream.

An English authority on butter-making claims that adding one pound of salt to every gallon of cream immediately after it is taken off the milk aids in ripening the cream and gives fifteen to twenty per cent. more butter than from cream that has no salt in it. The buttermilk is of course useless, as it can not be fed to swine when it contains so large a quantity of salt, but its loss is more than made up by the large quantity and better quality of the butter. The same authority recommends that a start be made by putting one pound of salt to every ten pounds of cream, and also says that the churn should never be heated with hot water but should be set in a temperature of 68 degrees or 60 degrees; then if the cream is above or below 56 degrees, or 57 degrees, according to the weather—in hot weather have it as low as 55 degrees, in cold weather as high as 58—churn at 35 revolutions per minute, or a just sufficient speed to get the butter in about 45 or 60 minutes. At all times keep the hot hand away from it. Draw the buttermilk when the butter comes about the size of peas. The butter is contained in a number of very fine globules which by being heated burst. Instead of the hand use a butter-worker. It is claimed that butter made by this process is always of good quality and sells in the English market for 40 cents per pound the year round.—American Dairyman.

The Chinamen in New York

are said to send home over \$150,000 a year.