Chase County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS PALL 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 pre sentation 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 confealthen over the transfer of agricultural experiment stations was passed. The Educational bill was then debated until ad journment....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. Raynard, of Maryland, to prevent the creation of trusts; by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, for the further coinage of silver, etc. The reply of the Public Printer to inquiries rate reply of the Public Printer to inquiries made was the occasion of a spirited debate. The Senate amendments to the Agricultural 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 in-efficiency 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 Constitution, 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 ad-journed....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 workingmen was presented by Mr. Blumm, of Penn-sylvania, asking for an investigation of the Reading strike. After transacting business of

no general importance the House adjourned.

In the Senate on February 1 ory little business was done beyond the offering of a few bills and reports of committees. Pending con-sideration of the Educational bill the Senate went into executive session At the expira tion of the morning hour in the House the re-port 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 Commissiou. The minority report, which favored an investigation by Congress, was championed by Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, who made an eloquent appeal in favor of the workingmen, and after a spirited discussion a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of five to invesole matter of the Reading strike and report to the House by bill or otherwise.

In the Senate on the 2d after committee 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 Mound City, Kan. Senator Plumb addressed the Senate in favor of his resolution of inquiry as to the inefficiency 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 on Pacific railroads Senators Frye, Dawes, Hiscock, Davis, Morgan, Butler and Hearst. The bill increasing the pension of the totally helpless to \$72 per month passed. Senator Kenna then addressed the nate on tariff measures and 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 as second-clas 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. Adjourned.
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, and Mr. Collins, 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 accorded United States vessels in German

LAND COMMISSIONER HALL'S report or 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 STOCKSLAGER 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 22d. 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 In-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 Bay-

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

SENGOR SOUZA ROSA, Portuguese Minister to China, has been appointed Minister at Washington, to succeed Sephor No-

gueiras, who recently died. THE public debt statement for January showed a decrease during the month of \$15 387, 330,

THE President has approved last year's Deficiency bill and the measure n appropriations to carry into effect the Ag

ricultural 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 tests of fitness applied to applicants for places in the departments at Washing-ton and in the classified customs offices and post-offices.

THE EAST.

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

THREE non-union shoemakers, of Roches ter, 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 Gallitzin, Pa., the other night, the place was demolished and four men badly hurt. Unsuccessful attempts were made to re-

sume work at the Reading collieries at Mount Carmel, Pa., on the 1st. THE employes of the Cambria Iron Com-

pany, of Pittsburgh, Pa., did not strike when the ten per cent. reduction went into effect. THE New York Stock Exchange Commit-

tee has decided to recommend the dealing in petroleum on the exchange, pipe line certificates being added to the stock list. GRORGE I. FINKLE, leader in the famous anti-rent war in the Hudson and Mohawk valleys in 1844-43, 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, Hengerer & Co., on Main street. The fire destroyed \$1,250,000 worth of prop-

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

were discharged Josef 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.

An epidemic of pnuemonia and black measles has broken out in and about Montpelier, Ind., and the doctors are overworked. The schools have been closed.

THREE men were killed in a cut near Mor rison, 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

Two miners were overcome by gas in the Germania shaft near Hurley, Wis., re-cently and fell to the bottom, being instantly killed. THE steamship Belgic arrived at San

Francisco on the 2d with four cases of small-pox on board.

Motions for new trials for Coy and

Bernhamer, 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

EARLY the other morning several business blocks, including the post-office and Gazette office at Courtland, O., were destroyed by fire. Half the business pla 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

THE Peru zinc mine near Galena, Ill which has been idle for over a year, is to be operated again, zinc having risen in

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 vas \$250,000; no insurance.

Two elderly maiden ladies named Robb were thrown out of a carriage in a runaway at Pueblo, Col., 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 A CORNING mill of the Austin Powder

Company, near Cleveland, O., exploded recently. One man was instantly killed.

THE SOUTH.

A BILL authorizing the insuance of \$200. 600 of bonds by the lower levee district has passed the Mississippi Senate.

DURING the last seven years eighty-five new cotton mills, with 654,026 spindles and 15,734 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, 200 miles east of El Paso, Tex., recently, caused the death of three men and serious mjury of two others. The damage done was extensive.

THE Arkansas Immigration Convention has organized a State Board of Immigra tion to attract people to the State.

GOVERNOR GORDON, of Georgia, has commuted the sentence of Eliza Randall, of Clay County, to imprisonment for life She murdered her father, killing him with an axe. Public sentiment against capital punishment alone saved her life.

FRANCIS MILLER, a leading lawyer and Republican politician of Maryland, died at Sandy Spring, that State, on the 2d. Union cotton compress at Charles

ton, S. C., was burned recently together with 1,800 bales of cotton. Loss, \$100,000; insured. THE Arkansas Republican State Conven-

tion to select National delegates will be held April 10 at Little Rock. A PASSENGER train on the Texas & Pacific railroad was derailed by a defective switch six miles from Longview, Tex., recently. The engine and express and baggage cars were demolished. Michael Kaine, engineer, of Marshall, Texas, was killed. T. R. Johnson, engineer; Matt Jordan, and Peter Bagler, laborers, were injured facility. tally.

THE annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was in session in Grenada, Miss., on the 1st, with ex-Sen-ator Revels presiding as Bishop pro tem. CYRUS O. OBERLY, a noted Texas journalist, died recently at Houston, aged forty-

THE Davis shoe factory, in the Virginia penitentury at Richmond, was destroyed by fire recently. The loss amounted to \$175,000; 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

GENERAL.

FATHER McFadden, of Gwedore, Ireland, arrested for holding anti-landlord and antipolice meetings, was convicted and sen-tenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE nine 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 aptured the Chilian producers. The price of Chili bars has advanced £4.

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

THE Chicago & Alton railroad has de-clared 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 Callan and Harkins, the alleged dynamiters on trial 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 re-cently 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

CALLAN 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 27 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.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday received from the Beatrice, Neb., Board of Trade compla nt against the Union Pacific Raiload Company in Nebraska, the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad Company and the Omaha & Republican Valley Rail road 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. EUFAULA, 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 Chattahoochie, yesterday, to see Lewis Moore, a condemned murderer, hanged. He was respited, however, at the last minte. As he was leaving the fail for the gallows a telegram from Governor Gordon, 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. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Complaints have ecently been made to the Internal Revenue Bureau, alleging that a number of banks dong 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, but 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 their 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 corning mill of the Austin Powder Com. any's plant in 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

corred. Wright was instantly killed. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-Charles Arbuckle (Baby Bunting), the millionaire coffee merchant, against whom Miss Clara Campbell (Bunnie), obtained a judgment of \$46.182.20 nt 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 report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shows that in the year 1887 1,639 acres of cotton were planted, and the product was 409,750 pounds, valued at \$32,780. Chautauqua County had 687 acres, the product being 171,750 pounds. The counties which produced cotton, and

THE THUMBOUT OF	DO CE IL CE	a Ministry in a	10 11 11 00
e as follows:			
Men	500	Johnson	4,500
Barber		Linn	
Barton	1,500	Marion	250
Chase	250	Marshall	14,000
Chautuqua	171,000	Meade	500
herokee	8,750	Miami	500
Hark	751	Montgomery	22,750
Cloud	10,250	Nemaha	3,000
Coffey	10,250	Norton	17,000
rawford	2,750	Pratt	250
Decatur	2:0	Reno	250
Douglas		Republic	
Franklin	2,000	Stafford	250
Fraham		Wabaunsee	
Harper		Wilson	52,250
efferson	3,000		

There was 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 In the flight they threw away their slicktobacco county, as it produced 169,200 pounds; next is Ford County, which pro-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

Miscellaneous. AT Wyandotte the other day Edith Glore, aged three years, and her bother, 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 en-

ued in three hours. MISS LILLIE D. PRICHARD, 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 Alma Blanchard vs. Rignish, involving a timber culture entry made at the Garden City land-office. By this uecision Miss Blanchard secures title to the

THE joint committee of the Kansas and Nebraska Passenger Association was held at Kansas City the other day for the purpose of agreeing upon excursion rates into Kansas and Nebraska. It was decided to make a rate of one fare for round trip from Kausas City to all points in Kansas and Nebraska exceeding forty miles west of that city. This rate will be made for exursions on March 21, April 4, April 25, May 9. May 23. June 6 and June 20.

THE report of the superintendent of the National Military Home at Leavenworth shows that there are 1,665 inmates of the Home, at present, and that there are pres-ent and absent 1.926. Thirty-nine inmates had been received which necessitated much crowding up, no less than twenty-three of the old soldiers being compelled to bunk on windows. The bride, believing her affithe floor. New accommodations are very

much needed. TEDDY HUHN, a young man of Leavenworth, while recently driving a nail struck it obliquely and it flew into his eyes, de-

stroying the sight of both. with other boys, Oscar Ludgreen skated into an opening and was drowned.

On January 29 the State of Kansas was twenty-seven years old, having been admitted into the Union as a State January 29, 1861. The population of Kansas in June, 186), was 107,206. March, 1887, it was 1.514.548. The assessed value of property in 1861 was \$24,737,459; in 1886 (latest pub-1 shed assessment) it was \$277.570,065.

Mrs. IDA 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. Grief over her husband's misconduct 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 Medi-

cal 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 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 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 sum-

mer. L. L. Hiтchcock, postmaster at Voltaire. Sherman County, was recently arrested upon the charge of rifling a registered let-

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

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Dearing, Montgomery County, Jackson Andrews, postmaster; Kensing-ton, Smith County, Lewis M. Unl, postmaster; Nadeau, Jackson County. Eli G. Nadeau, postmaster; Shields, Lane County, Ferdinand A. Louner, postmaster. changed-Newkirk. Ford County, to Kingsdown, Clark Shelton, postmaster. Disconnued, Cerro Gordo, Jewell County; Milo,

Lincoln County.

Atomison 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. PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on the 3d: James T. Nye, of El Dorado; William H. Gale, of Kingsley; Austin Rickell, of Mound Valley; John J. Swesey, of Macksvilla; John D. Smith, of Severance; William Carter, of Shockiey, and Benjamin F. Keck, of Neodesha.

CONFESSED.

One of the Arkansas Train Robbers Maker

St. Louis, Feb. 3 .- In the preliminary

examination of I. W. Brock and Jim Bur rows at Texarkana. Brock made a confes sion 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 Burrows, who was the leader of the gang, he entered the express car and there met three men whom he intimidated with a six shooter, and handing a bag to one of them compelled him to put the money and sontents 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 of about \$600. He then started for the mail car, but on advice to leave the mail. alone he turned away. The three menthen started on foot for Texarkana, and onthe 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. ers-the clew which led to their arrest. An hour later they again came together and struck across the country away from Texarkana. The fire-man, 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 Aleck, 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-elect by the name of Degafried, assembled at the house of the bride's parents. While the marriage ceremony was in progress Degafried 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 chil-dren being knocked down and trampled on in the mad attempt to out of reach of the flying bullets, while anced fatally shot, screamed for some one to kill her and fell on the floor crying hysterically. Duke Cummings, the groomsman, hastened to aid Fletcher, when Degafried's brother sent a bullet through his wrist. By this time Fletcher had secured a shot-gun and with it he drove the Degafrieds from the house. Mounting horses 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.

hocking Affair in Colorado-One Lady Killed and Another Terribly Injured. Pueblo, Col., Feb. 3 .- At noon yesterday

E. H. Mart n, a real estate agent, was driving on the mesa with the Misses Flora and Charity Robb, two elderly sisters who were examining certain property on which they were to loan money, when the horses' neckyoke became loose and let the carriage tongue fall 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 jump. 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. Charity 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 Mis souri, 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 NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-The cargo of 1,100

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 great amount of sugar, not only from Brazil but Havana, Barbadoes and else where, which had originally been purchased for the United States, had, during the past three months, been shipped to London instead. This included 160,0.0 bags of Pernambuco sugar which had already been consigned to dealers here, but which vas 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 Invest-gate the Reading and Other Troubles in Pennsylvania - Mr. Raynor's Elo-quence Cavries the Day.

Washingson, Feb 2.—The effect of an intense conviction, soupled with the orator's magic power of crystalizing it for the appreciation of others, was witnessed

yesterday in the House. Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, gave emple ewidence of the possession of the gift of impassioned elequence, and ha carried his associates with him as a torrent carries splinters.

Mr. Clardy, of Missouri the chairmanof the House committee on commerce, in presenting the majority report on the House resolution to investigate 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 commission to investi-

Mr. Raynor, member of the dissenting minority of the committee, fixed the attention of the House and gall eries in his opening phrase. Bursts of 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-echeed 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 investi-

gating 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 resolution, which, without division, was

adopted: Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed to investigate forth-with the extent, cause and effect upon 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 execu-tion 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 Scuylkill region of Pennsylvania between the corporations min-ing coal and the miners; and further to investigate all facts relating to mining corpora-tions and individual miners of anthracite coal in connection therewith, and report the same in the House with such recomn

the committee may agree upon. After the adjournment of the House, Mr. Cox, speaker pro-tem, said that the special committee would probably be ap-pointed by Speaker Carlisle, but that he would confer with that gentleman last evening if possible

taining his wishes. SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Facts and Figures Showing the Progress of the South in Cotton Manufactures 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

STATES.	No. of Mills		No. of Looms.
Alabama	26	114,540	2,324
Arkansas	1 8	6,400	52
Florida	1	816	
Georgia	81	390,440	9,007
Kentucky	5	31,500	605
Louisiana	5	38,968	1.014
Maryland	201	175,550	2,933
Mississippi	11	52,844	1,296
North Carolina	9:	250,854	5,929
South Carolina	34	248,136	5,784
Tennessee	31	110,054	2.614
Texas	3	5,494	124
Virginia		69,649	2,314
Total	994	1 495 145	84.006

These figures show an increase of over one hundred per cent. in the spindles and looms since 1880. The mills now under construction and those for which the money has been secured, and upon which work will shortly be commenced, and the additions to the plants of old mills will require, as shown by the report, 242,000 spindles and 4.800 looms. Thus by the end of 1888 the South will have in operation about 1.736,000 spindles, and 38,800

The increase of over a hundred per cent. in spindles and looms is especially noticeable when it is remembered that the increase in the balance of the country during the same time was only twenty per

The reports from the Southern cotton mills show that the aggregate value of the product in 1887 was forty-three million dollars against twenty-one millions in 1880. tons of Demerara which was ordered to The Record says the best possible proof London yesterday from the Delaware of the advantages of the South for cotton manufacturing is the experience of those in the business, and this experience is best shown in the constant enlargement of mills in operation. All through the South old mills are enlarging and putting in new machinery.

All a Mistake.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A great deel has recently been printed about the probability of an early closing of the Asheries negotiations. The indications point to this, but the various steries to the effect that a treaty has been prepared for ratification are purely imaginary. It was ascertained yesterday that the British extradition treaty was to come up for consideration in secret session of the Senate, and by some misunderstanding it was thought by some to be a fisheries treaty, and in several instances such a statement was telegraphed from here.

Chase County Courant

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

OLD SAWS IN RHYME.

Turn over a new leaf; forgive and forget; Ev'rything's fish that comes into his net. Strike while the iron is hot; live and learn; 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 Temper justice with mercy; he's gone to the bad. With leaden heels justice doth travel about; Cheating don't prosper; wine in and wit out. A cat e'en 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 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 us 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: The fly on the wheel thinks he turns it around;

Tween two stools one often falls onto the

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

Kisses by favor go; best friends must 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 beauteous 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 Bour-

Its soil, like that of the far valley of Guines, is exhaustless in opulence. The forests are mighty sentinels of Its sinuous highways are poems in roadside coverts. Its fine stone walls and rail fences are idyls to pastoral toil. All its seasons round are Arcadian. Here the spring is an ecstacy 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 hallows honest home pride and love. The firesides are inglenooks of largeness and content. The women of these homes are American types most glorious in physical perfection and winsome 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 | viance, from his election to the Kena little church. It is not much larger than the country log school-house you knew 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 cramped 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

Alexander Campbell was born of Irish parents in County Antrim, Ire-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, County Armagh. 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

Campbell was received cordially by the particular church choose her own Presbyterian synod in Philadelphia, and appointed to a charge in Washington, Pa. From thence he wrote in take the Bible as the only sure guide January, 1808, for his family to follow to Heaven;" that "preacher and peoand join him in America. The family ple cultivate a spirit of mutual for-finally reached Philadelphia October 7. bearance, pray more and dispute rors of ci 1809, and from thence proceeded by less;" and "that the oppressed may go authors. stage to the father's home in western free and taste the sweets of Gospel lib-Pennsylvania.

In the meantime the latter had been assigned to the Presbytery of Charbeen long officiating before there arose ing 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 commitand hostility that he eventually withdrew from the synod. This, however, occasioned little interruption in his 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 tian 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 lifework was truly a tremendous and majestic devotion to and power in promul- not despise punning. Sydney Smith gation of the simple faith of the Christian Church-which, briefly told, has Supposing three degrees of evolution, for its declared purpose no attempt at I submit that punning is the least interference with, or reformation of, evolved system of joking, that wit is 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 selfinterpreted, 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 Wash-

ington Christian Association entering the Presbyterian Synod, the latter peremptorily refusing the same, and the manifest necessity of preserving it Aberdonian, a physician of world-wide as against the many existing hostile reputation, make a pun. 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,' was not until a year later that Alexander Campbell, whose first sermon from the Templeton Farm grove, near Washattention, determined, and began to teach, that immersion was the divinely

commanded form of baptism. Kentucky, influences and events were, pia," peace. Its pasturage is the envy of a nearly a quarter of a cen'ury earlier, continent. Its streams are as ribbons making possible a reformation out of I come back to punning. of silver flashing from velvet of green. | which the Christian Church of to-day | We all have "mental diplopia" should have its real origin. The settlers when hearing the answer to a riddle thoroughfares. Its fountains and of this region were principa'ly Presby- which depends on a pun: "When is a springs, unkempt by man, leap mur- terian. Their piety knew no bounds. little girl not a little girl?" Answer: murously from a myriad rocks and Rude churches were built and presbyteries formed, almost before farms were cleared or families housed in cabins. slightly morbid mental state thus in-Over there, within sight of my window, were it now standing, a theological ments of a "mental diplopia." seminary was built just one hundred word "hoarse" rouses in us the idea of years ago; and in the same year the a little girl who has taken cold and the little church at the corner vonder was same sounding word "horse" rouses in made of logs on the "ridge" in the us the idea of a well known quadruped cane-brake; hence, "Cane Ridge," the at the same time. We have the sensaname of the neighborhood, the post- tion of complete resemblance with the office and the church itself. A Rogers sense of vast difference. Here is, I subwas the first clerk of old "Cane Ridge" church; a Rogers has ever been its of all mentation .- Popular Science clerk, and a Rogers-a descendant of Monthly. that first clerk, my host, through whose care and munificence its rotting logs and oaken roof have been sheathed in gracious courtliness. The men of 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, Purtucky 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 cul- smell the chloroform, will you?" minating in August of that year in the most tremendous single religious gath- the first man and he returned and ering ever known to all Christendom. identified the coat, which had blown People came from all States of the over the fence. Union, and there is indisputable evisons were at once gathered about this be more vigilant in future.

iel Purviance and Robert Marshall, of police will hear from me."-Detroit Kentucky, and John Dunlavy, Richard | Free Press. M'Namar and John Thompson, of Ohio, sitting in this very Cane Ridge church as the Springfield Presbytery, arrived in New Haven, is astonishing "ordained" a "Last Will and Testa- the Yankees by his feats of strength. teacher and preacher, sailed alone for ment," in which among other things, He is twenty-five years old, five feet America April 8, 1807, leaving Alex- they solemnly "willed" that this body eight inches tall, weighs a pound and ander in charge of his mother and six die, be dissolved and sink into union a half less than two hundred, is magyounger children. Alexander, then in with the body of Christ at large;" that nificently developed as to muscle, and his twentieth year, continued the the church of Christ resume her right can break a six-inch cobbie-stone with school in his father's place. Thomas of internal "government;" that "each one blow of his fist.

old Cane Ridge church.

preacher and support him by free-will offering;" that "the people hereafter

And thus was founded the Christian Church, or the Society of Disciples of tiers of Washington, by the Seceder Christ, five years and two months pre-Synod of Philadelphia. But he had not ceding the Campbellite movement at ter. A few instances of misquotation Washington, Pa., in August, 1809. Imin the minds of his minsterial brethren a mersion by baptism became a funda- noted, and the list might, no doubt, be conviction that Thomas Campbell was mental principal of the infant church, easily lengthened. The first that inclined to swerve somewhat from rigid | through the preaching of Purviance church rule and cherish fraternal feel- 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 exhorters penetrated North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri tee was subjected to such antagonism and Tennessee, until before the first quarter of the present century, the almost simultaneous, far remote and pre- place of in the first clause. cisely like aspiration for religious fraministerial labors, because his constant | ternization 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 regular association, called "The Christ strivers in other lands. - Edgar L. Wakeman, in N. Y. Mail and Express.

PUNNING AND PUNSTERS.

The Subject Viewed in the Light of a Psy-

Punning, I think, does not receive enough attention. In spite of Dr. Johnson's well known dictum, we should says that it is the foundation of all wit. 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

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 with thirty regular members, but it can easily show. Vision is stereoscopic; in a sense it is slightly diplopic, for there are two dissimilar images, ala text was preached July 15, 1810, in though there seems to be but one external object, as we call it. To borrow ington, and whose mighty evangelical the ophthalmological term, we can say powers were beginning to receive wide that mentation is "stereoscopic;" always subject object, although we often speak of it as single ("states of consciousness," etc.) Just as there is vis-But back here in the wilderness of ual diplopia, so there is "mental diploor, as it is commonly called,

"double consciousness.' "When she is a little horse (hoarse)." The feeble amusement we have in the duced is from the incongruous elemit, a caricature of the normal process

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. "Tuen 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 wrathy 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 A messenger was sent to overtake

"Yes, sir, it's mine," he said, as he dence that from 25,000 to 80,000 per- started off, "and I hope the police will

"And it was in my yard, sir," said There could be but one result. On number two, as he went out, "and if June 28, 1804, Barton W. Stone, Dan- any more burglars come around you

-Sebastian Nuller, a Swiss, recently

ERRORS OF QUOTATION. n Byidence of the Intellectual Deprayl-

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

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 betoccur to me, which I have myself 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 preposition 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 re-

We are all supposed to know our Shakespeare, but in fact a good many persons' knowledge is of the secondhand 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 ills for shocks being so common that the right word sounds strangely. In speech and writing how often mention is made of the "bourne" whence 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, oftenest acted on the modern stage, and from the most hackneved 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

It is curious to note that certain

himself."

verses, very familiar to us in their present shape, are plagiarisms-or allowable borrowings, if you pleasefrom older authors. The modification of the original has sometimes been an improvement, sometimes not, but in either case the newer form has sunplanted 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 tautological, for if the visits are far between, it is needless to say they are few. John Norris, who in the latter half of the seventeeth 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 stealing, 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 made himself free with Dryfrom 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 imitation 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 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 uncalled for. 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 nuggets over to the mint and got it transformed into \$8.000. Eight years afterward an old, bedraggledlooking 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 who 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 thousand dollars interest on it by this time. Yes. he said, he knew that, but the blanked 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 you're such a big kicker."-Liotel extremely unfortunate.

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, vaseline 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 effectively 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 extravagance. 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 inwriter. In like manner Pope jury is near the muzzle, where it can be cut out. Barrels are good so long den's verse, 'From grave to light, as they are not shorter than twentysix inches. How are the holes put in shotgun barrels? I might most intelligently say they are wrapped or plaited 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 are the wise;" and centuries before 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."-

The Ashes of Love.

Indianapolis Journal.

"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. team," said a hotel proprietor to a If there is no buttons on the shoe, a fussy patron. "Why?" Because superstitious girl considers the omen

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures. an 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 t. 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 todeny 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 .- F. 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 alumnæ.

-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 plate still, yet grows tarnished and loses its fine burnish, and needs a fresh cleansing and rubbing up. - Toplady.

-The resurrection is only the tomorrow 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 excur-

sion. - 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 kep it out. - United Presbuterian.

-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

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Success is often merely an aggrega-

-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 steaks. - 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 Blizzard.

-The road to success is open to allbut 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 wean us gradually from our fondness of life the nearer we approach the end. - Swift.

-The trouble with most people whobelieve 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 Berald.

-Landlord: "Any arrivals to-day, Mr. Skarfpin?" Clerk: "No, sir, 'Nothing but Leaves,'" and he wenton 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 tothings 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 .- Longfellow.

A VALENTINE.

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

aglow,
I used to look forward to Valentine's Day.
And I counted the letters, I read with delight, And believed every wonderful word to be true; So I say to the children with eyes shining

I am glad it is Valentine's Day-for you.

It seems like a dream to look back and recall What splendors of fairy romances were mine: What thoughts could enthrall, and, hidden from

How I dwelt in a world that was wholly divine The letters have ceased as the years have gone by. But I write them sometimes as old dreamer

And I say to each child with a smile and a sigh: I am glad it is Valentine's Day-for you.

Cut ever and ever so long in two, One year I received, in such scrawl that

smiled,
A letter I knew had been printed all through By the dear little hand of my own little child. "Dear Mamma," it began, "you are sweetest and best;
I love you, and I am your Valentine true;"

So, for that child's remembrance, I say to the

rest: I am glad it is Valentine's Day—for you.

Well, we do not forget what is past long ago, And the same little valentine each year is mine.
That I never can show, least my hot tears should flow, Of the love of an angel, token and sign.

And I thrill as I think of my youthful delight, Though the dusk of my hair has whitened, it's true, So I say to the children, with eyes shining

I'm glad it is Valentine's Day—for you.

—Mrs. Whiton, in Boston Transcript.

JOHNNY'S VALENTINE.

The Great Change Wrought by Acts of Kindness.

grotesque pictures.

They were on their way home from school, and loitered and lingered in sheer enjoyment of the fresh, soft air. "Look at that one!" cried Paul Dud-

ley. "See what a nose on him!" "And look at the curls on that pianoplayer! I can just hear her bang," said

Ned Wallace. They ran over the whole list of comic Valentines, amused for the moment because there happened to be nothing willfully wound any one, and how else at hand to divert them.

Presently, Ned broke out with an eager laugh.

There's little old Johnny Shay, for all the world! See the side crook in his leg, and the funny red nose?" Paul recognized the likeness in an

equally hearty voice. "If he only had a pipe and stick, now, and his coat-tails were a little longer! But it's pretty good of him as

it is. "Suppose we get it, and send it to him?" suggested Ned, gaily. "How hopping mad he'd be! He'd shake his cane at us worse than he does now, when we sing after him, 'Shay! Shay!

one-horse Shay!" "Jolly!" cried Paul. "Let's do it! Come on!"

They entered the stationer's together, pointed out the picture they wanted, and gleefully put it in a large, white envelope. The question then arose between them how to get it to Johnny

"Of course, he never goes to the post-office," said Paul.

"Oh, he'll probably be looking for a love-letter about this time of year," replied Ned.

But there's no fun if he doesn't get it. And we want to know he gets it the very day, too."

"What if we go over to the hill and leave it at his door? Then we'll know he has it."

"Yes; just slip it under the crack, and, by the time he has opened it, we can get out of sight." 'No, Paul; I'll tell you. We'll go in

great state, knock at the door, and deliver it with sober faces and very polite bows. We can tell him the President sent it."

And they laughed at each new suggestion, that seemed to make their frolic merrier.

"I'll run down our alley and leave our books at the back door. You can get yours again on the way home,' said Paul.

Johnny Shay was a half-imbecile, seemingly-old man, who had for years been given to wandering about the the butt of boy mischief, the dread of little children, and the pity of all tender-hearted people who could service. comprehend his misfortunes. He lived with his old mother in a small, brown house just at the limit of the village, partly upon charity and partly upon what he could earn at odd jobs of woodsawing and other work.

It was no uncommon thing for the more boisterous school-children to follow him almost to his own door, with a refrain that seemed particularly to exasperate him: "Shay, Shay, one-horse

The reason for this was not altogether a cruel one, as might be supposed, but, on the contrary, a species of play for which Johnny was quite as at them the very lines he seemed so

When the boys stopped at Paul's

ran up to his room a minute and wrote on the outside of the big envelope:

"To Johnny Shay, Esq., from St. Valentine." It was almost sundown when they came to the lonely vacant lots between the scattered houses of the outskirts and the side hill where Johnny's house stood apart by itself. By that time much of their fine spirits had effervesced, although they were panting and ruddy with their brisk walk.

"What a dingy little den!" said Paul. "I should think he'd freeze to death."

"No, he has a fire; there's smoke

The light from the west shone in the patched windows with a glow as if here might be cozy comfort within. But the show of warmth from a western sun is short-lived. It seemed to fade out all at once. The path leading to the door was but poorly beaten, and Ned laughed as he detected marks of Johnny's stick at either side in the

"You could tell it was a lame mar that made a track like this," said Ned. Paul had the envelope slipped just inside the breast of his overcoat, and so he lead the way. When almost up to the door he saw a little old woman in a white cap come to the window and look out. Her hair was very gray, and thrust it with a vicious squeeze when straggled out from her cap - border about her face. Her poor, shrunken features were drawn in a pitiful way, and she wiped her eyes with her apron. Paul saw she was crying. His heart sank. Every bit of the zest of their joke was taken from it by the sight.

Ned, in the rear, saw nothing, and Paul could not collect his thoughts quick enough to turn and tell him he thought it best to turn back and give up their sport. Somehow, since it had been arranged just how they were to deliver the letter, and with just what gravity and ceremony, he his wits?" did not at the instant see his way Two boys stopped in front of a shop clear to any thing but to do it. So he quire. window, which was hung with lines of stepped upon the rude stone door-step and knocked.

Ned was on guard, to run if Johnny should be more than commonly threatening. He was dumbfounded when the door was opened by the little, pale old woman, who tried, but was not able

Paul had his hand inside his coat upon the envelope, but hesitated as to how he should proceed. He was too generous at heart and too tender to himself finally dragged from the icy could he hand out the painted burlesque to that forlorn creature?

"Is this Mr. Shay's house?" he stammeringly asked. She nodded her head, with a corner

of her apron still to one eye. "Is he-is he at home?" said Paul. Not a word of answer, but only an-

other nod. "I-I hope he isn't sick," said Paul, so touched at her distress that tears started in his own eyes.

"He is," said the old lady. "John-ny's very sick. Come inside, young

gentlemen." What could they do but enter the low doorway?

It was a squalid place. There seemed to be but one room, or, at most, only a pantry and one small bed-room off. The stove, in which there was only a little fire, stood nearly in the center, and in one corner was a bed, from which Johnny raised his wild, haggard

face as they appeared.
"My stick," he muttered, "Give me my stick! Quick-quick! Give it to me, mother. I can drive them away.'

"No, no, Johnny," she comforted; "the young gentlemen have only come cutter and drove away. to ask how you are. They knew that you were sick, and wanted to see if you were better."

These words soothed him and he tried to smile.

"They are not the ones that run after gested Ned. me, are they, mother?"

He laid his head back on the pillow with a weary groan. She turned to Paul and Ned.

"He's been so wild all day. I think it's his old hurt. I couldn't leave him to get a doctor, but he ought to have one right away, I'm sure," appeal-

ingly.
"Let me run and get one for you," said Paul. "My father is a doctor, and I know he'll come."

Ned had turned away from the clean but shabby bed to look around the room. The fire was low, and there was neither wood nor coal in sight. "And don't you need some wood,

Mrs. Shay?" he asked, eager to be of "Johnny tried to get me some ready before he got so bad. But the pain came

on, and he couldn't do any more. There's some outside, but it isn't cut." The boys drew apart, and whispered

to each other. "I'll stay here and split some wood, Paul, and you run home for your fath-

Johnny tossed uneasily, and muttered, lifting his face now and then with a distrustful stare. The mother kept going to the bedside to reassure

Never before had Paul run faster-not even at "hare-and-hounds"-than he responsible as they. He would men-nee them with his stick, mutter back to the house, threw off his overcoat, ran now toward home, while Ned went threats about "shooting" them, and took Johnny's saw, and fell to work furieven turn and give chase when his tor- ously. He sawed and split an armful, mentors came too near. If they let took it into the house, rekindled the alhim pass unmolested, he would call out most-exhausted fire, and then went back to get enough ready for the night. much to dislike, as if to challenge Paul, meantime, had been lucky enough to find his father just driving up to his own stable. He told his story hasn't any light to watch by." house to leave their books and to fill in a few words. Mr. Dudley wheeled their pockets with ginger-snaps, they his horse's head about told Paul to stead.

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. "Oh, yes; I've been there a good

many times. But how came you to be over in that part of town, and to find out about Johnny?"

This was a hard question for Paul to answer. He stood somewhat in awe of his father, and cared very much for his good opinion.

"Why, Ned Wallace and I-we-" He did not know just how to confess what now seemed to him such a concoming out of the chimney. I'd like a peep inside. It's about as big as a dogmoment.

"Well, father." Paul said, frankly, "Ned and I started to do a mean thing. We saw some comic Valentines in a window down street, and one of them looked exactly like Johnny Shay. We thought 'twould be fun to send it to him; but we were afraid he wouldn't get it, and so we concluded to take it ourselves, and leave it at the door. We expected he'd chase us with his stick." "H-m-m!" said Mr. Dudley; "and

did you leave the Valentine?" "No, sir; for Johnny's mother was crying, and we felt terribly ashamed

and sorry. Here it is."

And he drew the crumpled envelope from a side pocket, where he had he left the Shay house. His father took it from his hand, opened the crushed envelope, and spread it out on the robe over his knees.

"You thought it would be fun to ridicule misfortune," he said, gravely. Paul.

"That is natural, perhaps," replied his father, "for Johnny is a poor, foolish fellow, and boys do not always stop to consider. But do you know how he came to be crippled and lose

No. Paul had never thought to in-

"I will tell you: In his youth, some forty or forty-five years ago, he was as bright as anybody. He was out skating with a dozen or more of his comrades one day, and one of them broke through the ice, and came very near being carried under. Johnny plunged in after him, brought him up kept his face above water until, with great difficulty, the boys could get near enough to draw him out, and was river with a broken leg and other injuries. In leaping into the water he had struck a splintered tree-trunk, sunk in the bottom of the stream. The prolonged chill resulted in a partial paralysis. He never recovered either his shape or his health. At one time, I believe, he drank badly, and of late years has seemed to grow rather foolish. But his old mother still thinks him the best boy in the world."

By the time Paul had heard this much of Johnny's story they had reached the house. This was not Doctor Dudley's first visit to them in sickness, and the old mother welcomed him with grateful tears. He examined his patient, gave him an anodyne, and said he would return again before bed-

Paul found Ned working out his repentant shame at the wood-pile, and repeated the story he had heard.

'We never thought of Johnny Shay as a hero, did we, Ned?" he sa d. "Why didn't somebody tell us so

long ago, I wonder?" exclaimed Ned, who was very fond of heroes. As soon as Doctor Dudley's visit was

finished, he stowed both boys in his "Father," said Paul, with some hesitation, "I'm afraid they haven't any

thing to eat there. I wish I'd saved my ginger-snaps." "Can't we buy something?" sug-

"I was waiting to hear from you "No, no, Johnny; these are nice boys. Now, if you could walk boys. Lie down now, and try to go to all the way out to Johnny Shay's to carry a comic Valentine, wonder how hard a task it would be to take some meat for broth, and some tea and sugar, and other things,

to the old mother?' Both boys expressed their delight at being allowed to go back on this bet-

ter errand. "I have to change my horse, and go into the country some distance, but shall be back in time to see Johnny again to-night. He is very sick. You may go to the grocer's and order whatever you are willing to carry out there. Get two pounds of round steak, for beef-tea, first, and then use your judg-

ment about the other things. Here were motive and spirit very different from those of the first trip.
"I can't very well send these things out to-night," the grocer said, as he

did up package after package for the "Will morning do?"

"No, sir;" answered Paul. "We were to order only what we were willing to carry. Go ahead. We can haul more than that, can't we, Ned?" "Yes," replied Ned, heartily.

"Let's see! We've got tea, sugar. coffee, pepper, crackers, butter and-"We haven't any flour yet or pota-

They looked at each other as much as to say potatoes would be a pretty big load to get up that hill. "Put 'em in," said Paul. "I'm good

flour were bulky and heavy, five pounds of each might do. To this they agreed.

"Put in some kerosene. May be The grocer suggested candles in"All right—candles, then. And there

ought to be apples, and-" "The basket is quite as full as you can carry now," the grocer laughed.

"Wait till some other time." It was dark when they started, and darker still when they entered on that lonely road. They changed hands often and yet their arms ached as they puffed and toiled along.

Doctor Dudley had promised to let the people at home know that the boys would probably be late, and so they had no uneasiness on that score.

When they set their basket down on Johnny's humble door - stone and knocked, it was with no sense of shame nor regret, but of gladness and pride. They found Johnny had fallen asleep under the influence of the anodyne, and they lighted of their own candles and helped Mrs. Shay put away the things in their proper places. She made herself a cup of tea at once, and invited them to eat with her; but they declined, although they were nearly famished. After they had said good-night, they stopped outside a moment to watch her through the window getting the beef over for broth, so busy and comforta-

This was not the last visit Paul and Ned paid to Johnny's home. As he gradually grew better, and began to get about, they spent hours with him, for they had never found a comrade so full of devices and ingenuity as he. He could whittle out all sorts of mimic machinery, make traps and toys of all kinds, play with wonderful sweetness on his battered old violin, and though "We boys like to tease Johnny, you foolish in many ways and easily excit-know, just to see him get mad," said ed, was a most entertaining compan-

As his affection for his new boyfriends increased, he grew to have more confidence in all children, and lost his old hunted and defiant look and manner. He was never followed upon the streets any more and tantalized, but only in the best of fellowship and understanding.

Kindness, merely kindness, had wrought the great change; and Johnny Shay's valentine, which he never saw, though meant as a torment, proved to him the beginning of happier and better things. -Mrs. Clara Do'y Bates, in Golden Days.

AN IRISH DELICACY.

How a New York Peddler Gets His Favor ite Food from the Green Isle. The little candy stand beside the main entrance to the Potter building is attended to by a gray-haired old Irishman, who spends his time in reading the papers until a customer appears. There is nothing else very extraordinary about the old man, but there is something on his table which is a puzzle to a great many persons. It is a bundle of what resembles a mass of friends. faded and entangled piece of brown silk ribbon, which, after being taken off the roadway, had then been thrown into a mill and crimped and shredded.

Most of the people whose gaze is attracted to the table in passing by never fail to exhibit a lively curiosity regarding the brown mass. Some of them and used it in lavender wax on all my argue that it must be for eating, be- letters for a fortnight. Poor little ause it is on the table, but others regard such an idea as preposterous.

An elderly looking man and his wife, after making a purchase of two apples at the stand a few days ago, bent over the little table to get a closer look at the stuff. They asked each other old man.

"Shure that's dulsk."

"It's what?" asked the elderly man. "Why, it's dulsk, of course," was the reply. "It's a sayweed that comes go now. Where do you show to-from the Irish coast. It grows on night? rocks which are left bare by the tide at low water, during which time it is know. My maid keeps my tablets to gathered. When plucked from the lay out the gowns. parent rock, with the moisture of the sea still fresh upon it, no ribbon of silk there, I presume. or other material possesses such soft texture or more beautiful shades of a

"After it is gathered for awhile and exposed to the sun it changes to a dark color and gets coated with a frosting of salt. When thoroughly dried it is boudoir. considered very healthy food. The natives gather it and store it away in a cozy nook besides the chimney. They sometimes eat it boiled down almost to a pulp, and very often it is the only thing they have as an adjunct to the

dry, mealy potato."

When asked how it got out here, he

"I have a sister in Ireland, and every year she sends me over a bag of it. Somebody coming over generally brings it to me, and I don't have to pay any duty on it. Now and then I send home a pound note or two to the sister, death. and that's how I get it here."-N. Y. Press.

Swapping in the West.

"Swapping is always associated with Western life," said a real estate broker. "One always imagines a cowboy or ranchman meeting another and ex-changing a horse for a gun, and a blanket or a number of cattle for a piece of land. This barter is not only carried on in the West. You would be surprised to see what queer transactions we have to take sometimes. A lady in this city who had some fine diamonds, wished to make an investment in real estate, but had no money to invest. 'Put 'em in," said Paul. "I'm good for it."

The grocer loaned them a large basket and suggested that, as potatoes and flour were bulky and heavy, five the said suggested to exchange the said flour were bulky and heavy, five the said suggested to exchange them. he again managed to exchange them for a share in a good paying business in a small country town. Sometimes all the stock in a store will be valued and taken for real estate; sometimes horses and carriages will be given for businesses."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

MODERN LES MISERABLES.

The Ways of High-Strung Young Women with More Money Than Sens Young Mrs. Ennui-Why. Jeannette thought you were still abroad! Young Mrs. Blase-I was until I

sailed a fortnight ago. Young Mrs. Ennui-What brought you home?

Young Mrs. Blase-I really don't know.

Young Mrs. Ennui-There's absolutely nothing in New York. Young Mrs. Blase-There was nothing in London or Paris, and we spent

last winter in the Riviera. Young Mrs. Ennui-What is one to do? Young Mrs. Blase-I really don't

know. Young Mrs. Ennui-There are no new fashions in dinners or gowns. Young Mrs. Blase-I've been pre-

spaniel at least a month. Young Mrs. Ennui-And I had a white and gold room last season.

sented, and I've owned a Japanese

Young Mrs. Blase-I brought home an Indian Ayah for the children. Young Mrs. Ennui-Do you find her

interesting? Young Mrs. Blase-Rather picturesque, you know! The children are afraid of her.

Young Mrs. Ennui-Are they, in-

deed? Young Mrs. Blase-Yes; I have a French bonne besides. Young Mrs. Ennui-I had a Chinese

page at Newport this summer. Young Mrs. Blase-Yes; did you bring him to New York? Young Mrs. Ennui-O, no, indeed!

why. I had him two months! Young Mrs. Blase-So long as that? Young Mrs. Ennui-Yes. I suppose the children are well?

Young Mrs. Blase-O, yes; I believe so-I saw them at dessert last night. Young Mrs. Ennui-You know Fido died last summer. Young Mrs. Blase-How sad!

Young Mrs. Ennui-Yes; I had three doctors.

Young Mrs. Blase-What was the trouble? Young Mrs. Ennui-Some heart affection, I think. The doctors suggested he might have eaten some thing that disagreed with bim.

unsympathetic. Why, Babette had an attaque de nerfs the other day, and Dr. Blunt called it fits. Young Mrs. Ennui-So distressing!

Young Mrs. Blaze-Physicians are so

Young Mrs. Blaze-Yes; I shall never employ him again. Young Mrs. Ennui-We buried Fido on the ocean lawn. Young Mrs. Blase-My poor Arabel-

Young Mrs. Ennui-Yes; I sent lovely mourning cards to all his little dog Young Mrs. Blase-How sweet! Young Mrs. Ennui-They were very

unique. We draped his casket in white: black seemed so somber for the dear little fellow. Young Mrs. Blaze-Of course! Young Mrs. Ennui-And I had facsimile of his head cut in onyx for a seal,

Young Mrs. Blase-O, that was really touching!
Young Mrs. Ennui—It was all very

interesting. Young Mrs. Blase-O, it must have been. If Babette should die I should what it was, and finally inquired of the use pale blue wax; her skin is so pink the combination would be quite

French! Young Mrs. Ennui-Yes, indeed! Young Mrs. Blase-I think I must

Young Mrs. Ennui-I really don't

Young Mrs. Blase-Well, I shall be Young Mrs. Ennui-Yes; it would be

boon not to be asked somewhere. Young Mrs. Blase-I'm positively desperate for a new emotion.

Young Mrs. Ennui-I think seriously of putting a marble-top table in my Young Mrs. Blase-That would be

startling. What can I do?

Young Mrs. Ennui-You might use ilt-edged visiting cards. Young Mrs. Blaze-I believe I will. Fancy being actually harrowed!

Young Mrs. Ennui-I have not asked after Mr. Blase. Young Mrs. Blase-He is en voyage;

the steamer must be due now. Young Mrs. Ennui-He did not come with you, then?

Young Mrs. Blase-O, dear, no. We should have bored one another to Young Mrs. Ennui-I know. 1 met

he proposed a trip to California by special car. Young Mrs. Blase-It would have been horribly tiresome.

Mr. Ennui out one night last week, and

Young Mrs. Ennui-Yes, indeed! 1 said: "Why, Harold, I should have to see you every day for a whole week!"
Young Mrs. Blase—It is all so very fatiguing!-Philip H. Welch, in Puck.

Sense and Nonsense.

Chicago is full of dangerously thoughtful and mature children. "Mamma," said one of them-a fiveyear-old-the other day, "ain't there any other senses 'cept seeing, hearing,

feeling, tasting and smelling?" "No, my child," answered the mother; "it is usually considered that those

five are enough."
"Well," said the little one, with an air of deep conviction, "I s'pose talk-ing would be called a sense if there wasn't so much nonsense about it."— Chicago Tribune.

S:JACOBS OII

LUMBAGO.

Carriage.—Why so many deviate from a graceful carriage may be accounted for in as many ways as there are misshapen beings. MUSCULAR WEAKNESS.

Lame Back.—The spinal column is the mainstay of the body, which stiffens up the straight man or woman, and nature has provided muscular supports to hold it erect.

TWISTED OUT OF SHAPE.

Distortions.—Men and women recklessly twist themselves out of shape, and the result is the few standing straight and the many bending down.

SYMPTOMS.

Pains .- Those which afflict the back are the most insidious or subtile. They come at times without warning; we rise from a sit-ting posture to find the back so crippled or strained as to cause acute suffering

TREATMENT.

Cure.—Rub the parts afflicted freely with Sr. Jacobs Oil; rub hard and vigorously, producing warmth, and if the pain is slow in yielding, wrap the parts in flannel steeped in hot water and wrung out.

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

18 YEARS AGO.

For 18 years I have intended writing you. I got my back hurt when about 10 years old. When about 20 I took severe cold in my back, so that for 10 or 12 years I suffered my back, so that for 10 or 12 years I suffered death twice over, after almost giving up I was induced to try Merrell's Penetrating Oil. My wife applied it to my back freely and half a bottle cured me, and now 18 years have passed and my back still remains good. I have recommended Merrell's Penetrating Oil to all like sufferers since. As long as I live I cannot say enough for it. Felix Miller,

To Merchant, Hico, Ark.

J. S. MERRELL DRUG Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PRICKLY ASH BARK PREPARATION ON TAINING ASH BARK PRICKLY ASH BERRIES PRICKLY ASH BERRIES FENNA - MANDRAKE-BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES. It has stood the Test of Years, in Christian Bushassa of the

in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOM-ACH, KIDNEYS, BOW-ELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System. AASHA BITTERS CURES LL DISEASES OF THE LIVER KIDNEYS STOMACH

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTI-PATION, JAUNDICE, SICKHEADACHE, BIL-IOUS COMPLAINTS, & disappear at once under It is purely a Medicine

as its cathartic proper-ties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleas-ant to the taste, and as BOWELS ALLDRUGGISTS easily taken by child-ren as adults. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO

PRICE DOLLAR ST.LOUIS and KANSAS CITY You will save CATARRH Money, Time, Pain, Trouble.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

TO THE LADIES!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Stiff Join

For MAN or BEAST, Rub it in VIGOROUSLY!!

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 Rork'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 tobacco." 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 fully exacted, and that the people out entirely the great shipping in- pay a bonus to manufacturers of pig dictments against the county attordustry, which at one time was Phila- iron, amounting in the aggregate to ney, two justices of the peace, one delphia's chief glory.

Ir 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 necessaries 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 recieved. 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 l'air associations. Meteorological tables, etc. Professor L. E. Sayre, of Lawrence, has a valuable article on the dreaded "Loco-Weed', 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 of crimes, and bring to judgement attention to the iniquity of it. But criminals who eluded the most exwhen a man has a dose of the stuff to perienced detectives. Every man take, his aversion to the proceeding who had a spite or grievance or a drowns any resentment that might sour stomach, imagined that the 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 mitted, without being suspected of whether the job is to cost twentyfive 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.

The sudden emermeans, more speedily and cheaply, subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has dequestion in a comprehensive medical are drawn by lot from among the citicuts, foreign bodies in the ear, nose, etc. An equally important article is that on "Contagion and Disinfection." they must frequently be intensely that on "Contagion and Disinfection." disgusted with fellows who come by Dr. Chapin, which clearly describes the source and character of plaints, where only one side is perturbed to be heard 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 among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the promotes fraud fosters among in the cuts of the poison of scarlet fever, diphtheria measles, etc, and gives most valuable to be heard, and unless they measles, etc, and gives most valuable have keen penetration enough to see rupts honest merchants. We de-

The Chase County Cournet directions for disinfection of the brough the spite and revenge of the sick-room, of the person and of food business, have no other alternative and drink. There are also articles on than to arraign some fellow citizen as Childrens' Heads, by Dr. Yale, on the guilty of a crime. Of course the ofhardening process etc. Contributions fense of the accused may turn out to in a lighter vein, such as Babies and be only trivial, or he may be acquit-Papas, A Chinese method of Baby Feeding, an unusually full department of Nursery Helps and Noyelties, and the customary Nursery Problems: and Mothers' Parliament, justify Rabyhood's claim of being an indispensable companion of young mothers. 15 cents a number, \$1,50 per year. Babyhood Publishing Co 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

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 within the mark te say that the steelrail syndicate secured a subsidy under the pretense of protection of at least \$15 per ton, aggregating nearly \$30,-

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

If the workingmen will consent to pay this \$30,000,000 subsidy without a murmur, Mr. Blaine and Sherman single indictment was found. The will give them all "a free chew of

The production of pig iron also exceeded any past record, being for 1887, 6,250,000tens. The import duty on pig iron is \$6,72 per ton. Prices | Leavenworth Standard. for the year indicate that it has been \$41,900,000. Adding this to the subsidy to the makers of steel rails, we failing to perform their duties honhave the enormous sum of \$71,000,000 exacted as a bonus from the people to the wealthi est trusts or syndicates, or combinations of capital in this

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 con-

Notwithstanding such exhibits, the Republicans insist on retaining these subsidies and abolishing the whisky

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

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 enforced and citizens protected, it is 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 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 pergreat 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 speaks and resident 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 nected at the contraction 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 nected States." that only sneaks and cowards are in al taxation, to the end that capital favor of a Grand Jury to do their work in secret, and have a Grand Jury to do their bor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff, levied on nearly Jury shoulder the responsibility, four thousand articles, as a master while they remain unknown. There is not an offense known to the laws that can not be reaceed by other means, more speedily and cheaply, Babyhood for February auswers this Grand Jury that it is a fraud. They article which says what to do in zens of the county, and are men who of American manufactures at home cases of convulsions, bruises, burns, will average in every respect with

ted, 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 Jurp 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 Granh 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 in Brown county, at the last term of court, was over \$1,000, and that not a 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 inconstable and four policemen, for estly 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 recieve 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 bling 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. Core 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 sherig.

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 in order that the law may be absolutely necessary that other offiis responsible for the state of af-

Col. J. R. Hallowell is evidently making things lively for the Wichita follows:

Col. J. R. Hallowell 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 chips may fall in the direction of 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 nectured to the united States. That form read like this: "Reform is nectured to Terra Hautte, Ind., where al taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and lamay be set free from distrust piece of injustice, inequality and false pretense It yields a dwind-ling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to graded the American commerce from the first to the inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales and abroad, and depleted the returns

SETH J. EVANS,

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PROMPT AT TENTION

Paid to ALL ORDERS.

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CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

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Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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that the expense of the Grand Jury COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

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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 bissing the bride and groom amid kissing the bride and groom, amid the shouts and laughter of all presand asking that steps necessary to perfect the service be taken immediately. The communication states that the city government is corrupt, 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 cers be put in power. The communi-cation weuld seem to ask for another police commission, as the present one is responsible for the state of af-

morning star was to be seen.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson received several useful and valuable presents as

happy and prosperous as the past, is the sincere wish of their many Observer. friends.

A WEAK PLACE EXPOSED.

It is ours to warn, and with warn ing 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 cen-ter of animal as the front brain is the center of intellectual life—whence Between a man's coat-collar and hat-

ONLY FORTY CENTS

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

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Chase County Land Agency

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Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis.
Coursigla, Toothache, Faceache.
leadaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
Lyspressed or Painfal Periods.
Whites, too Profus Periods, Prop.
Cough, Difficult Breathing.
Latt Kheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions.
Lieumatism, Rhaumatic Fains....
Vever and Ague, Chilla, Malaria.
Liles, Billou or Bleeding....
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Vever and Ague, Chilla, Malaria.
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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, † 0746

January 18th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the fellowingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E.
W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on February 25, 1888,
viz: Commuted Homestead. No. 12331, of
Mitchell A. Stephenson, Cedar Ponit, Kansas,
for the south ½ of the southeast ½, of 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. Ice, W. L. Graham, J. W. Byram, ali
of Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas.
S. M. Palmer, Register.

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

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merits and is written by a woman that has attained the highest social position in America, "Lady of the White House," axhnowledged by all Publishees 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 \$22 per day.

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W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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STATE OF	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5in.	% col.	1 col
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$8.00	8 5 .50	\$10.0
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3 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	
4 weeks	2.00	8.00	3 25	5.00	9 50	
2 months .	3.00	4.50	5 25	8.50	14.00	25.00
8 months	4.00	6.00		11 00		
s months .	6.50	19 00	12.00		82.50 55.00	
1 year	110.00	18.00	24 00	1 00.00	00.00	1 00,00

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."

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising: that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



TIME T	ABLE	A., T.	& S. F	. R. R.
EAST. 7	rex.Ex	. At.RX	. E.EX.	K.C.EX.
	p m	a m	am	p m
Cedar Gr.	12 47	9 45	11 03	10 28
clements.	12 55	10 04	11 12	10 39
Elmdale	1 07	10 18	11 26	10 54
Strong	1 19	10 32	11 40	11 09
Ellinor		10 41	11 49	11 18
Safford	1 34	10 48	11 56	11,26
WEST. T	ex.Ex.	Cal.EX	. Dea.Ex	. Col.EX
	p m	p m	p m	a m
Safford	2 25	4 02	4 56	4 19
Ellinor	2 32	4 09	5 02	4 27
Strong .	2 40	4 17	5 10	4 37
Elmdale.	2 52	4 29	5 22	4 51
Clements.	8 05	4 43	5 35	5 05
Cedar Gr.	8 14	4 53	5 44	5 17

Cedar Gr. 3 14 4 53 5	
RAST. C. K. & W. R. I	Mat.& Frt
Baz vr	
Gladstone 11 48 a	m
Cottonwood Falls 11 37	
Strong City 11 30	8 20 pm
Evans	8 00
Hilton	7 20
Diamond springs10 43	6 58
Diamond springs10 40	6 25
Burdick10 28	5 58
Lost springs10 11	
WEST. Pass.	Mat. & Frt
Bazar 12 30 p	m
Gladstone	
cottonwood Falls 1 08	
strong City 4 30	5 30an
Evans 4 42	5 50
Hilton 5 03	6 25
Diamond springs 5 19	6 50
Burdick 5 35	7 20
Lost springs 5 58	7 50

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cloudy, Tuesday.

Boots & shoes at cost at Ferry & Watson's. Miss Nellie Lantry speat the week

at Wichita. Miss Kittie Collett, of Elk, is suffer-

ing from a fellon,

sick, with malaria. The sun shone out Monday, for the

Next Tuesday, February 14th, will be St. Valentine's day.

was down to Emporia, Monday. Overcoats at cost.

Ferry & Watson. Miss Gracie Hays, of Bazaar, is still

lying very low, with pneumonia. Mr. C. A. Britton, of Florence, wa in town, Tuesday and yesterday.

See the glass ware that goes with Baking Powdor at Ferry & Watson's. Mr. S. E Winne is having his resi dence fixed for heating it with hotair. Mr. Geo. Drummond, of Diamond

creek, is now at Milton Junction, Wis-Quite a number of new men have been put to work in the material yard,

Underwear at cost.

Ferry & Watson Mr. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, was at Springfield, Mo., last week, on business.

Mrs. H. Collett, of Elk, is recovering slowly from a long and severe attack of rheumatism.

Mr. W. S Rounigh got in from Kingman last Saturday, on a short

visit to his family. Look at those fine suits at Ferry & Watson's.

Mr. A. Ferlet started to Las Vegas. N. M., Tuesday morning, from whence he will go to Las Cruises.

Mr. A. Ferlet, mine host of the Union Hotel, was down to Emporia, on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. L. W. Hillert left Sunday for Colorado City, Col., to visit his brother, Mr. Wm. F. Hillert.

Mr. A. Z Scribner has lost several hogs in the past few weeks, from what he considers to be hydraphobia.

Crocks and Jugs at cost.

Eerry & Watson. We sell only the broom made by our old townsman, John V. Moore.

Ferry & Watson. Mr. R. E. Maloney, Township Trustee laid a new floor, last week, on the City.

The hoops of the large tank at the ting the staves fall in and the water tice was published in the paper of merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & rush out.

Mr. K. J. Fink has been appointed oostmaster at Hymer, 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.

Mr. D. F. Reifsnider, of Strong City, who had been suffering with lung fever for about two weeks, is able to be up and around again.

Mrs. Louis Bauerle and one of her children, were at Mr. E. F. Bauerle's, last week, attending the funeral of Mr. Bauerie's little Eddie.

Mr. Thos. O'Donnell, of Strong City. was severely injured, on Wednesday of last week, by the falling of a derrick in B. Lantry & Sons' quarry.

Look at our bargains.

Ferry & Watson. The large well sunk by the railroad, near the round house, having failed to furnish a sufficiency of water, the digging of another well has been begun.

The stone cutters at work on the Cartter building took a "walk out," Monday, because of the refusal of Wm. Rettiger, Jr., to join the Union.

Mr. Joe Livery, B. Lantry's foreman, and Miss Jane O'Neil, of Strong were married at the Catholic Church on Sunday morning, by Rev. Boniface. Married, on January 26, 1888, at the

residence of the bride's parents, on Prairie Hill, by the Rev. Mr. Eckert, Mr. W. H. Becker and Miss Etta Schwilling.

As the ground-hog did not see his shadow, in these parts. last Thursday, February 2nd, grouhd hog day, of course, there will be no more severe winter weather.

Pay us what you owe, we need the Ferry & Watson. The ladies of the M. E. Church will and Stanton counties in the state

give a social and supper in Music Kansas, a destance of about 60 mile Hall, Tuesday evening the 14th, to which all are invited. By order of Committee.

Mrs. Robert Cuthbert died, Tuesday and Brown, in Kansas, to Falls Cit night, at 9 o'clock, from a complication | Neb., a distance of about 150 miles of diceases, aged 67. She was born in also from Lawrence, Kansas, through Cambridgeshire, England, came to the counties of Douglas and Leaves America in 1849, and came to Kansas | worth, to Leavenworth, Kansas, als

Mr. James F. Hazel and wife, of Kansas City, arrived here Thursday night on a visit to their parents, Messrs. James Hazel, and Henry Bonewell, and their families, and also to friends in this city, their old home.

After the 20th instant, the star mail route between here and Mat- Baker, Mr August. Moore, Joseph. field Green will be charged, the Balck, Mrs John. mail going out on the C. K. & W. R. Cooper, J A. Mr. John McCabe, of Bazaar, is very from there to Matfield Green by Ellis. O. T. Stage.

> Blankets and Bed quilts at cost. Ferry & Watson.

Mr. L. T. Drake and wife, of Prairie City, Ill., relatives of Messrs. E Cooley and J. M. Wisherd, arrived Mr. Jas. G. Burton. of Strong City, here Saturday night, intending to remain in this county. Mr. Drake is the brother of the wives of the two latter named gentlemen.

Mr. James D. Brown, of Lost Springs, Marion county, who has taken a prominent part in many of our Burns festivals, arrived here last Thursday, on a visit among his many friends in this vicinity, and he has g . his office several very pleasant calls since his arrival here.

SEEDS DIRECT FROM THE GROWER. The Joseph Harris Seed Co., Moreton Farm, Rochester N. Y., have a farm of 250 acres in the highest state of cultivation, on which they grow and mail direct from the farm the best of field and garden seeds. Their catalogue for 1888, giving directions for cultivation, will be sent free to any of the readers of the COURANT who send their name and address on a postal card.

Hats and caps at cost. Ferry & Watson.

On Tuesday morning the Rev. Hill of Chapman, and Rev. Lucas, of Emporia, held examination at the Catholic School in Strong. The Rev. Gents' are appointed as the discessian school board. They were delighted to find the school a splendid institution of education. Much credit was expressed for the success of the present teacher, Miss Anne Logan-who is accomplished in every respect, for the school room. The children were bright in all the branches including the christian doctrine taught by Rev.

Boniface. The Leader c laims that Mr. J. J. Massey, while County Clerk, as pnrchasing agent for the county, paid more for goods from certain parties than he could have gotten the same goods for from other parties. Now. what man in the county is there who does not somotimes in his purchases do the same thing? But there is one thing that can not be imputed to Mr. Massey, and that is that he was the owner of two papers, the ownership of Somers & Trimble. bridge across Fox creek, west of Strong which he denied, and then published a legal notice in the paper of which he denied the ownership, and in his proof material yards bursted, Saturday, let- of publication made oath that said nowhich he acknowledged the ownership;

and then in receipting for pay for the same did it in the proper use." and these words: "Received my fees," and these words: "Received my fees," and the said receipt.

Mr. L. T. Drake and Miss May Franklin were united in marriage at the M. E. Parsonage at Macomb, Wednesday, Janaary 25th, 1888, Rev. R. Pietce officiating. Both are residents of Prairle City. They returned home on the evening train and visited relatives at Canton, Avon aud other points, and Thursday, started for Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, where the groom has prepared a home. We have known the contracting parties long and well, and can heartily recommend them both to the good people among whom they will soon min-Mr. L. T. Drake and Miss May commend them both to the good people among whom they will soon mingle, as highly fit persons to associate in the very best circles of Cottonwood Falls society, and as valuable acquisitions to the same. Mr. Drake is an honorable man, and the gentlemanly traits that mark his general appearance are true types of his actual manhood. His wife is one of Prairie City's most amiable, pleasant and friendly young ladies, and it is with regret that we see them leave Prairie City for a home elsewhere.—Prairie City for a home elsewhere.—Prairi Last week we mentioned the fact

Kansas, Texas & Mexico railroad. to build a line from Kansas City, Mo., passing through the counties of Douglas, Osage, Lyon, Morris, Chase, Marion, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick, Reno, Kingman, Barber, Com- Quarterly Report of the County manche and Clark, in the State Kausas, thence south-west through No-Man's-Land, Mew Mexico and t Pan-Handle of Texas to El Paso, distance of 1,200 miles; also from near Medicine Lodge, in Barb county, through Barber, Commanch Clark. Meade, Seward, Stevens as Morton counties in Kansas, then southwesterly through Albequerqu New Mexico, a distance of about 5 miles; also through Grave, Haske Also from Kansas City, Kansa through the counties of Wyandott Leavenworth, Jefferson, Atchiso from a point at or near the line b tween the countics of Wyandotte an Leavenworth, through the counties of Leavenworth, Jefferson, Shawne Wabaunsee and Morris.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed in th Cottonwood Falls Post-office, Febru ary 1st, 1888.

Oberri, Mr The. Philes, Eugene L R., as far as Bazaar, and then sent Crouser, Mr. Jesse. Renfer, Mr Fred. Reynolds, T. A. Finney, Mr Walter. Riley. Mr Rich'd. Greenwood, Mrs I'c. Sisson, Mr Sam. Greenwood, Miss Alice.

Sorrels. Mr. Wm. Hood, Mr Cemgarnisse. Smith, J. W. McCarlie, Geo. W. Smith, A. H. Millner, Mrs Eliza. Zorn, Rev. Fr.

All the above remaining unclaimed March 1st, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, L. P. Pugh, P. M.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents for the two weeks ending Jan. 31, 1888, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific building, Washington, D. C., Orin Campbell and W Peet, Lawrence, ore concentrator; August Furst, Corning, straw stacker; G F Howe, Greenleaf, platen printing machine; C W McCormick, Emporia, store service apparratus; W R Oyler, Topeka, post extractor; A H Tripp, Rago, pulverizer and harrow; D F & A J Collingwood, Pretty Prairie, device for watering hogs, and other animals. vice for watering hogs and other animals; F J Hladky, Topeka, steam trap; Henry Howe, Moss Springs, fender, U B Watkins, Barkley, corn

shock tier. CARD OF THANKS.

MR. EDITOR:-Please allow me to extend through your paper, our most heart-felt thanks to those friends who so kindly asssisted us during the last illness of our little Eddie, who shall know no more forever the pains and troubles of this world.

> MR. AND MRS. E. F. BAUERLE. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Den't forget to go to A. F. Wells bakery for fresh bread, pies, cakes, and homemade candies, cigars and tobacco; also, first class lunches, fresh oysters, the best in the market, at lower prices than ever were in the

Did you say graham flour? Yes! we have it, Somers & Trimble. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap

clothing. Give them a call. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county, and they run it free. dec1-tf

We make our own pies and cakes, A. F. Wells.

Don't torget that you can get



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

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialiteat.

The "Golden Age" is having a big run. Sold by Somers & Trimble. Brown & Roberts have all the furni-ture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Giese & Krenz are buying old iron

at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. We handle Mr. Frank Oberst's bread that a charter had been granted the also warrant the bread full wait and Kansas, Texas & Mexico railroad. guarantee first class satisfaction on The capital stock of the company is all goods. Don't forget the place, one \$50,000,000. This company proposes door south of Holsinger's hardware.

Somers & Trimble are always supplied with plenty of coal.

of	
gh	22d, 1887.
he	A served who are a served at the served at t
a	County taxes, cash, \$10
er	State tax (prior to 1884)
nd	Bazaar township, delqt road tax 2 Cottonwood township tax 2 delqt road 7
ce	
1e,	Diamond Creek tp tax, delqt road bond interest
00	" bond sinking 2
ell	Falls township tax, delqt road 4
of	Toledo two R. R. interest fund
28.	" " tax 2
18,	" " delqt .road 1
te.	Cottonwood Falls,
on	Strong City,
y,	County School
8;	School land sales, prin
gh	State school fund 1st div. 1887
n-	18t. " 1887
80	" " 18t, " 1887
e-	County " " 1st div.1887
od	County " " 2d, div. 1885
of	SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.
13.16	No. 1, general fund,
e,	1, interest "
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17 78

genera general overpaid 16 80 STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase

I, W.P. Martin, County Treasurer of Chascounty, Kansas, being duly sworn, depos and say that the above and foregoing show the amount of money in the County Treasury at this date, and the same is correctly apportioned to the various funds, as I veril believe.

W. P. MARTIN, County Treasurer. Subscribed and sworn to before me the list day of February, A. D. 1888.

E. W. Ellis, Clerk Dist., Court, [L. 8]



PHYSICIANS.

W. STONE. r. M. ZAN STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN,

A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. !!y11-tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

-DEALERJIN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES APD TIDWARE.

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBERCCHOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

NEW DRUGS,



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS'

New and Complete Stock

BHAS ACAIN PUT IN ANBENTIRELY

DRUGS AND MEDICINES HIS OLD STAND,

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

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN: TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, THE EXPERIENCED AUCTIONEER,

s prepared to call sales of Real and Person al property. Will sell on per cent. or salary ADDRESS,

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of prolitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherener they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at the work. All succeed. R. L. FORD BEATING ALL

ELGIN, WALTHAM. SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens Repairing English Watches a Specialty.

JOHN FREW

LAND SURVEYOR. AND

CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY; - - - KANSAS.

Yours, very truly, P. LORILLARD & CO. The this factory belongs to and is operated by its business every year.

this factory nevertheless continues to in pieces of inferior goods for the same price. chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger That this factory makes such a wonderfully good

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives. coo.co per year or \$20,000.00 per week. hat the pay-roll of this factory is about \$1,000,-

extent of over Forty-four million seven hun-dred thousand dollars (\$44,700,000.00) paid dred thousand Leasury in Internal Revenue That in the last at years this factory has helped aupport the United States Covernment to the standing that there were 966 factories at work. That this was more than one-seventh of all the to-bacco made in the United States nogwith-

antity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thou That last year (1884) it made and sold the enormous That this factory was established as long ago as ard for first-class chewing tobacco. Sheet shie factory makes the popular and staned Climax Plug, she acknowledged

world is in Jeney City, N. J. That the oldest and largest tobacco factory in the FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

Notice for Publication. Land Office at Salina. Kansas, 6734
December 30th, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his interition to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on March 5th, 1888,
viz H. E., No. 23990, of Henry Howe, Cahola,
Kansas, for the southwest 14, of section 2, in
township 18, of range 8 east
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cuitivation of, said land, viz: Delbert, Eldred,
William Wolfram, Cahola, M. C. Newton,
Lawrence Wiseman, Strong City, all of Chase
county, Kansas.
S. M Palmer, Register.

S. M PALMER, Register.

ROAD NOTICE.

State of Kansas, {
 Chase County, {
 chase County, Clerk, Jan. 4th, 1888. Notice is bereby given that on the 4th, day of Jan., 1888, a petition, signed by R. F. Riggs, and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State atoresaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
 Commencing at the northeast corner of section thirty (30), township twenty-one (21), range six (6) east; thence west on north line of section thirty (30), to intersect Ledar creek road at, or near, the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (3), of section thirty (30), township twenty-one (21), range six (6) east. Said road to be located without survey.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G. W. Blackburg.

missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G. W. Blackburn. Thomas sayres and D sauble, as viewers. rnomas sayres and D saudie, as viewers, with instructions to meet, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood townsbip, on Tuesday, the 28th day, of Feb., A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to sli parties

hearing.
By order of the Board of County Commis-[L. S.] J. J MASSEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. County of chase. Solution of Chase. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 4th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by J c Farrington and 31 others, was presented to the Board of County Cemmissioners of the County and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows. viz: Commencing on the J. J. Harbour road, at the southwest corner of section twenty-nine (29), in township twenty-two (22) south, of range seven (7) east; thence east on the section line to intersect the Emporia and El Dorado state road. Said road to be fifty feet wide. Also to vacate the road known as the J. B. Buchanan road.

Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G W Blackburn, E Waidley and Howard Grimes, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bazaar township, on Tuesday, the 20th day of Dec., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. Massery, [L. S.]

County Clerk.

And whereas the said viewers failed to meet on the day appointed to view said road, or on the following day thereafter, therefore, ordered by the Board that the said viewers meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Hazaar township, on Monday the 25th day

meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bazaar township, on Monday the 27th day of February, A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY. [L. B.] County Clerk.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of it.ventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their hames. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Gapital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

From the land of the Dakotas, Land of wheat and Legislatures, And of lies about the wheat yield, Told by limber-tongued agents, To allure the Eastern farmer— Coax him to Dakota's prairies; Land of Legislatures many, And of Statebood's proud ambition. From the land of the Dakot is, 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— 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 o'er the mountains, Chilled the old Butch farmer's marrow, Captive took the Quaker City: Froze the mud 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, Eager to contest with Edmunds For the jey championship.

Gazed the man upon the blizzard! Gazed but once upon the cold wave, And the blizzard vanquished, slaught Died right there upon the pavement; Died the blizzard from Dakota;
Died the blizzard from the Northwest.

—Buffalo (N.Y.) Drift.

READY FOR BURIAL

A Few Kind and Considerate Words fo

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 quid 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 in-Auence 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 tobaccoquid 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 policy of taking money from the people election issue is already dead, and merely to divide it again is not Blair's Educational bill never was an issue. It is seen that the Republican party is without an issue. To make the autagonizing 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 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 at last 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 tyet 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 farewell 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." 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 inchange of public feeling indicated by News. the campaign of '84 and its results, or whether they would look upon it as a ganizing"-in other words, by a dull singular experiment."

THE BLIZZARD KNOCKED OUT. 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 cana well-known and active anti-slavery man. The debate was very hot. Mr. Webster opposed the resolution. It 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 hos ility to the Southern States. But Mr. Foraker was re-elected not because of such hostility, but because of the general honesty of his administration. The argument, however, that Republican National ascendency would necessarily be more honest than Democratic ascendency is annulled by the history of the whisky ring-a scandal of a kind from which the Democratic Administration has been wholly freeand 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 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 protessed Republicans in Ohio who have subterranean associations with boodlers and forgers, coal-oilers and sluggers, bribers and bullies, blackmailers and blackguards, 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 de-crease 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 quiry whether those leaders, or any of them, would understand the actual voter that could be found.—Savannah was when the carpet-bag leaders

-The pound party, as a means of mere mischance to be avoided in '88 church charity, has been introduced by 'tightening the lines" and "reor- into England, where it is considered "a

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 didate for the Presidency who was not 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 faille Francaise matchwas defeated, and the Conscience ing 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 passamenterie, has angel sleeves of the cloth lined with pale gold satin, with tablier and close sleeves of palest cresson green surah,

dotted with gold leaves in silk embroidery. A pansy - colored velvet gown has a front and close sleeves of on to say, was found "inconvenient." lilac china crape, and a third gown, So inconvenient was it that in the narfalling like a redingote, is made of a row passages and entries of Edinburgh combination of golden - brown velvet Old Town "ladies tilted them up and 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 apparent- of renewal. - Woman's World. ly yellow with age. There is a narrow panel down each side of the front, brocaded with small gay 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 brocaded. The bodice opens in a low V-front and back with a drapery of apricot satin on one side of the opening, and a jaboted arrangement of the yellow lace on the other. Short sleeves of velvet and and the nickel went directly to Engsatin are just visible below a fall of the

lace from the shoulders. Another elegant gown, tailor-made, s of silver and rosy 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 embroidery is in gold alone. A stately in the United States. black moire antique is veiled with Spanish lace flounces, and a brilliant Spanish lace flounces of great price. - N. Y. Evening Post

CONCERNING HOOPS.

cule and indifferent to reproach,

same prelate who was burned at the stake by Queen Mary-was ve y 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 costumes. Sir Rogers de Coverley mentioned the "new fashioned petticont" 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 hogsheads. All the essayists held high revelry over the vagaries of the pettirelates how the garment-if hoops can

unlike the cupola of St. Paul's Cathe-

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 1753 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 pan-niers. 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 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

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 know 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, land. 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 constyle opens over an embroidered skirt quest has been relegated to the secof pale bronze and ecru shot silk. The ondary position it has so long occupied

Counterfeiting silver currency has always been an easy and prosperous toilet of Roman red satin, striped with | business in Mexico. It required little black velvet, is also draped with real 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 counterfrited. Every silver The Huge Go-Cart Assars That Used to piece that crosses the counter of a merchant or the palm of an Indian huck-ster is carefully rung and inspected; hoop had part and lot in costume it had vet with the utmost care it is difficult to bear up against a series of ably-di- for any one handling much silver monrected and well-sustained assaults on ey here to avoid taking a certain proall sides. The decrees issued against portion of bogus pieces. In all the it by Kings and Emperors in different mints are museums of quaint and incountries afford curious reading in view genius machines, dies and crucibles of the failure which attended them, for captured by Government police from whether it was intended to limit the the dens of this class of public robbers. inconvenient size of the hoop, or to keep | The imitation of imperfectly finished it within bounds of reason, no atten- silver and copper coins is at best but a tion whatever appears to have been barbaric art; but to falsify the complipaid to any regulations, or ordinance, cated devices and exquisitely artistic or proclamation, and the hoop went on productions of the American bankin its accustomed way without regard note company demands a degree of to any man's behest and careless of criminal skill and culture which does complainings. What rulers failed to not yet exist in Mexico. Hence the effect, earnest men-preachers and evident advantage of the bank note in satirists -- still endeavor to accomplish, point of safety has hastened its popuand, it must be said, quite as unavail- lar acceptance, and the prejudices ingly. The hoop was proof against ridi- which were so bitterly arrayed against its introduction have disappeared en-Hoops were first known in England tirely from the cities and lines of comin 1552, and Bishop Latimer-the merce 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 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 irri-tant. 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 not 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 Particularly did Mr. Isaac torpor and convulsions. The remedy Bickerstaff in 1709 have one brought is to give plenty of warm water and up before him for trial, and gleefully thin oatmeal or linseed gruel. The relates how the garment—if hoops can latter or gum water will soothe the irfairly 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 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 clive or lard oil, to eject the poison. This treatment is applicable not only to salt poisoning, but to all cases of kind of silken rotunda, its form not

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, Can- bake at once. ada 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 three eggs, with three tablespoonfuls and wool. As the rates of interest 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 coun-

tries to produce crops. And now it seems certain that the increase of civilization among people who bave always lived in a very primitive fashion, and done their work by the aid of poor implements, will make competion 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 unneccessary. The present wants of the Indian ryot are few. All the progress among his people was made a long time ago. They were 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 taining to domestic economy he can itself. give instructions to the farmers of the One has best to take a little pains

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 grainproducers 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 negliceremonials. Caste distinctions are and improved implements brought into the country by Englishmen are attracting the attention of the native farmers. lish 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 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 productions of the country will be doubled. Ambi- cheap cloth, a considerable improvetion and the desire for wealth come ment could be made in the appearance, with increasing civilizations. To ob- and by this means a better price is setain the manufactured articles desired | cured. Much blame is often attached by people who are rising in intelligence, the farmers of India all raise | the condition he sends the butter he 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 | tion at the start to be handled or rolled. their power to increase the production Place a few packages or rolls of grain for export. The railroad and of butter gotten up in proper the steamship have done more than the self-binding harvester and power same number of pounds of butter in thrashing machine for increasing the production of wheat and other food crops. In diminishing the cost of out of ten the better rolls will sell transportation they increased the num- much the readiest and generally at a ber of our competitors. The steamengine is the great civilizing agent and | may not be any better or even quite as the civilized man differs from the sav- good. age 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

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

-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 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 wellflavored white-stock; stew for half an hour; beat up the yelks of two or three eggs with some cream, a little finelyminced 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 every sort of crop. In all matters per- as much the condition of the butter

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 gent in regard to attending religious but the right one. Others again take a little pains and bring what they beginning to disappear. The machines 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 To successfully compete with the Eng- 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 necessafarmer of India now raises' wheat rily 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 to the country merchant on account of purchases from his customer. But the fault is not always his own, the farmer does not prepare it in a suitable condia variety of shapes as it usually comes to the country market, and nine times better price, even though the quality

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.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The women of Russia do all the harvesting; the grain is cut with sickles, as it was 3.000 years ago, and is threshed with a flail. - 'The great American deer

stalker," Mr. Wiman, now controls 230,000 acres of deer forest in Scotland, and employes several hundred keepers.

-It is stated that more than 2.000. 000 glass eyes are made every year in Germany and Switzerland; while one French house manufactures 300,000 of them annually.

-The city of Buenos Ayres, with a spirit of enterprise superior to that of many cities of greater pretensions, is service on the European plan.

-Sea otter has only been known to Europeans as a fur for about one hundred and fifty years. It is the rival of seal in fashionable favor. Minever, or gray squirrel, is a very old fur, and was at one time the special favorite of royalty.

-There are whole towns in Germany that do little else but make dolls for American children. They are mostly simp e country folk. England's children spend almost a million dollars for French and German dolls, and America's children almost double that.

-An Englishman has invented a brake by which any person in a compartment can turn a lever and stop the train. At the same time a white disk will appear outside of the compartment to notify the conductor in which carriage the brake has been

-The heir presumptive to the Belgian throne, Prince Baldwin of Flanders, receives with the new year a sepgrate and independent court and household, and officially takes his rank and place as successor to the crown. The Prince is now in his nineteenth year, and is a son of Prince Phillipe, Count of Flanders, the only brother of the present King.

-The oyster trade in France has undergone a remarkable extension during the past few years. Over six hundred million succulent bivalves, ten times more than in 1876, were harvested from beds belonging to France, and they have become so easy to obtain that even laborers eat their oysters daily, and every wine shop in the poorest quarters has its oyster stand outside.

-A sewing machine of solid silver and enriched with sapphires was recently received by the Empress of Russia. It was a present from the Society for promoting the use of Russian M derials. The Czarina has taken great interest in this organization. Her enthusiasm, however, will not cause her to use the sewing machine in all probability.

-It is rather interesting to observe that the little baby Princess who has just made her distinguished arrival at Balmoral Castle is the first scion of royalty born in the "Gray North" since 1600. Our Scotch cousins will Royal household .-- Table Talk in Leeds Mercury.

-To a grand dinner, given recently at Belgrade, by an august personage to some foreigners of distinction visiting the Servian capital, several members of the Skuptschina (or national parliament) had been invited. One of the alien guests, a well-known French financier. happened to sit next to a Servian M. P., and was considerably diverted by his quaint expedients for dealing with certain attributes of civilization obviously unfamiliar with him. Toward the conclusion of the feast the Frenchman selected a toothpick from a small tray lying near him and politely passed the receptacle on to his neighbor, who, however, peremptorily declined his offer, exclaiming: "No, Gospodin; I have already eaten ten of the things and I want no more."

CHINESE MEDICINE.

The Costly Remedy Prescribed by One of Gotham's Oriental Dectors.

The Chinamen of New York are great believers in medication. Their doctors here are as important as Joss. The Mongolian doctor who lives at 10 Mott street does a big business. The following is a copy of a prescription which he recently gave to a debilitated and worn-out laundryman:

"Live deer horn, two ounces; a species of root, one and a half ounces; red cedar berry, one ounce; Noi Mai Due (Chinese rice wine), one pint; fresh chicken, one pound: Corean ginseng root, half ounce. The whole to be placed in an earthen pot, to which add one pint of water; stew for an hour upon a brisk fire, and drink the broth while hot. This is guaranteed to restore the patient to full health in less than twenty-four hours." This dose only cost the poor laundryman \$91.27. The prices for this extraordinary prescription of the season were charged as follows:

Deer horn, at \$25 per ounce. \$50 00
A species of root, unnameable, at \$12 per ounce. 18 00
Red cedar berry, at \$7 per ounce. 7 00
Noi Mai Due, at \$1.12. 112
Fresh chicken, per pound. 15
Corean ginseng first grade, at \$30 per ounce. 15 00

...... 15 00 Total...... 891 27 The deer horn above mentioned as used in this remarkable tonic was imported from the wilds of Munchurid, north of the great walls of China. The course, retain the live blood of the rung the bell, one played the organ,

each, and are bought by these druggists in the Chinese markets at from How Many Horses It Would Take to Haul \$65 to \$140 each, and are retailed here at a much higher rate to Chinamen who want to be strong in body.

Strange as it may seem, and even at these outrageous prices, there are hundreds of hard-working Chinese laun lrymen all over the country who regularly take a dose or two of this remedy each year.

Next to the deer horn in value is the best, but the grade that a few of the druggists do keep sells at from \$27 to \$30 per ounce, while the best American ginseng only brings about \$2.50 per pound. Bears gall comes in about to establish a pneumatic postal for the next high price. This is worth at any time from \$20 to \$40 per pound, depending upon quality.

I have asked several Chinamen who have used the above prescription in regard to the results of those doses that they paid over \$91 for. The answer is invariably that it is a wonderful medicine and that they have been made very strong by it. And they ought to be able to derive some substantial benefit at that price. - N. Y. World.

FETISHISM IN AFRICA.

The Terrible and Unlimited Power Com-So universal is this belief that almost every village of pagan Africa. particularly toward the West coast, has its fetish house, a grim and ghastly building, often ranged round with human skulls in every stage of decomposition, and a fetish man, who is its high priest. No human being, surely, ever had a more terrible power committed to him, and few have used it more unsparingly or unscrupulously. The fetish man is bound by no law; he recognizes no rules of evidence. Any thing which happens, even in the most ordinary course of nature, he may pronounce to be the work of a fetish, or a wizard, and to need his assistance to ferret it out. A heavy rainfall or a drought, a

murrain among the cattle, a postilence or a conflagration, a child devoured by a wild animal, an illness or a death, each and all of these may be pronounced to be "fetish" -somebody has done it, and he must be detected. So possessed are the natives by this belief, it so forms part of their being that it never occurs to any one of them, though he knows that his own turn may come next, to question the reality of this uncanny power; and, in the panic terror which waits upon the movements of the fetish man and his decisions, the negro loses, for a time, some of his most essential and amiable characteristics, his frivolity, his light-heartedness, even his family affection. A son will join in putting his father to death; a brother will help to tear in pieces a brother. If the accused dares to deny the charge-which he seldem does, however preposterous or impossible it may be-he has to submit to some termay be—he has to submit to some terrible ordeal, such as the running at full speed under an avenue of hooped arches about half his height, when, if he stumbles, or rather as soon as he stumbles he is kicked to death; or the drinking of some deadly decoction, such as the casea bark, when his energian when his energian as the casea bark, when his energian when his energian was a submit to some terrible and the fact that the sale of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets exceeds that of any other pill in the market, be it great or small, is on account of the fact that they are placed that they are tiny, little, sugar-coated granules, and that im most cases one little "Pellet" is sufficient for a dose; that they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless; and for constipation, billiousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. rible ordeal, such as the running at be charmed, no doubt, at this event; full speed under an avenue of hooped which, taking place earlier than was arches about half his height, when, if expected, seems to have produced he stumbles, or rather as soon as he something very like a florry in the stumbles he is kicked to death; or the such as the casca bark, when his one cases arising from derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, they are absolutely a specific. A gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose. exact quantity or quality which will make him desperately sick before the poison has well begun its deadly work. In Ashantee and Dehomy, at Bonny and Calabar, in the Fan country and throughout Angola, this ter rible belief prevails, and, as may well be imagined, it ramifies out into every kind of villiany and crime. -Nineteenth Century.

RAT AND MICE-TRAPS.

"The increased sale of poison has

New and Efficient Designs Invented by American Geniuses

caused manufacturers of rat and mouse traps to wake up," said a saleman recently. "Those patent foods are so much easier to handle than the old traps that housekeepers prefer to use them. The old-fashioned mousetraps made of wire and wood, with a piece of cheese hung on a hook inside, have gone entirely out of date. The trouble with these traps is that the rats and mice soon get to know them and will keep away from them. A new trap at the ballet .- Detroit Free Press. for mice has been made and is very successful. It is built in the shape of a small house with doors and windows. These doors and windows all open when pushed against, but spring shut again at once and can not be opened from the inside. As a bait a little grain is distributed about the inside of the house. The mice soon find this out and several can be caught in one night in this rooster. trap. For rats something stronger is required, and rats are very cunning. too. A very popular trap is made or two rows of steel teeth. When the partnership. trap is set these teeth are opened and hidden from view. A piece of meat is placed on a spring in the center of the trap, and when touched releases the teeth, which spring shut and kill the rat at once. All rat traps are on the spring system. One trap has a piece of steel wire that falls and holds the rat a prisoner. Rats scream very much when caught and some have been known to eat off their own legs to release themselves -N. Y. Mail Harper's Bazar. and Express.

-A little bright four-year-old miss recently went to church with a neighbor's wife, and on returning, was horns were cut off the heads of the asked by her mother: "Well, Maud, reindeer with parts of the skulls, while | what did they do in church?" Maud's the animals were yet alive. These, of answer: "Well, mamma, one man deer, and were brought here in trees and another man done the holler weighing from one to two pounds ing."

BILLIONS OF PINS.

the Annual Pin-Product. We well remember when a paper containing 120 or 144 pins, generally the former, cost 12 to 183 cents, and they were very poor pins at that, almost needing a hammer to drive them into any strong, close fabric. Now papers containing 288 beautiful, fine-pointed, smooth-bodied, nicelyheaded pins are made for two or three the Corean ginseng. The Chinamen cents per paper. And how could you of New York, of course, do not keep get along without pins, even with the present immense variety of buttons and tapes, and what-nots? It is stated that the present annual production of common pins in this country is eighteen billions, or eighteen thousand millions (18,000,000,000). This, however, is but a daily pin apiece, and only for 300 days in a year, for each of our sixty million people. The old question is up again in the press, "What becomes of all the pins?" It would be no of all the pins?" It would be no trouble for each person to drop out of sight his or her one pin a day, and they would be pretty well scattered about, and hard to find, even if not "lost in a haymow." But if all these pins of only one year's supply were deposited in one heap. it would be quite a different matter. The average-sized pin is an inch long. We weighed some of these on delicate scales, and found them to run two grains each, or 3,500 to the pound. So the eighteen billion pins would weigh over five million pounds (5,142,857 pounds), or 2,571 tons, and it would take over five thoutons, and it would take over five thousand horses or oxen to haul them in loads of a ton each.

If only one of every thirty pins should injure a person, it would average ten "pricks" or "scratches" each for every man, woman and child in the United States. Some get more than their share, the babies for example, though the recently invented "safety pins" have greatly changed that matter. -Prairie Farmer.

-The young lady who received a note at the post-office last Monday evening, and dropped it at the door, can get the same by calling at the office. The following is a copy: "Dear --- The reason I didn't laff when you laft at me in the post offis yesterday was because I hed a bile on my fase and kant laff. If I laff she'll bust. But I lov you-bile or no bile, laff or no laff Your loving - till deth."-Monroe (Tenn.) Democrat.

The Ice Bridge at Niagara Has formed, and many people have already crossed the river upon it below the falls. The scene from Falls View, where the Michigan Central train stops, is one of remarka-ble beauty and grandeur. The emerald wa-ters of the falls, with the angry rapids above and the rainbow-tinted spray below, with gigantic icicles hanging from the cliffs and the trees and shrubs on the shores and Goat Island covered with curious ice formations, with the wild mass of icebergs stretching over the turbulent waters where the Maid of the Mist sails in summer, all combine to form a spectacle seldom to be seen and worthy of a lengthy journey.

A MAN's life may be like an open book; but it is bound to be closed.—Picayune.

Wonderful Popularity.

FAILURE in the yarn trade—writing unsuccessful novels.—Omaha Bee.

LIFE is burdensome, alike to the sufferer and all around him, while dyspepsia and its attending evils hold sway. Complaints of this nature can be speedily cured by taking Prickly Ash Bitters regularly. Thousands once thus afflicted now bear cheerful testimony as to its merits.

To be a well preserved man—drink well water. — Texas Siftings. Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A question for newsboys-does your

mother know your route? Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water, Druggists sell it. 25c.

MEN need not live high to be looked up

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c. Dress may not make the man but it makes a good foundation to begin on .-Drake's Magazine.

On the Front Tier-the bald-headed man

"BEAR with me a little," said the grizzly as he hugged the hunter. - New Haven News. "LEFT" in the lurch—the Seasick Passenenger. - Puck.

A JUDGE's life is full of trials.

Ir takes a great deal of pluck to get the feathers off a live goose.-Life.

A crow bar-Putting a muzzle on a ADAM was the first man to sell a race.

Texas Siftings. A FIRM resolve-an agreement to go into

THE game of authors-Reed birds. - Boston Gazette.

A KNEEDED reform-home-made bread. Cleveland Sun. IF a man blows his own trumpet, can bis opinions be sound?

The prescription clerk generally gets the drop on every thing.—Duluth Paragrapher. WHEN a girl is little she has a doll baby; when she grows up she has a dolman.

Ir doesn't abbreviate a three-months' note to have the indorser make a minute of it .- Yonkers Gazette.

A wife should be like roastflamb-tender, sweet, nicely dressed, plenty of txing, but WHY is it that the rising generation rises

late?-New Haven News.

WEATHER possibilities-weather probabili-

Let Your Light Shine.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred success is the stamp of merit. There may be enough **seming* exceptions to prove the rule, but the proposition will stand. How is success attained? Variously. In business rerhaps the essential of essentials is judicious, persistent advertising. Men who are "up to snuff" have grasped the idea. Many examples might be given. Probably none would better illustrate the truth of the above than R. W. Tansill, the cigar manufacturer of Chicago. Before he came into the field the opinion prevailed that cigars could be sold only by employing traveling-men. Mr. Tansill thought differently. He thought that an honest article, at a fair margin of profit, and liberally advertised in newspapers, could be sold direct to the retailer, thus saving to the dealer the large item of expense represented by the high-priced traveling-man. The plan worked from the start. Dealer and smoker "caught on" to such a surprising extent that, even at the small profit he reserves for himself, Mr. T. is now recognized as one of the solid men of Chicago. He has kept faith with his customers and with the public, and the name of his "Punch" cigar is a household word. Honesty, and originality, and pluck—AND ADVERTISING—did it. and pluck-AND ADVERTISING-did it.

Some poetry is like hash: It is a composi-tion mystery that defies investigation.— Drake's Magazine.

A DERBY hat is "no slouch."-Danville Breeze.

Gross Outrages

Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of injudicious people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, infiltrate their bowels with drenching evacuants, which enfeeble the intestinal membrane to ducing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the true succedaneum for these nostrums, since it is at once in vigorating, gentle and effectual. It also banishes dyspepsia, malarial complaints rheumatism and kidney troubles.

For weighs that are dark commend us to coal scales.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The Michigan Central's Niagara.

The Michigan Central does not assume the ownership of Niagara Falls, but it does offer to its passengers from its station at Falls View, the grandest and most comprehensive spectacle that the great cataract affords. It is the only road that runs directly by the falls, and from this point all parts of the cataract, the angry rapids above and the boiling caldron below, are in full view. At this season, when the cliffs are hung with gigantic icicles, and the trees and shruß bery covered with curious formations of frozen spray, the scene reaches, in the language of Bayard Taylor, "the climax of beauty." The Michigan Central's Niagara.

FRENCHMEN are the fellows who live duel lives -Cleveland Sun.

For Coughs and throat troubles use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—U. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio.

Sold again-second-hand goods.—Detroit Free Press.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE life of a Sultan is a harem-scarem xistence at best. — Puck.

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



DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf \$3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing \$5 or \$6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, warranted."

warranted."
W. J. DOUGLAS S4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt \$4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$2.
W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.56 SHOE is unexw. L. DOUGLAS \$2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.
All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

HE BEST TONIC IN EXISTENCE IS PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR.

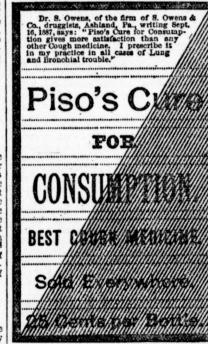
If you want the best garden you have ever had, you must sow

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Maule's Garden Seeds are unsurpassed. Their present popularity in almost every county in the United States shows it, for I now have customers at more than 22,500 post-offices. When once sown, others are not wanted at any price. More than one-quarter of a million copies of my new Catalogue for 1888 have been mailed already. Every one pronounces it the most original and readable Seed Catalogue ever published. It contains among other things cash prizes for premium vegetables, etc., to the amount of \$2500, and also beautiful illustrations of over 500 vegetables and flowers (15 being in colors). These are only two of many striking features. You should not think of Purcha-

sing any Seeds this Spring before sending for it. It is mailed free to all enclosing stamp for return postage. Address

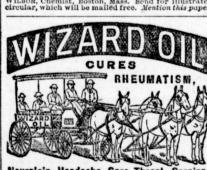
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Cures COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DEBILITY WASTING DISEASES, and all SCROFULOUS HUMORS. Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken wit leasure by delicate persons and children, who, after sing it, are very fond of it. It assimilates with the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system.

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Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Lame Back, And All Pains Of An Inflammatory Nature, Sold by Druggists. 50c. and \$1.00. SONG BOOK MAILED FREE. Address WIZARD OIL CO., CHICAGO.

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RHEUMATIC REMEDY will positively cure rheumatism when everything else on earth fails. It is taken internally, and cures quickly and thoroughly without ruining the stom-ach. Frice, one dollar a bottle or paix bottles for five dollars. Sold by all druggists. Send for free d-page pamphlet to R. K. HELPHEN-TINE, Druggist, WASHINGTON.D.C.

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celled for its wonderful purity, strength and whiteness. Impure Soda or Saleratus is usually of a SLIGHTLY DINGY white color, it may appear white examined by itself, but a comparison with CHURCH & CO.'S ARM & HAMMER" Brand will show the difference.



Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad take in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, avequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, bot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

indescribable feeling of dread, or or imposing calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies. Billous Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to direcwill subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other graye maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Disease, overwacts powerfully upon the Liver, and

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Biotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Ezzema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulious Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goifre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION.

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cune," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk. The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time oan de laken feathly and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AF-FECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF

CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world,

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION A. N. K.-D.

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

Two Outbreaks in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions-Strikers Assault

Non-Union Miners--Considerable Shooting-Three Men Wounded-Au Infuriated Mob

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

READING, Pa., Feb. 4.-Yesterday morning the miners at the 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 switch and stoned some Polanders. The attacking party were strikers at the Philadelphia Coal Company's works. The Coal and Iron Company's police in disguise were with the Poles and made a rush for the assailants, and Thomas Ryan was captured and taken to the Pottsville jail. The others were chased by the police to No. 3 school house, where they were met by a large force, who fired two shots at the officers. The latter did not return the fire with their carbines for fear of killing some innocent people, but went back and escorted the Poles to a place of safety.

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 Polanders attacked them with stones. A squad of iron police went at once to their assistance, caught one of the rioters and were hustling him off when the strikers rallied and res cued him, and began to handle the officers roughly. The latter, however, succeeded in breaking away and started for the Shenandoah City mine, followed by the crowd of riotous strikers armed with clubs and stones, who now numbered about a thousand, and who continued their attacks on the men and boys coming from the mine.

The six policemen accepted the long odds against them and returned to the attack. They made a sharp fight and took a couple of prisoners, one of whom they landed in Magistrate Shoemaker's office, but the crowd rushed for the two policemen with the other prisoner and began to club and beat them. Finding themselves down and their lives in danger, they drew their revolvers and Lieutenant Meyers fired into the crowd, which scattered in all directions. Mike Heffron, a young man, received a ball in the mouth and is badly injured; John Cutler, an iron founder, was shot in the arm, another in the neck and a Polander behind the ear. A shot was also fired by a Polander, but with what effect is not known. An officer then arrested both policemen for shooting in the bor-

The crowd scattered at the firing but immediately swelled to several hundred frenzied men, ready to wreak vengeance on any policeman or scab they could catch. The police arrested two men and took them to 'Squire Shoemaker's office, the mob following and almost demolishing the place in their efforts to release their companions. Meanwhile, in the eastern part of the town, Boss Duncan of the Kohinoor colliery was attacked. An officer came to the rescue, fired on the crowd and arrested two men, whom they took to 'Squire Monough's

The two magistrates' offices are on East Centre street, a square and a half apart. The whole space was densely packed with people, a large portion Polish, who were wild with passion. They surrounded both offices, yelling for the officers and crying "Lynch them!" "Kill them!" etc. Suddenly a stone was thrown at Squire Shoe maker's window. In a minute the fronts of both offices were riddled with stones and their inmates had a hard scramble for safety. Some bruised bodies resulted, but no serious damage was done except to the offices, which were wrecked.

The town is in a perfect uproar. Mon are mad with passion and drunk and no one appears to have any power to quell them. The borough authorities are powerless and no one can say how the mob's fury may yet vent itself. Captain Christian will mass his whole force of coal and iron men here, together with Captain Lindnes Pinkerton men. Sheriff Duffy swore in last night the three fire companies of the town as a posse commitatus preparatory for trouble. The Borough Council also had a special session and instructed Chief Burgess Bolhem to swear in special officers for an emergency. John Durkin, assistant foreman at Kohinoor colliery, was shot at last evening by a Polander, but escaped injury. His assailant was arrested. Thomas of William Penn, is also under arwest for participating in the riot. He was

At midnight the mob had dispersed and every thing was quiet. No further trouble s apprehended for the present.

Another Strike Threatened. WILKESBARRE, 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 cussed. Before adjourning it was resolved by a unanimous vote to make a demand upon operators in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions for an increase of 15 per cent. This action was placed in the hands of the executive board, who were to confer with the operators and make the demand without further delay. John L. Lee arrived in Pittston at o'clock last night and attended the conclusion of the session. His arrival at this late hour was unexpected and it can

End of Dissipation.

not be learned what part he took, though it is claimed he urged the demand for the

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 might. He was about thirty-five years old and the son of an old Adams County farmer. At one time he was well to do, but he ran through with his money. He leaves a wife and several children.

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. Reports from Birmingham, Coventry and Edgbaston, a suburb of Birmingham, show that disturb ances occurred in those places. In Scotland the shocks were especially marked at Dingwall, County Ross, and at Inverness. The earthquake was felt with severity at places on a line stretching from Fort Wil-ham in the West to Nairn in the East. The shock was also felt in parts of the High-

A BREAK in freight rates, averaging fifty per cent., between Chicago and Omaha occurred on the 2d.

A BUFFALO BLAZE.

A Great Dry Goods House Burned-Other Property Damaged-Loss Over One Mil-Property Damaged-Loss Over One Million Dollars.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A few minutes

pefore noon yesterday a fire was discovered in the great dry goods establishment of Barnes, Hengerer & Co., on Main street, a handsome iron front structure, five stories high and extending from Main to Pearl fire was discovered that the lower floors were a mass of flames and in the short space of half an hour the entire building, with the contents valued at \$750,000, was destroyed. At first it was thought that some of the 450 persons employed by the firm had been burned, but it is now thought that everybody escaped from the building. When the fire broke out many of the clerks and sewing girls were at lunch and there were but few customers. There were many arrow escapes and exciting scenes while the girls were being rescued from the up-per stories, but no serious injuries were reported, though the heat was so intense that he efforts of the entire fire department of the city were required to save the buildings on the opposite side of Main street from destruction. The loss by water in these stores will be heavy. The building was owned by C. J. Hamlin and was insured for \$60,000. Barnes, Hengerer & Co. hold \$600,000 insurance on their stock

Across the street the firm of D. F. Morgan & Son, whose stock is badly damaged water, hold \$125,000 insurance and Mrs. R. J. Sherman, owner of the building, has \$20,000. Mr. Rose, advertising agent for Barnes, Hengerer & Co., reports that all clerks have been accounted for and no one vas even seriously hurt. The fire started in the paper room in the basement, how is not really known, but it is thought from a gas jet. The total loss is estimated at \$1,-250,000, with enough insurance to cover it. The Third National Bank building and the Glenn Crockery establishment were somewhat damaged by fire and water. The following firms suffered considerable loss from water: Flint & Kent, dry goods; D. E. Morgan & Sons, carpets; S. O. Barnum & Co., notions; Edward H. Jennings, paper hangings and draperies, and Denton & Carter's music store.

DEMORALIZED TARIFF.

A Freight Rate War Imminent in the

Northwest. 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 that the Burlington & Northern would maintain tariff rates. It was clearly understood that the Burlington would take no further responsibility in the matter and that the Burlington & Northern was on the war path and determined to get business away from the Minnesota & Northwestern, or else make it unprofitable for that The St. Paul filed a ten days' notice of withdrawal and the chairman ruled that it was not necessary, as the organization was built upon the Burlington's guarantee, and that having been withdrawn, no longer existed. It was then resolved to continue the association ten days longer, during which time the policy of the Burlington & Northern would develop, and then hold another meeting to further consider the situation. With this understanding adjournment was had, subject to call of the chairman. The Burlington & Northern, it is announced, has signalized its independent position by a ten per cent, reduction of the through rates on all classes of commodities from New York via Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolts. Its new tariff is for first-class, 90 cents: second class, 79; third, 81; fourth, 47; fifth, 40 and sixth 34. The Minnesota & Northwestern and the Wis-consin Central, it is understood, will at ouce meet the reduction

HOW THE GORGE FORMED.

The Ice Gorge at St. Louis Not a Natural

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 milion dollars' worth of property, and destroyed from \$60,000 to \$100,000 worth. Charles Zeller, captain of the Missouri is reported as saying: "Y.'s, we choked her up. There was a channel about fifty yards wide and I went up with the Missouri and Captain Joe Zell er took the Pacific up and we laid broadside of the channel. That stopped the fine ice, and as it was a cold night it soon closed the opening. We did it simply to protect ourselves. If the boats above us will not come down and help keep this throat clear we will have to stop it up and let them take their chances."

The statements of the other river men in the vicinity confirmed those made by Captain Zeller, and while it is proudly admit ted that the river was deliberately gorged, it was for self-protection.

"The case is simply this," said one, "If I can work my way up through ice and make \$10,000 by it, but smash up another boat by starting the ice down upon it, I have a right to do it. That is marine law."

The river declined rapidly after the ice broke last night, but began rising again to-night with fifteen feet of water by the gauge. A good deal of water is coming out of the Missouri, some of the southern tribntaries of that stream in this State being influenced by the thaw.

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 vesterday 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, although the papers of that section are trying to suppress the facts. He himself saw a list of some five hundred who had perished, and for miles inland, beyond the reach of railroads and telegraph, there were people about whom nothing was known and whose end will probably always be a mystery. In nearly every instance where bodies were found the left hand was ungloved. Tais is accounted for by the fact that the eyes became blinded and often shut by the particles of snow, and it was to clear the vision that the hand was ungloved.

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 Robstelii against that company. Joseph Robstelli, the husband of the plaintiff, was killed on the road October 15, 1886, as he was leaving a train on which he had been riding on another person's commutation ticket. The w'dow sued for \$5.000 and obtained the full amount. The company asked for a new trial on the ground that as Robstelli was riding on another person's ticket he was an intruder, but Judge Wheeler he'd that the road in accepting Robstelli's ticket made itself liable.

THE SPRINGER BILL

mmittee on Territories Hear Arguments on the Okishoma Question.
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 spe by the Indians, which were prepared by Judge Willard, General Paine and other astute lawyers, who were anxious to earn their fees in battling with the law and tho

facts J. S. Taylor read a statement in behalf of the Cherokees, which was in the nature of a protest against the authority of the United States to enact any kind of legislation 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 impres-

Colonel Hastings followed for 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 1886, and to which the Indians had not a particle of The claim was also made that the bill infringed upon treaty stipulations. Mr. Springer interrupted Colonel Hastings in this part of his argument and said: "I am astonished that you should make such a statement before the committee. If you will read the bill you will see that it carefully protects all the rights of the Indians in their persons and property, and is in no way in conflict with existing treaties."

Judge Willard, the general attorney of the Indians and of the leasemen closed the discussion with a general talk on the Indian question, in which he flatly contradicted the position assumed by the previous speakers in regard to the necessity for establishing a Territorial Government in the Indian Territory. He admitted that much good would come from such a government, but thought that Indian reservations occupied by Indian tribes should not be included in the general limits of the present bill. He was sharply questioned by members of the committee, and while he made specific objections to some of the provisions of the bill he was forced to admit that its objects were commendable, and that it was the desire of the author (Mr. Springer) to benefit the Indians as well as the whites by the proposed

legislation. 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. The bill will probably be finally considered by the committee at a special meeting to be held some time this

JOSEF HOFFMAN.

The Boy Pianist in Danger of Serious In-Jury From Overwork.

New York. Jan. 31.-Mayor Hewitt said resterday 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. Mr. Gerry said last night: 'I was informed by

a reputable physician that he had detected in the boy's face symptoms of facial paralysis. Other persons whom I knew to be trustworthy tell me that Hoffman's nervous system and general health are already impaired by overwork. In view of these facts it was the duty of the society to

bring the case before the mayor. The decision of the matter de Costa, who had a natural soprano voice which bade fair to rival Patti's. But the girl was worked to death while a mere and now, at sixteen, her voice is quite

DAMAGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Breaking Up of the Ice Causes Considerable Damage—The Danger Passed.
Sr. Louis, Feb. 1.—Some days ago tug boats began working at the shore ice of the great gorge in the Mississippi river here, and, with the occasional aid of dynamite, Monday succeeded in opening a passage of from 100 to 250 feet wide outside of the steamers and other craft lying along the bank from near the bridge nearly to the arsenal. This relieved the pressure on the boats, but in conjunction with the warm weather weakened the great mass of ice in the harbor, and about midnight Monday ight a movement took place, both below and above the bridge, filling up the open waterway and doing considerable damage to shipping. A second and third move-ment took place yesterday, and al-though the main body of the gorge is still firm, there is here and there an open bit of water and the wearing away process is actively going on and a general rush out may take place at any hour. The gorge had been forming for ten days and every means had been taken to dislodge it, but the great ice cakes, from 15 to 18 inches think, had piled up on each other, forming a solid mass from bank to bank several hundred yards deep and from 18 to 20 feet thick. The mild weather rotted only the upper layer and beneath was a flinty mass of ice ready to grind the many steamboats and barges that were tied close inshore.

Loomis, lying outside the Barton street dump, first broke away and was carried with great force against the little steamer Mattie Belle, crushing her side in sinking her. She now lies careened on the bank and is badly wrecked. She was valued at \$6,000 and was partly insured. Just below this point lay the Will S. Hays and a fleet of sand boats, all of who e lines were broken and they moved down the bank en masse for some distance. The barge Suce crashed into the Hays. forced her u on the shore and left her there in a badly wrecked condition, her hull twisted into all kinds of hapes from stem to stern and strained to such an extent as to render her almost worthless. She was valued at \$25,000.

About 10:30 o'clock last night the lower end of the gorge, five miles below the city. gave away, and since then the ice has been Bowing out in a continuous stream.

Jubilee Gift.
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31.—The corres pondent of the Sun in Rome says the jubi lee gifts to the Pope have comean so rapidly that two additions have already been Up to January 13 presents to the value of SPARKS REVERSED.

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

Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary Vilas,

of the Interior Department, has rendered decision which indicates that 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 Preemption 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. Mr. Vilas takes occasion to reverse the opinion of Mr. Sparks, the case question being a cash entry of W. A. Gibson on the southwestern quarter of the southeastern quarter of section 13, township 31 south, range 10 east, in the Independence (Kansas) land district. Gibson settled upon the tract May 28, 1883, and made proof December 18, 1883. In his final proof he alleged that he had "built a house 16x14 feet," and "broke two acres of The proof was rejected because ground. under the instructions issued by Commis-sioner Sparks the improvements were not deemed sufficient, and because the settler had not remained on the land longer than six months. It was appealed from the local land office and the Commissioner sustained the decision which had been rendered in accordance with his instruction

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. n 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 preemptor without reference to the other requirements of the preemption laws.

Gibson's proof having shown that he was an actual settler on the land at the date of his entry, and that he possessed the qualifications of a preemptor, he had done all that the law requires. This decision materially changes the policy pursued by the department towards the settlers on the Osage lands, ever since the advent of Commissioner Sparks. The lands in question include the greater part of Southern and Southwestern Kansas lying south of about the thirty-eighth parallel and extending from Independ nce to Dodge City.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK. A Number of Business Houses Destroyed-

Loss, \$1,500,000. New York, Jan. 30.—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 sounded and all the engines below Forty-second street responded. The property occupies the west side of Breadway between Prince and Spring streets and extended through to Mercer street. No. 549, where the fire originated, was a five-story story ron front double building. The first floor was occupied by Henry Rogers & Co., dealers in fancy goods; the second by Weed, Nelson & Co., fancy trimmings; third floor by C. A. Yost, summer clothing, and fourth floor by Malicoimson & Co., boys' clothing.

The flames spread with astonishing rapid ity 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 tremble. The order to retreat was given and all rushed for No. 558. Even then several of the men were bruised by the falling brick of the walls. Mike Kelly fell and was fatally injured. Fireman Sheridan of Engine 9 jumped from the burning roof No. 549 to 547 and parts of the wall of the latter tumbled on him. Two rests of course with the mayor alone. This of his men pulled him from the debris case is similar to that of young Theodora under which he had fallen. He was taken to the hospital with a badly injured chest and some broken ribs. He may die. The walls of 549 and 551 fell at 5:45 and the child, in spite of the efforts of the society, | ruins · covered Broadway. Travel was

stopped for several blocks. The buildings destroyed were valued at \$500,000 and on these the insurance is comparatively small. The damage to stock is estimated at \$1,000,000. The insurances foot up quite that amount and are distributed among nearly all the domestic and foreign insurance companies doing business in New York in sums ranging from \$1,200 to

Fire insurance adjusters say that the loss will reach \$1,500,000.

A VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Murdered by His Sweetheart's Father and Brother St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 31 .- In Wallace, s 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, only a few yards from the Christian Church. Young Blakely had accompanied to church Miss Annie Estes, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Peter Estes, a farmer living near Wallace, and the sister of William Estes. The father and brother had both objected to the girl keeping company with the youth, and about three weeks rimanded that she left home. living with a friend in town. In the mantime Blakely

continued to pay her attentions. Sunoay night the gri's father went to her after church and insisted on her going, not with Blakely, but with him. She refused to go so. Young Blakely tried to induce her to The ice barge Suce, belonging to Huse & go home with her father. The self-willed girl told Blake y that she had accompanied him to church and would return with him. The two accordingly left the church acompanied by a young lady friend.

The trio had not gone more than a dozen steps when they met William Estes, who immediately drew a revolver and shot Blakely, the ball entering just below his lips and lodging in the back of his head. Peter Estes, the father, then commenced firing at Blakely, who by this time had drawn his revolver. Blakely turned and shot at the girl's father, but missed him. The old man then shot Blakely in the head. and the young man stepped forward, and, placing his pistol against the side of his ead, shot him dead. Father and son have both been arrested. It is thought the girl will go crazy as she has been prostrated ever since. Excitement over the killing runs high.

That Ingalls Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-A Star reporter yesterday repeated to Senator Ingalis a copy of the letter relating to President Cleveland, said to have been written to made to the building in which they are to be exposed. So far 7,000 cases of articles was gennine. After glanging at the be exposed. So far 7,000 cases of articles was genuine. After glancing at the have been handled and the end is not yet. letter Senator Ingalls replied: "It was written in 1885, within three weeks \$10,000,000 have passed through the hands of the Vatican inspectors. Even that sum that sum that sum has been exceeded in money. The United letter or the name of the person to whom it States has outstripped every other country in cash donations. The exact sum of the whole moneyed gift can not be ascertained, all the contributions not being on hand yet. In proportion to the number of Catholics in the various contributing countries, Belgium and Hungary have sent the most gifts.

OKLAHOMA TALK

A Chickasaw Delegate's Argument Against the Springer Bill—He Thinks He Dis-covers Dido's Trick in Its Provisions. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In concluding his argument yesterlay against the Okla-homa bill before the Committee on Terri-

tories, Colonel Harkins, the Chickasaw

delegate, said: "In my boyhood I was sent from the paternal wigwam in the Incian Territory to one of the colleges of the United States to be initiated into the book-learning of the white man. I read in a note to Virgil's "Æ neid" or somewhere else, of the sharp Yankee trick played by the Phœnician Princess Dido on the Choctaws 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 adroitly 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 inclose 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 north west corner as insignificant in comperison with the whole of the inclosed 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 Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws and Choctaws have rights which you can not wrest from them unless you have power to re-scind solemn treaties of the United States, "Suppose you pass this bill on the 31st 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 the

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 it magnificent bounda-aries and high-sounding name, the only land really subjected to the provisions of this law will be a little fly speck up in the northwest corner. Over this little patch of land will preside, at tho 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 dained, 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 establish ment of the Territory northwest of the Obio. In some cases certain Indian reservations have been exempted from the jurisdiction of the Territorial Governments But 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 mere balloon suspended over a space inclosed within imaginary boundaries and anchored to a fly-speck in one corner. The Territorial Government will not descend to earth until the Cherokees, Seminoles, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws shall conseut. You will be disappointed if you expect them to consent before the end of the ninenth century.'

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 ar rested L. L. Hitchcock, the postmaster, on the charge of robbing the mails. On De cember 27 a registered package containing \$500 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 addressee it was discovered that the money had been abstracted and brown paper inserted in its place. The letter was traced and reported in good condition until it got to Voltaire, where it remained eight or ten hours before being being delivered to the bank. Previous to receiving the letter Hitchcock had been in needy circumstances, but after receiving it he appeared flush and he was known to have spent a \$100 bill and three \$50 bills. Hitencock was appointed postmaster about three months ago. He moved to Kansas about a year and a half ago from Nebraska, where he was known to have led a very fast life. Hitchcock was removed to Topeka yester-

THE SUGAR TRUST.

day and placed in jail.

The Suffering Public Kicking Against This Latest Phase of Forestalling. 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 talk 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 question. A down town merchant said yesterday: "The papers have done a good thing in thus exposing the trust, for a more iniquitous combination was never formed. They 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 import ers 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

CHIGAGO, Feb. 1.-A bold project to sup oly 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 projectors said tothat the pipe lines would be fed by wells near to or remote from Chicago when ever they could find them. They have already located several wells within reasonable distance of the city. They will use for their pipe lines seamless steel tub-ing, 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.

THE DAIRY.

-In buying dairy cows look out for those which give large returns for food consumed .- Prairie Farmer.

-If sweet and sour cream are mixed together nearly all the sweet cream goes into the buttermilk. - Albany Argus.

-Cows fed with meal mixed with straw cut and moistened, says Prof. Arnold, give more milk and considerably richer than when fed on the best hay alone .- U. S. Dairyman.

-"Time and tide wait for no man." When the cream is ripe, it ought to be churned; let the baby ery, the bread burn and the "man" wait for his meal; if you wont do this-"sell your cream." -Dairy World.

-Just what makes the difference in the flavor of the milk of certain cows can not always be told with certainty. but generally a watchful inspection of all that relates to the animals giving the peculiar milk will reveal the cause. -National Live-Stock Journal.

-A cement floor is not best for a dairy, as it absorbs the drippings of milk and becomes foul in a short time. A good floor is of matched plank, with tight joints, and painted, so that it will absorb no moisture. Whatever drippings that should fall from the churn could be washed off such a floor without leaving any traces. Brick is quite as absorbent as cement. A flagstone floor with close joints set in cement is the best of all. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

WASHING 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 a!wed 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 than 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-makers 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 any thing but grease-grease that is not fit for use, unless we make one 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. Mc-Donough, 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 tifteen 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 58 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 85 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.