

# Commercial

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1888.

NUMBER 18

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 23d, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution for the investigation of the late local election at Jackson, Miss., which was adopted. A remonstrance of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the passage of the Postal Telegraph bill was presented. Several committees reported. Mr. Blair offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for certain information. Mr. Frye called up the motion to refer the President's message and addressed the Senate at length. Mr. Blair spoke on his Education bill, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, after some more parliamentary sparring upon the Thoboe-Carlisle contest, the right of Mr. Carlisle to his seat was confirmed by a vote of 104 to 7. Under the title of many bills were introduced. No other business of general importance was transacted. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 24th a message was received from the President transmitting the first report of the Board of Control as to the management of the industrial homes in Utah. Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Montana. A resolution to appoint a special committee of seven on Pacific railroad matters was adopted. Senator Feltwell addressed the Senate in favor of his bill to regulate immigration, after which pending consideration of the Deficiency bill the Senate adjourned. In the House, committees reported, and in the morning hours the House considered the resolution concerning the Fort Brown military reservation in Texas. Several bridge bills passed, among them one for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo. The bill concerning civil jurisdiction in the Indian Territory on United States courts having criminal jurisdiction passed. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 25th a resolution was adopted paying Mr. Lucas, who was a contestant for the seat of Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, \$1,000. Mr. Chandler's resolution calling on the Navy Department for information as to the purchase of plans and specifications from foreign countries of ships of war, etc., since March, 1885, was amended to read since 1880 and adopted. The Deficiency bill was then taken up and after a lengthy debate passed. Adjourned. In the House, Mr. Bacon, of New York, asked consent to have his resolution considered directing an investigation of the formation of "trusts," "pools" and such other corporate combinations, the idea being to include the Standard Oil Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, the anthracite coal monopoly and other kindred "trusts." The resolution was then adopted and the House adjourned.

After the passage of the Deficiency bill the Senate on the 26th, the bill to carry into effect the act in regard to experimental agricultural stations was reported from the Appropriations Committee. The bill increasing the pension to \$20 per month for deaf and dumb soldiers passed. The bill granting a pension of \$200 a year to the widow of John A. Logan passed by a vote of 55 to 7, and a bill increasing to \$2,000 a year the pension of the widow of General F. P. Blair passed. In the House, the bill for the Educational bill the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned until Monday. In the House, after minor business, the bill for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas was taken up and after a protracted debate passed. The bill amending the laws relating to navigation passed. After passing a number of bills of minor importance the House adjourned.

In the House on the 27th, Mr. White, of New York, introduced a bill for the protection of forests on public lands. It withdraws from disposal the unsurveyed public lands embracing natural forests and all lands returned by the public surveys as timber lands. The delayed Deficiency bill of last year was Senate amendments, was favorably reported and passed. Adjourned until Monday.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Postmaster-General has signed a parcel post convention, to take effect March 1, with British Honduras. The convention permits the transmission of parcels not to exceed in weight eleven pounds.

The President has nominated Marshall McDonald, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

VISCOUNT DAS NOGUEIRAS, Minister from Portugal, died at Washington on the 24th. He had been in this country for the past ten years.

A RECEPTION was given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland at the executive mansion on the 26th to members of Congress and the Justices of the District and United States Courts. Mrs. Cleveland was assisted by Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson.

The total value of the imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended December 31, 1887, were \$78,807,311, against \$63,429,189 for the same time in 1886. The values of exports for the same period were \$715,220,955 and \$713,404,021 respectively.

DURING December past 22,321 immigrants arrived in this country, against 21,172 in 1886. During the year 1887 immigration to this country amounted to 659,751, against 238,281 in 1886.

The balance of trade with the world for the year 1887 was in "favor" of the United States to the amount of \$6,513,647.

The House Committee on Elections has disposed of the Indiana contested election case by ordering a report declaring the seat vacant on the ground that White, the sitting member was ineligible, while Lowry, the contestant, did not have a majority of the votes cast.

The House Committee on Commerce has ordered favorable reports on the bill to bridge the Missouri river at St. Charles and at Jefferson City, Mo.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed customs officers that he has officially determined that the importation of neat cattle from Great Britain and Ireland under certain prescribed conditions will not tend to the introduction and spread of infectious or contagious diseases among the cattle of the United States.

#### THE EAST.

The Pennsylvania coke operators have decided to reduce their output one-third, because of the decreasing demand for coke.

Two persons died in Bellevue Hospital, New York, recently having previously been discovered suffering from starvation.

The steamer Eider and the ferryboat Pavonia collided in the North river at New York on the 25th, causing a panic among the passengers. The ferryboat was badly damaged, but the steamer escaped with but few scratches. Nobody was hurt.

The Constitutional Prohibition resolution has been passed by the Massachusetts House by a vote of 100 to 70.

The newly built flax mills of Harbaur & Co., Allentown, Pa., burned recently. The loss was \$225,000.

The Spanish Consul-General at New York denies emphatically the truth of the stories of trouble in Cuba.

The liabilities of Kurtz, Blanchard & Co., bag manufacturers of New York City, are stated to be \$310,000 and the assets about \$200,000. The assignee will continue the business.

ONE man was killed and two others fatally injured in Jersey City, N. J., recently, by a collision between coal cars in the Lackawanna yards.

A LARGELY attended meeting of tariff reformers was held at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the 27th, to enforce and endorse the recommendations of President Cleveland for reform. The principal speakers were Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and ex-Congressman Frank Hurd.

REPORTS from Berks, Lebanon, Schuylkill and Lehigh Counties, Pa., say the snow had drifted so that the public roads were frozen in the field at Fountain Green, and many animals were reported lost in La-crosse. Hog cholera and pink-eye were also affecting stock seriously.

DAVID WHITMER, the last of the original witnesses of the finding of the Book of Mormon, died at Richmond, Mo., on the 25th, after a long illness. The night before his death he affixed his name to an affidavit affirming the truth of Joseph Smith's story. He was born in Pennsylvania January 5, 1815.

A BROKEN rail on the Smith & Farrier lumber railroad caused a train to jump the track near Chicago, Laite, Mich., recently, and John Reardon and James Morrissey were killed. Five others were severely injured. The engineer and fireman escaped with slight bruises.

A FIRE which destroyed O. G. King's store and other buildings in Newark, O., on the morning of the 25th caused a loss of \$200,000.

INVITATIONS have been sent out for a conference convention to be held in Kansas City, Mo., February 8, to consider the practicability of opening Oklahoma and the rest of the Indian Territory to settlement.

The National Horticultural Society met in annual session in San Jose, Cal., on the 24th.

The Krebs Lithographing Company of Cincinnati, O., has filed mortgages for \$118,000 in order to secure parties who had advanced much money to them.

The opening of the St. Anthony Hill Cable line at St. Paul, Minn., was signalized by a fatal accident on the 27th. The grip failed to catch the cable, when the passenger car dashed down the incline, overturning and killing Merrill L. Summers, assistant treasurer of the Northwest-ern Fuel Company. About twelve other persons were seriously injured.

The Sioux Indians have elected twelve delegates to represent the Nation at Washington on the proposition to open the reservation.

IT is estimated that 30,000 sheep perished in Texas during the recent cold spell. Colonel Charles Canning, of Carroll County, lost 800 head in one flock which had come near the house at sundown and lay down in the drizzling rain and the next morning were found frozen stiff, the wool clinging to the ice having prevented their rising when the sudden change of temperature came.

The Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, Ala., has adopted resolutions in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue taxes and of a customs tariff graded to meet the needs of the country.

DEPUTY SHERIFF ANTRBY was shot and instantly killed at Hall's Station, near Tuscaloosa, Ala., recently by James Somers, a negro whom he was endeavoring to arrest.

JOHN T. ALLEN, Secretary of State of Texas under Governor Hamilton, died recently, leaving his estate worth \$150,000 and the city of Galveston to fund an industrial school.

The Republican convention at New Orleans nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, H. C. Warmouth; Plaquemine; Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Minor, of Terre Bonne; Secretary of State, J. S. Patsy, of St. Mary; State Treasurer, Andrew Kern, of Orleans; State Auditor, James Forsythe, of Catahoula; Attorney-General, General W. G. Wylie, of East Carroll; Superintendent of Education, B. F. Flanders, of Lafayette.

OFFICIALS of Pike County, Ky., have applied to the Governor for troops to defend the people against the Hatfield gang. Troops were refused, but the people were given permission to arm themselves. The sheriff of Pike County had invaded West Virginia to capture the outlaws, but a West Virginia sheriff was out with a posse to drive him back to Kentucky.

TEN tons of superior Texas cotton seed have been sent to Zanzibar, Africa, in charge of an experienced planter for use by the German East African Colonization Society.

JAMES BARROW, father of Judge J. C. Barrow, of Little Rock, Ark., died in that city recently aged ninety-eight.

HON. J. M. PATTON, a Representative in the Mississippi Legislature from Smith County, died on the 29th, of pneumonia. Senator Seat and several other members of the Legislature were also lying ill with pneumonia, which was very prevalent in Jackson.

THE lives of two hundred men were placed in jeopardy by an explosion in No. 5 shaft of the Wellington collieries, Victoria, B. C., on the 24th. The work of rescue proceeded vigorously and it was thought no lives would be lost.

ADVICES from Crete say the British Consul has demanded the dismissal of the Governor of the island and the payment of an indemnity of £20,000 on account of the illegal liberation by the Governor of the murderer of a British seaman.

SEVERAL heavy commercial failures at Amsterdam are reported. The most important of these is the embarrassment of the house of Mose Eschbiel's Sons, bankers, which has been in existence and excellent repute for more than a century.

PERMISSION has been granted to ex-Queen Isabella to reside in Seville.

THE Marine Board of Sunderland, Eng., has suspended for six months the certificate of Captain Paynter, of the British bark Emblem for cruelty to seamen on a recent voyage from San Francisco to Sunderland.

It is stated that Timothy Sullivan has written in prison a volume entitled "A Poet's Lays in Tullamore," which he has dedicated to Balfour.

THE defalcation of the Norway Government, of Manitoba, is likely to prove much more than what was at first even hinted at, as already Premier Greenway has discovered a deficit of over \$500,000.

KENNEDY and Fitzgibbons, of Tarbert, County Kerry, Ireland, have been sentenced to six weeks each at hard labor for acting as president and secretary respectively of a proclaimed National League meeting held in Dublin in November.

LATE developments in the affairs of the defunct Central Bank, of Toronto, Ont., is the departure of D. Mitchell McDonald, one of the directors, for the United States with his family. It is said that he has a ranch in California which requires his attention.

THE Czar has refused to permit the Orlean Princes to join the Russian Imperial guard.

THE negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Italy have terminated, Italy being willing to give only small favors.

THE large iron works at St. Etienne, France, have suspended. It is thought the municipality of Paris will take steps to keep them in operation.

THE French Court of Appeals has decided that a priest in France is entitled to marry.

THE recent explosion in the No. 5 shaft of the Wellington collieries near Victoria, B. C., caused the death of twenty-six white men and about thirty Chinese.

THE French steamer Suen has foundered at sea after having been in collision. Twenty of her crew were rescued and landed at Lisbon.

A VIOLENT snow storm prevailed throughout New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Quebec and Ontario on the 25th and 26th. The drifts were tremendous, rendering travel impossible. Off the coast vessels were flying signals of distress, and many fears were expressed concerning the safety of human life, the storm being the severest known for many years.

THE Federal Bank of Toronto, Ont., has decided to wind up its affairs.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the month ending January 31 numbered for the United States, 263; Canada, 49; total, 317, compared with 314 the previous week and 271 for the corresponding week of last year.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A PASSENGER train on the O. & R. V. Railroad was recently wrecked near Oketo and a number of passengers injured. Mrs. Lyons, of Junction City, had both arms broken.

As the nine o'clock express train was pulling into the station at Hutchinson on the evening Mrs. Alexander Crisp attempted to cross the track in front of the engine and was struck by the pilot, knocked down and received fatal injuries. Her left arm being completely amputated and her head and face terribly mutilated. She had gone to the depot to meet her husband who was expected to arrive on that train.

A BILL has been introduced into Congress by Representative Turner, of the Sixth district, to amend the Homestead law so as to require but three years' residence instead of five, for proof and patent. Mr. Turner has also introduced a bill to provide for a legal six months' absence from the claim on the issuance of a permit by the register and receiver of the proper land-office.

PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on the 23d: Lily H. Simpson, of Peru; John G. Smith, of Homestead; John F. Sullivan, of Logan; John Wells, of Perth; Simon P. Bishop, of Emporia; Edwin Hart, of Garfield; Abner E. Ingalls, of Centralia; George Deiner, of Marysville; John W. Bell, of Wichita; Smith Gooch, of Leavenworth; Charles Bachman, of Haidam; Samuel Cussat, of Abilene; James Molesworth, of Shaw; Henry D. Smith, of Spearville; John Dixon, of Clay Center, and Harvey Smith, of Winfield.

MR. PERKINS has introduced a resolution in the House at Washington for the investigation of irregularities in the mail service of Kansas.

SEVERAL weeks ago a seventeen-year-old girl of Topeka took the "romantic" notion of being married to a man then in jail in that city. The other day she appeared before the district court with a long bill of grievances and asked for a divorce.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has recently been receiving a number of petitions, some of them quite numerous signed, from citizens of Kansas, asking aid to procure seed corn, wheat and other cereals for planting in the spring of the present year. Investigations show that there is a strip of country bordering on the Indian Territory where the drought of last summer was especially severe. The people of that region are all new settlers who came with limited means, and the failure to raise crops has left them in very destitute circumstances.

THE nine-year-old son of W. G. Grever, of Richfield, was accidentally killed the other night by the discharge of an old gun in a neighbor's hands.

IT is reported that the Santa Fe Company had decided to buy 100,000 bushels of wheat and ship it to the western counties of the State for spring seed, charging nothing for transportation and selling it at cost, taking notes from the farmers due in one year at three per cent. It is also thought that the Missouri Pacific will do the same.

A REPORT is made that the bridge in such a condition as to be in great danger of destruction from high water in the spring. Measures are being taken to insure its safety.

THE Governor has directed General Adam Dixon, commanding the Third brigade of the Kansas National Guard, to go to Sherman County and investigate the county seat difficulty.

REV. ABEL LEONARD, of Atchison, who had been elected Bishop of Nevada and Utah, was recently consecrated in Christ Church, St. Louis, Bishop Vail officiating. Twelve bishops took part in the ceremonies.

THE following new post-offices have been established in Kansas: Kensington, Smith County, Lewis M. Uhl, postmaster; Shields, Lane County, Ferdinand L. Louser, postmaster. The post-office at Cerro Gordo, Jewett County, has been discontinued.

INVITATIONS have been sent out for a conference convention to be held in Kansas City, Mo., February 8, to consider the practicability of opening Oklahoma to settlement.

KANSAS postmasters confirmed by the Senate on the 26th: L. E. Hurlburt, of Brighton; W. W. Threlkelt, Scott; J. W. Brown, Ness City; A. G. Buchanan, Abilene; C. F. Bushalter, Armoredale; J. E. Chapman, Latyge; G. W. Farrelly, Chanute; J. N. Fike, Colby; D. S. Gardner, Downs; I. E. Johnson, Syracuse; J. B. Kessler, Ottawa; C. S. Mace, St. John; A. M. Pherson, Galena; J. L. Mattingly, Seaman; J. M. Chan, St. Mary's; F. J. Morgan, Solomon City; A. M. Ratcliffe, Cimarron; L. T. Reese, Smith Center; G. S. Selvidge, Mound Center; S. P. Spruille, Greensburg; W. F. Troughton, Seneca; J. E. Baker, Ellisworth; F. S. Beades, Sterling; J. M. Landis, Oswego.

SINCE Kansas City, Mo., has made it so warm for highwaymen, the "hold-ups" have been trying their hands in Wyandotte.

THE charter of the South and Central American Emigration Association and Equal Rights League of the United States of America was recently filed with the Secretary of State at Topeka. The object is to induce colored people in the South to emigrate to South and Central America.

WHILE a party of sixteen young people were coasting on a bob-sled at Leavenworth the other evening the sled was upset, while going furiously down hill, and only one of the number escaped unhurt. The injured included: Mr. Nesley, Miss Florence Farrell, Miss Myra Atwood and James Bell, dangerously.

IAN PHIBSON, of Newton, has a rat-terrier that killed thirty-seven rats one night recently in an hour and a half.

YOUNG MCCLINTOCK, who lately carried off first honors in oratory at the State Normal, won first prize for an essay two years ago.

THE first of the Grant monument fund held a meeting on the 25th at Fort Leavenworth. A resolution was adopted to ask Congress to appropriate \$5,000 in aid of the project. The money an hand, private contributions, amounts to about \$4,000.

## DAVID WHITMER DEAD.

THE Last of the Original Mormon Apostles Dies at Richmond, Mo.

RICHMOND, Mo., Jan. 26.—David Whitmer, the last of the original witnesses of the finding of the book of Mormon, died yesterday after a long illness. Tuesday he affixed his name to an affidavit affirming the truth of Joseph Smith's story. He was born in Pennsylvania, January 5, 1815, but when a mere child his father moved to Ontario County, N. Y., and settled near Watkinson's Glen, on a farm.

In the early part of 1820 the young man heard that Joseph Smith had found an exceedingly valuable golden treasure in the northern part of the county and in company with his brother-in-law, Oliver Cowdery, set out to ascertain the truth or falsity of the story. Smith, who was at that time living with his father on a farm near Manchester, was induced to go at first to exhibit his treasure, but was finally persuaded to do so. The treasure consisted of a number of golden plates about eight inches long, seven inches wide and of the thickness of ordinary sheet tin. They were bound together in the shape of a book by three golden rings. A large portion of the leaves were so securely fastened together that it was impossible to separate them, but upon the loose leaves were engraved hieroglyphics which were unintelligible to any person who had seen them. With the tablets was an immense pair of spectacles set in a silver bow. Smith announced that he had been commanded to translate the characters upon the plates as soon as possible, and stated further that the work must be done in the presence of three witnesses. Smith, his wife, Cowdery and Whitmer then proceeded to the house of Whitmer's father, where the work of translation was carried out, Smith reading the characters by means of the magic spectacles, Cowdery, Chris Whitmer, a brother of David, and Smith's wife acting as amanuenses. The work of translation occupied nearly eight months. Smith carefully tattled to the neighbors of the secrets which they were working out, and as a consequence the plates were taken from him by the angel of the Lord, who in place of them gave him a Urim and Thummim of a different shape, which he was to place in his hat and on covering his face with the hat he received straightway a direct revelation.

After the completion of the translation David Whitmer became an ardent disciple of the new religion, and for some time preached throughout the neighborhood on its behalf. His efforts and those of Cowdery and others met with such success that a Mormon church was founded April 6, 1831, in which year the Book of Mormon was first published to the world. In the year following the church and its disciples moved to Kirtland, O., where Brigham Young first joined the church. The original manuscript from which the Book of Mormon was first printed was in the possession of Whitmer from the time it was written. It is stated that the Mormon church of late years made strenuous efforts to induce Mr. Whitmer to sell his hat and offerers made by them were steadfastly refused.

Leaving Kirtland Whitmer set out as a missionary, preaching the truth as he saw it and exhorting all his hearers to come to Christ. He was very successful in this field, making many converts, and assisted in establishing the settlement in Jackson County, Missouri.

When the church had been compelled to flee from Kirtland the members came to Jackson County, but trouble soon arising between them and the Missourians the Mormons moved to Caldwell County, Whitmer then removed to Richmond, Mo.

CARLOAD LOTS.

THE Inter-State Commission Begins a Hearing on This Important Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday began the hearing in what are known as the carload lot cases, Simon Stern opening the case on behalf of the complainants. He said that upon the enactment of the Inter-State Commerce law a new system of classification was adopted by some of the railroads, including the trunk lines, and in this an unjust discrimination was made against small shippers of some varieties of goods by placing less than carload quantities in a higher class than carloads. This was perhaps more noticeable in the grocery staples than any other class of goods. He did not complain so much of the higher rates charged on the small quantity as he did of the discrimination between the two. If the rates were low in any case they would be raised to a point where they would be remunerative, but he did claim that it was against the policy of the public to increase the advantages of the larger shipper naturally possesses over the small one. This he charged constituted unjust discrimination under the Inter-State law. Under the present schedule, which, he said, was an arbitrary discrimination, retail grocers were compelled to buy at home. They could not get as advantageous rates as their jobber neighbors and so were absolutely prevented from selecting their own market. Prior to April 1, 1887, the larger shippers were given an immense advantage over the smaller by means of drawbacks, rebates and special rates, and when the Inter-State law forbade this, the railroads immediately set about evading it. And this was done to a certainty under the new schedule. Of this there was complaint and relief was asked. Then again under the new schedule as under the old, 24,000 pounds were rated as a carload, when in fact nearly all of the cars built during the last few years carry from 30,000 to 35,000 pounds. And so the amount was wholly arbitrary. It meant the larger shipper against the smaller one. The speaker stated that the advantage in handling carload shipments was almost wholly imaginary. The great proportion of freight of all classes which left New York was shipped as mixed freight and if there was a difference in the cost of handling the Commission could take it into consideration in rendering its opinion.

The respondents in their answer to the complainant's petition, declare that the difference in charge made between carloads and smaller quantities is based upon fair and equitable considerations, alike just to the shipper and carrier, the result of careful and intelligent thought and consideration by the officers of the respective respondent companies and of the joint classification committees.

## A PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

THE Quaker City is Visited by Destructive Flames—Loss Over \$1,500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Last night a fire started in the chimney of the extensive dress goods, millinery and trimming store of Marks Bros., corner Eighth and Arch streets, and was thought to be under control when suddenly the noise was found to be a mass of flames. A stiff southwest-erly wind soon fanned the flames across Eighth street to the large millinery store of Adolph Heller, and up Eighth to Shoe-man Bros' extensive and notable store.

Up to one o'clock this morning the following establishments had succumbed: Marks Bros., Adolph Heller, Shoe-man Bros., Strouse, Tanshauer & Co., trimmings, 738 Arch street; W. H. Clark, agent for Butterick's patterns, 350 Arch street, and Mrs. Asan's boarding house in the same building. A large number of stores on the south side of Arch street were damaged by heat and smoke, and many several hundred feet of the building. The flames shot out of the Marks building and across Arch street with great fierceness, setting fire to the building on the southwest corner of Eighth and Arch streets, occupied by Frederick Knapp's, a confectioner.

It is impossible to give any thing more than a rough estimate of losses, and the heaviest of these are Park Bros., \$300,000; Shoe-man Bros., \$250,000; J. & H. Baxter, dealers in ostrich feathers, \$55,000. Among the other places either wholly or partially destroyed are W. C. Young, stained glass; Gallagher & Casey, leather goods; Rodgers & Co., feathers; A. Rice, millinery; Schroeder & Hilary, grocers; Novelty Suit Company and A. R. Hano. All carried large stocks.

The total loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

## BOUNTY ON EXPORTS.

Congressman Turner's Plan for Encouraging the Growing of Grain for Exportation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Congressman Turner, of Kansas, introduced a bill today to pay a bounty on all exports of American wheat, flour and corn. The bounty on wheat will be fixed at seven cents a bushel, which on 94,093,000 bushels, the amount exported last year, would be \$6,587,000. The bounty on a bushel of corn will be the same, seven cents, and as the exports of corn last year amounted to 120,000,000 bushels, the bounty on that amount would be \$8,400,000; 12,000,000 barrels of flour were also exported last year, and at the rate of 50 cents a barrel, which is the amount of bounty proposed in the bill, it would be \$6,000,000. The annual bounty upon wheat, corn and flour, provided the amount of annual exports, at the same rate as last year, would be \$16,000,000. This, it is claimed, is exactly the amount of money which was paid for freight on the exports of wheat, corn and flour last year from New York to Liverpool.

The present rate on wheat or corn is 75 per bushel, and on flour 25 cents per bushel. The author of the bill hopes to remove this shipping charge by the payment of a bounty equal to it, and thus afford the farmer a higher price for his products without increasing the cost to the American consumer. Then, to add to the encouragement of American shipping interests, he proposes to give a bounty of 2 1/2 per bushel to all owners of American vessels which shall carry the exports of wheat, corn or flour, the only stipulation being that the vessel shall be American built and shall be owned by citizens of the United States. Upon the basis of last year's exports, the annual bounty to American vessels would amount to \$3,516,000.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Serious Accident to a Hudson River Train—Many Passengers Injured.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A terrible railway accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Salem branch of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, from the results of which four men will probably die. Many others are seriously injured. The accident occurred on a curve about a mile west of Baxterville, between Shusan and Salem. The train was forty-five minutes late leaving Salem, and an attempt was being made to make up some of this before reaching Eagle bridge, where it connects for Troy. The train was composed of the engine, one baggage and mail car and two passenger coaches. As it rounded the curve the coach next to the last car of the train left the track, and bumped over the ties for about eight feet before leaving the track altogether. This it did in a wild series of somersaults, turning over at least three times before reaching the bottom. The car, which followed, and the scene was one of horror, and the frightful cries of the injured women and men were mingled with the crashing of glass and timbers. In the car first mentioned were seated about sixteen passengers. When the plunge occurred they were all injured. The recovery of Conductor Charles Foster is impossible, and Clark Rice, of Cambridge, N. Y.; J. Stoddard, of Granville, and Martin H. Stevens, of Shushan, are seriously and perhaps fatally injured. John H. Shields, Miss Annie Shields, Nellie Liorney and several others whose names are not ascertained, are seriously cut and bruised.

## More Emigrants to Canada.

ABURN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The doors of the First National Bank of Aburn were not opened yesterday morning, but instead the following notice posted: "Pending an examination of the affairs of this bank and in the absence of the cashier, this bank will be closed until further notice. Demands payable here will be received here."

Bank Examiner Clark arrived Friday and it is supposed his visit precipitated matters. Considerable excitement prevailed on the street and the air was thick with rumors. It was not believed the depositors would suffer loss, but it was feared that some of the smaller business concerns, finding their source of supply cut off, might be forced to the wall. The annual statement of the bank, published December 15, 1887, shows a paid up capital of \$100,000 and undivided profits of \$42,373.

The cashier, Charles O'Brien, and the bookkeeper, Elmer E. Morse, both of whom had made false statements, have fled.



# Chase County Courant

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

## RECOLLECTIONS OF GRANT.

"I knew him well," the old man said.  
"We were together in fight;  
I with the Left when the charge was led—  
The General of course had the Right."  
"I stood by his side," the old man said,  
"When a bullet whizzed down the line;  
Scarce forty feet from the General's head—  
And but little farther from mine."  
"Did I blench at the storm?" the old man said,  
"And from childhood up I've been always afraid  
Of finding myself in the way."  
"Shall I write thee down, O hero," I said,  
"As a friend of the fallen chief,  
And blazon thy name beside that of the dead  
In a glorious alto-relief?"  
"Nay, his friends were many," the old man said,  
"A greater distinction I want—  
Just say I'm the one who when all was done  
Wrote no 'Recollections of Grant!'"  
—Charles Henry Webb, in Century.

## THE MASCULINE DECOY.

Colonel Cadder's Tale of Modern Society.

It was a musicale at Mrs. Vanderbrink's. We, Colonel Cadder and myself, sat in a small alcove, far from the piano, and almost hidden from the rest of the company by flowers and drapery. It was possible to converse in an undertone without annoying others, and as I am not "up to" the severe species of music now in vogue, I encouraged my companion to talk about the people whose faces attracted my notice. I think he found me a satisfactory listener. I chuckled at the right places, but said nothing myself, except what was necessary to draw him on.

He had pretty well gone the rounds of the company, mentioning some interesting detail about each one, calculated to impress me with the trite fact that this is a very queer world, when a young man walked slowly down the staircase and seated himself facing us, but at a considerable distance.

Colonel Cadder started as he espied him; and said: "Aha! There is Wentworth!"

I observed the new comer carefully, but said nothing.

The Colonel was silent for a minute or two, stroking the gloves which lay upon his knee.

"There are only a few men," he said, presently, "who have any suspicions of that young man's true sphere in life. He is the most interesting and mysterious character that I know. Inquire about him at random, and you will be told that he is the son of the late George Wentworth, well known in Wall street ten years ago, who left a snug fortune to his widow and this youth. His mother, they would explain, lives in a quiet sort of a way on Thirty-eighth street, and Hugh himself passes, the easy, indolent life of the average society young man. You will find him well liked everywhere, and those who know him well would, perhaps, speak enthusiastically of his brilliant conversation and charming manners."

"Yes," I assented; "he looks all that you say."

I scrutinized the young man's face more carefully. I call him young, though I suppose he was in the neighborhood of thirty. To a man who has toiled through half a century of existence, every man not forty is juvenile encore. His countenance showed more character than was to be observed in most of the young men who frequented Mrs. Vanderbrink's parlors, but it was not striking in any way.

"And wherein is the world laboring under an error?" I asked.

"In supposing that he has any property. Old Wentworth was not as rich as people imagined, and what money he left was so ill-invested that it finally all disappeared—by evaporation."

"So this elegant young man is compelled to live upon the charity of his relatives?" said I, enquiringly.

"No, his degradation is infinitely greater than that. He has no wealthy relatives, and is, therefore, forced to earn a living for himself and those dependent upon him. No one suspects him of it, yet he enjoys a handsome income from a profoundly mysterious source."

"Is he a private detective?" I hazarded; this being the only mysterious business I knew any thing about.

The Colonel shook his head.

"Perhaps he leads gormans for the nouveaux riches," I continued, "or begs Wall street pointers from the wives of brokers who talk in their sleep."

"Neither of those," said the Colonel. Then, leaning over, he whispered in my ear, "He is a Decoy."

"Indeed!" I said, with fortunate presence of mind. "I would not have expected it."

Presently, as the Colonel showed no disposition to proceed, I was compelled to ask humbly for explanations.

"The Decoy is a new idea," he said, "recently introduced from Paris, where all our bright ideas originate. Society in Paris, however, does not present the opportunities for the display of the Decoy's genius which are offered here. In France a girl marries to suit her parents; in America she arbitrates her own destiny. The French girl has plainly the advantage, because she has some one else on whom to lay the blame."

"Of course," I said; "but the Decoy?"

"The Decoy," repeated the Colonel, impressively, "it is the business of the Decoy to prevent those mesalliances which are the bane of our social system."

I continued to look mystified, and the Colonel resumed:

"It is safe to say that out of every five engagements which take place in society, two on an average are unsatisfactory to the parents. Let us have statistics. In one of these two cases, we may refer the disapproval to the man's side of the house; in the other, to the woman's. For the man, nothing can be done; but for the girl, there is always hope—that she may change—mutabile semper, you understand."

"Exactly," I assented; "and the Decoy?"

"The Decoy does the business gracefully and pleasantly, without attracting attention or hurting anybody's feelings, except, perhaps, those of the supercilious lover, who proceeds to get over it with the promptness characteristic of his sex."

"But the modas?" I exclaimed. "I don't comprehend how all this is accomplished."

"You must understand, in the first place, that the Decoy is a man who possesses a veritable genius for making love, and to this is added unlimited experience in affairs de coeur. There is no field, by the way, where experience ought to account for less, and does count for more, than in love-making. Not that women are alike, but that they are so widely different, and only long practice in this delightful art prevents a man from making mistakes. In general conversation, the Decoy takes pains not to make himself in any way prominent, though for his profession he must be thoroughly educated, of strong intellect, and a brilliant talker; but when alone with the woman upon whom his operations are directed, he works with lightning rapidity and resistless force. Not at first, however. Oh, no! Then he is quiet, reserved, almost diffident, inviting his victim to draw him out. Women are always kind-hearted, and I am inclined to think that, in matters of intellect, they are more conceited than men. As the campaign proceeds, and the Decoy develops into something little short of a genius, the woman begins to be profoundly interested in him. This is the particular time when she should hunt cover; but does she ever do it? Of course, I need not say that in every social accomplishment he is perfection itself. Take Wentworth, for example, he is like one of Ouida's heroes; he does every thing, and does it better than anybody else. His music now is a great card, though he seldom uses it; and he writes delicious little love poems, which, after they have done duty as skirmishers in one campaign, assist the commissary in the next by appearing at so much a line in 'The Decade.' In tennis, dancing, riding, rowing, he is all that could be asked, and in the most delicate matter of etiquette he is never known to make a faux pas—unless it is solely for the purpose of producing some effect. He possesses, moreover, a quiet, cool nerve, which carries him through scenes as intense as any that Sardou ever imagined. He never loses his head, though he often pretends that he does. He does nothing in a hurry. Before he opens the siege he studies the situation carefully from every point of view, and gains a complete knowledge of the fortifications. Of course his system of polemics varies to suit the occasion. Sometimes by a bold, brilliant dash, he storms the barriers and takes possession; but more often, after having carefully placed all his forces, he makes the attack, apparently against his will. He is easily routed, with fearful slaughter. Then, as the enemy pauses, horrified, perhaps, at the carnage she has wrought, by an unexpected flank movement he captures the neglected citadel, and looks smilingly down upon her. It is one of his aphorisms, that with a woman you may look for failure out of success and success out of failure."

"But hold!" I said, "What is the rightful heir doing all this time? Does not he appear in the affair at all?"

"L'autre homme?" says the Colonel. "Certainly he appears. It is usually one of the stipulations which the Decoy puts into the treaty with the parents, that perfect freedom be allowed the lovers on their agreeing to postpone indefinitely the marriage ceremony. But you must not imagine the Decoy to be merely a ladies' man. He is very popular among men, also. When he makes a point of becoming thoroughly acquainted with a man, he usually captivates him in much the same way that he does a woman. It is pretty much the same to him whether the Orlando of the affair waxes jealous or remains unconcerned; he will manage to turn either to his advantage. The fact that a man loves a woman does not insure his understanding her. The secret of the Decoy's success lies in his comprehending the girl better than her lover does, and in making the latter always appear at a disadvantage. In most respects few men can stand a comparison with the Decoy, and in the matter of love making he is without a rival. If his opponent happens to be a fortune hunter, who possesses considerable skill in the art, it is Greek against Greek."

"Then he does not always succeed?"

"Does the lawyer always win his case, or the physician save his patient? The Decoy occasionally fails, but it is more often, I imagine, through the clumsiness of the parents than his own mistakes. I never knew of a case where Wentworth failed. He undertakes no forlorn hopes, you understand. Once I knew him to refuse a job on the ground that the effort to break the engagement was not justifiable (for he has a conscience, you know, just like a character in a story), and I understand that a marriage resulted in a very comfortable state of misery for both concerned. The Decoy usually carries on negotiations with the father alone, having had too much experience to trust

women with secrets. Of course, if the nature of his operations are suspected by society at large, Othello's occupation's gone! He drifts into the work gradually, each man whom he assisted having some friend in a similar position to whom the secret was revealed. He works, of course, only among the very wealthy classes, and his fees are enormous. Two or three affairs a year are all he needs for a handsome income, whereas he can handle half a dozen or more. Hawkins, of Hawkins & Brown, I know paid Wentworth five thousand for ridding his daughter Inez of that end of a Williams. It took him just one month."

"A month!" I exclaimed. "That seems to me quick work."

"My dear sir," said the Colonel, sententiously, "if you know how to make love to a woman, a month is plenty long enough, and if you don't, a lifetime is all too short. However, he usually takes much longer. He has been working with Clara Egarde, now, for nearly a year. She is hopelessly stupid, as well as obstinate; but he will succeed, and when he does, you may depend upon it, old Egarde will come down handsomely. During the same time, however, Wentworth has attended to various other cases."

"Still I do not quite comprehend," I objected, "how he winds up the affair. Are there no broken hearts and ruined lives to appear in the last scene of this eventful history?"

"Ah," said the Colonel with a deep sigh; "now you have touched upon the hardest part of the Decoy's work. To make a woman love you, when her attentions are fixed upon somebody else, seems like a difficult undertaking; but it is nothing to the task of making her unlove you. You must understand, however, that this game is, for the most part, played with India-rubber hearts, which sustain but little risk of being injured. In other cases, it is the Decoy's cue to make the girl believe she is jilting him, as she has jilted his predecessor. He grows dull and unsatisfactory; the flower which she has picked so rapturously wilts in her hands, and she is brought, by a process which she can not fathom, to fling it away, experiencing a sense of relief as she does so. This is usually the point when the desirable party is pushed forward by the parents, and every one is rendered happy by the proper kind of a union."

As Colonel Cadder unfolded these astonishing facts to me, I sat with my eyes fastened upon Mr. Wentworth's face. To this youth Machiavelli was a simpleton, and Talleyrand a clumsy blunderer. Looking upon him in the light of the Colonel's revelation I began to see plainly, back of the smooth, clean-cut features and the languid outlines of his face, the relentless force which had been described. I shuddered.

At that moment I saw my friend and host gradually working his way through the crowd toward us.

"One thing more," I said, hastily; "does it never happen in the Decoy's play with the hearts of women that his own heart is touched? And why is it that when he wins the affection of some heiress he does not marry her and end his nefarious occupation?"

"One answer does for both questions," said my companion, rising as I did. He leaned over and whispered in my ear, "Wentworth was secretly married five years ago. He has a wife and two children living in Harlem." Then, pushing aside the portiere, he disappeared, after pressing his finger significantly upon his lips.

As I rode with my friend and his wife back to Madison avenue, he asked me what kind of company I found Colonel Cadder.

"Very pleasantly," I answered, enthusiastically, "he seems to have a limitless fund of interesting information about society and the people one meets."

My friend looked at his wife, who smiled slightly.

"Yes," he said, slowly, "it is, as you say, very interesting and quite—ah—limitless." —N. Y. Cor. San Francisco Argonaut.

## An Interesting Discovery.

Some wonderful teeth, weighing five pounds each and measuring nineteen inches in circumference, were plowed up lately by William Fisher, of Clachan, in a low field on his farm. Several years ago this field was drained of a body of water by which it had been covered, and later on a heavy fire over-spread it, lowering the surface a few feet. By investigation the teeth and their fossil accompaniments (huge bones five feet long) evidently belong to a species now extinct, and classed by S. G. Goodrich as "dinotherium," which he describes as an herbivorous quadruped twenty feet in length, and holding an intermediate position between the mastodon and the tapir. The fine enameled surface of these gigantic teeth and their forked prongs, which must have protruded fully eight inches into the monster's jaw, is an object of great curiosity. Other discoveries of a similar nature have of late years been made in that vicinity, but this of Mr. Fisher's is the most recent and most interesting. —London (Can.) Advertiser.

—William Ulysses Scott, a seventeen-year-old public-school boy of New York, has developed the genius of a lightning-calculator. Young Scott can answer any question in mathematics almost as quickly as it is put to him, but he doesn't seem to know how he does it. His teachers have racked their brains to find problems too hard for him to solve, but as yet he has entirely baffled them. To their inquiries as to how he does it he only answers, "I dun know."

## ABOUT BAROMETERS.

The Principles Involved in the Changes Which the Mercury Undergoes.

The fundamental principle of the construction of the barometer is best shown in the experiment which led Torricelli to the first discovery of the presence of the air. A glass tube about thirty-three inches long, opened at one end, is completely filled with mercury, and being firmly closed by the thumb, is inverted and placed vertically in a cup containing mercury. When the thumb is removed the mercury sinks in the tube till it stands, generally, about thirty inches above the level of the mercury in the cup, leaving in the upper part a space free of air which receives the name of the Torricellian vacuum. The mercury within the tube being less removed from the pressure of the air, while that in the cup is exposed to it, the column falls till the pressure at the section of the hole, in the same plane as the surface of the mercury in the cup, is the same within and without the tube. We have yet no better index of the pressure of the atmosphere than the simple mercurial column of Torricelli, and in all exact observations it is taken as the only reliable standard. Simple as the barometer is, its construction demands considerable care and experience. It is of the first importance that the mercury to be used is chemically pure, otherwise its fluidity is impaired and the inside of the tube becomes coated with impurities in such a way as to render correct observations impossible. Mercury, as usually sold, is not pure; and before being employed for barometers, must be shaken well with highly diluted but pure nitric acid, to remove extraneous metals and oxides. In filling the tube it is essentially necessary to get the column free from air and moisture. To effect this, the mercury, after filling, is boiled in the tube, so that air and moisture may be expelled. Barometers are usually divided into two classes—cistern barometer and siphon barometer. The siphon barometer is in many respects a more perfect instrument than the cistern. The wheel barometer, originally invented by Hook, and generally seen as a parlor ornament, has little to recommend it as a trustworthy instrument. The uses of the barometer may be classified into physical, hypsometrical and meteorological. It is of essential use in all physical researches where the mechanical, optical, acoustical and chemical properties of air or other gases are dependent on the pressure of the atmosphere. Its uses in hypsometry, or the art of measuring the heights of mountains, is very valuable, but the best known use of the barometer is as a meteorological instrument or as a weather glass. Opticians have attached to certain heights of the barometer certain states of the weather, and at certain points of the scale the words "Rain," "Changeable," "Fair," etc., are marked; but the connection thus instituted is very misleading. Those who have observed most carefully the connection of barometric heights with changes of the weather, disregard entirely the use of these terms, and state that it is not the actual height of the barometer at any place, but this height as compared with that of surrounding regions, which indicates the coming weather. Generally speaking, a falling barometer indicates rain, a rising barometer fair weather. A steady barometer foretells a continuance of the weather at the time; when low this is generally broken or bad, and when high, fair. A sudden fall usually precedes a storm, the violence of which is in proportion to the barometric gradient. An unsteady barometer shows an unsettled state of the weather; gradual changes, the approach of some permanent condition of it. The variations must also be interpreted with reference to the prevailing winds, each different wind having some peculiar rules. The connection between the changes of weather and the pressure of the atmosphere is by no means well understood. —Toledo Blade.

—An Irishman called at the office of a fire insurance company, says The Social Science Review, to inquire of the agent what rate he could make him on some property he had to insure. The agent replied: "It depends on the surroundings." "Oh, than's all right. It is surrounded on 'wan' side by a barn; all the other sides are surrounded by well, it's all null and void as it were." It is needless to say the agent saw the point and gave him a good rate.

—Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest flash of lightning comes from the blackest clouds. —Colon.

## MEN GROWING BIGGER.

Measurements Taken for Thousands of Garments Indicate This.

Last spring I received a letter from an English gentleman who is interested in anthropology and biology, asking me if there were any facts to sustain the impression abroad that the white man is deteriorating in size, weight and condition in the United States. It occurred to me, however, that since by far the greater part of the men of this country are clad in ready-made clothing, the experience of the clothiers might be valuable, and that from their figures of the average sizes of the garments prepared by them for men's use very clear deductions could be made as to the size of the American man. I therefore sent a letter to two clothiers in Boston, who have been long in the business, one in Chicago, one in New York, one in Baltimore, one in Detroit, one in Texas and one in Montreal. The information received in return is to this effect:

In any given 1,000 garments the average of all the returns is as follows: Chest measure, 38 inches; waist, 33 1/2 inches; length of leg inside, 32 1/2 inches; average height ranging from 5 feet 8 1/2 to 5 feet 9 in New England, up to 5 feet 10 for the average at the South and West. A few deductions of weight are given, from which one can infer that the average man weighs between 155 and 160 pounds. These measures cover the average of the assorted sizes of garments which are made up by the thousand. There are a few small men who buy "youths' sizes," so-called, and a few larger men who buy "extra sizes."

My correspondent in Chicago states "that, so far as relates to the assertion that the race in this country deteriorates, our experience teaches us that the contrary is the case. We are now, and have for several years past been obliged to adopt a larger scale of sizes, and many more extra sizes in width as well as length, than were required ten years ago. I find that occupation and residence have a great deal to do with the difference in sizes, the average of the sizes required for the cities and large towns being much less than that required for the country. Again, different sections vary very much in those requirements. For instance, an experienced stock clerk will pick out for the South and Southwestern trade coats and vests, breast measure 35 to 40; trousers always one or two sizes smaller around the waist than the length of leg inside. For Western and Northern trade coats and vests, breast measure, 37 to 42; trousers, 33 to 43 waist; 30 to 34 length of leg inside."

My correspondent in Texas gives the average 38 inches chest, 33 to 34 inches waist, 32 1/2 leg measure, 5 feet 10 inches height, adding: "We find that the waist measure has increased from an average of 32 to 33 inches during five years, and we think our people are becoming stouter built."

My correspondent in Baltimore had previously made the statement, to wit: "Since the late war we have noticed that the average-sized suits for our Southern trade have increased fully one inch around the chest and waist, while there has been no apparent change in the length of the trousers."

I asked this firm if the change could be due to the fact that the colored people had become buyers of ready-made clothing, but have for reply that the fact that the negroes are buying more ready-made clothing now than previous to the war accounts only in a small degree for the increase of the size, but is due almost entirely to the increased activity of the whites. The experience of this firm covers thirty-five years.

My correspondent in New York states that "for the last thirty years our clothing, numbering at least 750,000 garments yearly, has been exclusively sold in the Southern States. We find the average man to measure 37 inches around the chest, 32 to 33 around the waist, 33 to 34 inches of leg inside; average height, 5 feet 10 inches. The Southern measures more in the leg than around the waist—a peculiarity in direct contrast to the Western man, who measures more around the waist than in the leg."

My correspondent in Canada gives the following details; experience covers twenty years; about 300,000 garments a year:

Breast measure... 33 27 38 39 40 41 42 44  
Waist measure... 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 42  
Chest per 1,000 of these sizes... 80 100 200 240 140 60 20  
Average weight for each... 140 150 160 168 175 180 200 225

My correspondent in Detroit says: "We notice marked peculiarities in regions where dwell people of one nationality. The Germans need large waists and short legs, the French small waists and long legs, the Yankees small waists and long legs, the Jews medium waists and short legs. We have found a decided demand for larger sizes than formerly." —Clothing and Furnisher.

—A casket presented to the Queen of England recently, worked by members of the Society of Decorative Art Needlework, is made of wood covered with green velvet, which is divided into panels and beautifully embroidered in silk and gold thread. The ornamentation consists of conventionalized flowers and gold scrolls, the royal arms and monogram on the front, and a short inscription with the date of presentation on the back. The casket stands on eight gold feet.

—Under a recent decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court, a judge in that State has issued a warrant for the arrest of a man for committing an assault with a deadly weapon, "to-wit, a certain vicious and large bulldog."

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Patient waiting is often the highest way of doing God's will.

—Prayer is the outlet of the saint's sorrow, and the inlet of their supports and comforts. —Flavel.

—The absence of sentimentalism in Christ's relations with men is what makes his tenderness so exquisitely touching. —Phillips Brooks.

—The Christian who does not enjoy solitude at times has not advanced far in the school of Christ. The still small voice comes in the still hour. —Christian Advocate.

—Sometimes truth is like a keen weapon in a child's hand, it makes little impression because it is weakly wielded. Do not therefore blame the truth, but the weak hand. —Spurgeon.

—Go on in the strength of the Lord, and put Christ's love to the trial; put upon it burdens, and then it will appear love indeed; we have not recourse to his love, and therefore we know it not. —Samuel Rutherford.

—A good man in New Bedford was not so far out of the way when he used to say in conference meeting: "Brethren, we have been mercifully spared in passing through many scenes and unseen." —Boston Congregationalist.

—Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he does not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market cart into a chariot of the sun. —Emerson.

—Theodore Parker, when uttering the Lord's prayer, used to say, "Forgive us our tresspasses as we should forgive those who trespass against us!" He also prayed, "Lead us from temptation!" instead of "Lead us not into temptation!"

—While the church of Christ has been gathering in not more than three millions of converts from the heathen world the natural increase of that world has been twenty millions. Must not a tremendous advance be made somewhere along our lines of work? —The Messenger.

—The gospel, says Dr. Arthur Piereson, is a two-edged sword, having law on one side and grace on the other, but they meet in a point. As the sword loses its value, to a degree, if either edge is dulled, so the gospel is shorn of its power if only a part of the message is given.

—No man is fitted for doing the best work in the world if he is without reverence. Not only in the Bible, but in all the world about us, and especially in human life, God has taught us to cultivate this disposition, and he has made us feel that we are sadly wanting if without it. —United Presbyterian.

—What a sad world this would be to a thoughtful man if there were nothing beyond this world! Not for himself, perhaps, but for others, there is need of another life to make this life tolerable to one who observes and reflects. On every side there are deserving ones who suffer far more than the undeserving. And there are saints whose lives are lives of toil and trial and seeming failure. Here, often, if not always, the fittest die and the unfittest survive. If there were nothing to live for beyond the life that now is, the helps to true character-making would cost more than their apparent worth. —Sunday-School Times.

—The convict is naturally in a good humor when he's breaking out. —Whitehall Times.

—No matter how stable our currency may be, gold is always at a premium when the dentist handles it. —Pack.

—Hard work is a cure for almost every human ill, except the evil of having to work hard. —Journal of Education.

—There are two kinds of clubs, social and constabulary, and they are both efficacious in knocking a man out. —Life.

—It is true that the busiest man is the happiest man, but he often doesn't have time to realize it. —Burlington Free Press.

—Teacher—Correct the sentence: "The liquor which the man bought was drunk." Smart boy—The man which bought the liquor was drunk. —Harvard Lampoon.

—A daily Finnish paper is to be started in Michigan. It is safe to say that its editorials, poems and news articles will all be Finnish productions. —Somerville Journal.

—If a man could only utilize the diffused radiance he witnesses after stepping on the electric side of a banana peel, Edison would have to show his hunting at half-mast. —American Artist.

—There," said Mr. Noseup, turning from his scientific journal, "it is said there are no microbes to be found in tobacco." "That's where the microbe shows his good sense, Mr. Noseup." —Chicago News.

—Ruskin says, "Man should resemble a river." We do not know what he means, but suppose the reason is that, in order to amount to much in society he should own a couple of banks. —Lowell Citizen.

—"I shouldn't care to marry a woman who knows more than I do," he remarked. "Oh, Mr. DeSappy," she replied with a coquettish shake of her fan, "I am afraid you are a confirmed bachelor." —Epoch.

—Some one advised President Harrison to get a dog to watch his premises and take care of the fruit trees. "Better get a Sunday-school teacher to take care of the children," was the wise reply of the old soldier.

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# Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

## THE JOURNEY.

It is many a year since in sunny weather:  
We started, nor cared if the way were long;  
There were Youth, Health, Love and myself:  
together  
We sang, and our voices were clear and  
strong.  
What joy we had in the beautiful weather!  
How flowery the way that our path lay  
through!  
How we laughed in the gladness we shared to-  
gether!  
How green were the fields, and the sky how  
blue!  
If the sky grew gray, in the rainy weather,  
Why, a dull gray sky could do us no harm;  
Or if chill winds blew, we were still together,  
Close, close together, and so kept warm.  
But alas, one day (it was autumn weather)  
Youth stopped, and his face was wan and  
white.  
"We can journey no more," he cried, "to-  
gether!"  
But he smiled and waved till we passed from  
sight.  
Health faltered next (ah, bad was the weath-  
er).  
"I will join you," he said, "in a little while;"  
So Love and I walked onward together,  
With backward glances for many a mile.  
We have gone on since in all kinds of weather.  
We have waited for Health at each stopping-  
place,  
And we sought in vain, though we sought to-  
gether,  
For Youth, who left us with wan white face.  
But I have not missed them nor minded the  
weather.  
Nor cared if I failed in every quest.  
For Love and I made the journey together;  
Love never left me; what mattered the rest?  
—Bessie Chandler, in Harper's Bazar.

## HIGGINS' CONVERT.

### He Puts What He Is Taught Into Practical Operation.

Hiram Higgins was a very good fellow and he quite acceptably filled the office of clerk in a dingy den in the city. He was a great theorist, was Hiram, and although he was a model clerk and very deferential to old Skinner, the head of the firm, he did not think that this world was at all well managed. He was a Socialist and one of the chief spokesmen at their meetings. He even spoke at the outdoor gatherings on the London streets on Sundays and his one object in life was the making of converts to his theories. He sometimes held animated discussions on Socialism in the third-class compartments in which he came and went to his place of daily drudgery, when he could find listeners.

One evening on his way home he got into the usual argument and quite demolished all that was brought up against his theory. He thought the wealth of this country should be divided up. Why should any man come to the office in the city at ten and leave at four and have £10,000 a year, while he worked hard at his desk from nine to six for only £2 a week? He had old Skinner in his mind, although he mentioned no names. On one listener only did he seem to make any impression. He was evidently one of the unemployed who was in hard luck. His clothing was ragged and bad, and it was quite plain that he was ready for the great divide whenever Mr. Higgins or any one else could bring it along. He interrupted Higgins' talk with such remarks as "Ear, ear," "Bloomin' right ye are," "Never spoke a truer word than that," "Sarve 'em bloomin' well," "R'ght, say I," etc.

One by one Higgins' auditors got out at their different stations, until Higgins and his convert were left alone. "I'm werry much oblig'd to ye, I am," he remarked, "for the way ye laid into them blokes. I got off at the next stop. I'd like to hear the end of that argy'ment, I would. Perhaps ye wouldn't come with a pore man to his diggins and have a cup o' bitter? I like to 'ear ye talk, I do."  
"Well," said Hiram, much flattered, "I wouldn't mind a pint of bitter with a friend. Although we have only known each other half an hour, yet I think we may call each other friends. All the world should be friends."  
"Right ye are, ma' mate, and 'ere we are."

They got out and walked together in the direction the convert indicated. Higgins gave himself entirely up to his guidance, while he himself talked unceasingly and found his traveling companion a good listener.  
"And arn't ye ashamed to be seen walking along the streets with a seedy bloke like me, mate? An' you a nice dressed gentleman?"  
"I'm no gentleman, my friend," said Higgins, "and I am proud to be seen with you. I work hard for what I get, and little enough it is I can tell you."  
"Too bloomin' little, says I," replied the convert; "but think on a pore bloke like me, oo ear'n't find no work to do."  
"It's hard," sighed Hiram, "very hard."  
"But it does me good, it does, to 'ear a gent like you argyfy."  
"I'm glad to hear you say that. I like to meet inquiring minds. And, by the way, I'm going to speak at the open air meeting next Sunday in Hammersmith. I would like to have you come."  
"I'll come. I likes open air meetings, I does."

The two had walked along through a maze of disreputable lanes and narrow streets until they were near the river. Here they turned into a "no thoroughfare" and from that into a court and then up a dark stairway.  
"Mind yer feet," said the convert, as he led the way, "this 'ere bloomin' stair's bad, it is."  
They entered a small dark room near

the top and Higgins could see that the one dusky window looked over the river.

"I'll strike a glim," said the convert, and he lit a bit of spluttering candle that showed dimly one broken backed chair and a rough table, on which stood an empty beer mug and the remains of some bread and cheese on a cracked plate.

"Sit down there," said the convert. And Higgins sat down. The convert put the candle down on the table and glared across at his guest.

"Now," he began, "talkin' your lay an' workin' mine. What you're a talkin' of I be a practicin' of. An' what's the odds? Where's the difference? They puts the irons on me an' puts me in quod, they does."

"Have you been put in jail?" cried Higgins, indignantly. "Why didn't you let the secretary know and we would have helped you with the fund?"

"No, you wouldn't; cause why? You as does the talkin' looks down on us as does the practicin'."

"Oh, not at all," cried Higgins. "I assure you that—"  
"But I says ye does, I do. Now, some blokes has one argiment an' some has another. Talk's yours; here's mine."

The convert took from his pocket a short implement loaded with lead at the end, and with this he rapped ominously on the table.

"You argify an a man answers ye. I give him one on his nob an' 'e never says a word back, 'e don't. You says we're brothers, an' so says I. Now, brother, I says, divide."

"What's that?"  
"I said divide, I said. Why should you have a watch when I ain't got none? Why should you have good duds when I ain't got none? You works for 'em, eh? I says 'Bah.' An' what's more, I says divide."  
"I don't understand you."

"Then your 'ed's thick, says I. Come, off with that coat and put it on this 'ere table." The convert rapped again with his bludgeon and Higgins took off his coat.

"Now, my mate, off goes my coat. Now off with that 'ere veskut. Leave that 'ere watch where it is. Now off goes my veskut. Now off with the rest."

"Then you are a thief," said Higgins.

"Some of 'em calls it that—some calls it dividin'."

While Higgins was forced to put on the discarded apparel of the convert the other quickly got into the clothes of the Socialist. He put his hands in his new pockets and counted with great satisfaction £1 8s 7d.

"I'll call the police," said the indignant Higgins as he looked at himself in the tattered garments of the convert.

"Oh, will ye?" cried the other. "Now you call." He went to the window and threw it up. "Call, and per'aps that bargeman on the other side will 'ear ye an' per'aps 'e won't. Then I gives ye one on the nob and down you goes into the water. They picks ye up down Griannage way an' there ain't no papers to identify ye. Then they buries you sommers. Are ye going to call the police; for the night air's bad an' I don't want to keep the winder open."  
"No," murmured Higgins, "I will not call."

"Jess as you please, mate. Now we goes down together. We walks along respectable like. You open your guzle, an' that munit you gets one on the 'nob. De' ye 'ear?"  
"I hear."

"Will you do it?"  
"I will not speak if you let me get safely out of this."

"Werry good, mate, werry good." The convert walked him down the stairs and out into the court, hurrying him along so that he could not recognize the place if he felt inclined afterwards to "split on a mate," as that gentleman put it. Having thoroughly mixed him up in the matter of locality the thief suddenly darted down a dark lane, and that was the last Mr. Higgins saw of his convert.

Mr. Hiram Higgins did not speak at the open air meeting in Hammersmith the next Sunday.—*Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.*

## Not the Ambulance.

Two hundred pounds of solid flesh, encased in dress, bonnet, shoes and other articles too numerous to mention, came down with a crash near the Soldiers' Monument yesterday afternoon, and a woman yelled "O-o-oh!" loud enough to be heard two blocks away. A pedestrian turned aside and extended his hand and anxiously inquired:

"Shall I ring for the ambulance, ma'am?"  
"No, sir!" she snapped, as she started to pick herself up. "If you want to oblige me wring the necks of some of these people who are grinning as if I had never tried it before, and hadn't got it down to a fine kerbump!"  
—*Detroit Free Press.*

A farmer at Fayetteville, N. C., keeps a horse and a cow in adjoining stalls, and the cow was in the habit of sticking its tongue through a hole in the partition and stealing its neighbor's food. The horse stood it for awhile and then bit the cow's tongue off.

A colossal stick of lumber from Puget Sound has been contributed to the Mechanics' exhibition at San Francisco. Its length is 151 feet, and it is 20x20 inches through. It is believed to be the longest piece of lumber ever turned out of any sawmill.

## QUININE AND OPIUM.

The Value of Cinchona Bark as an Opium Antidote.

Mr. John Ferguson, a well-known resident of Ceylon and newspaper proprietor, has addressed a letter to the secretary of the Anti-Opium Society on the value of sulphate of quinine, or even the inferior alkaloids from cinchona bark, as prophylactics and tonics, especially in low-lying and malarial districts, where people are addicted to the use of opium in order to relieve the fever depression. The prevalence of the opium-craving in many parts of the world is due, says Mr. Ferguson, to the people being subject to a low type of fever. This is largely the case in China. In England it has been shown that the consumption of opium, chiefly in the form of laudanum, is very large in the few districts and along the lower banks of the Thames, especially about Gravesend. A Lincolnshire village druggist stated some years ago, in a letter published in the newspapers, that he sold about two gallons of laudanum per month retail, besides sixteen or twenty ounces of opium itself, mostly to women of the poorer classes, who must pinch themselves seriously in many ways to purchase the luxury. Many, he said, consume an ounce of opium a week, some considerably more. The main cause of this craving, according to Mr. Ferguson, is that the people live in low and malarial localities, and he suggests that quinine removes the craving and acts as a substitute for laudanum. He quotes from Mr. Colquhoun's travels in China to show that the Chinese, even in remote inland districts along the Canton river, know the efficacy of quinine in superseding the need for opium, and possibly in curing the taste and desire for it.

A few years ago the prices of quinine and the cinchona alkaloids were prohibitory to poor people; but the cultivation of the plant in India, Ceylon and Java has reduced the price of the best sulphate of quinine from 10s. 15s. and even 18s. an ounce to half a crown, and even to less. In 1872, 11,457 pounds of cinchona bark was exported from Ceylon; now the export is from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds. But, although the wholesale price of quinine is so enormously reduced, the retail prices are frequently still calculated on the rate from time immemorial of £2 for an ounce, which is purchased at less than 3s.—*London Times.*

## CLAY AS AN ORATOR.

How His Wonderful Voice Charmed and Entranced Its Hearers.

When I was a boy, and that you must know will take us some years back, say to 1846 or 1847, I chanced to spend an hour or two one evening in the bar-room of the old Exchange Hotel, in Burlington. The most conspicuous character in the room was a gentleman, as I inferred, from the South. His remarkable colloquial powers rendered him for the hour the center of attraction. In those days Mr. Clay was in his glory, and had many ardent admirers in all parts of the country. Hence any story calculated to illustrate his marvelous powers as an orator or statesman was eagerly listened to. "Mr. Clay," said the gentleman, "was announced to speak at Raleigh, N. C. I had a consuming desire to hear him. To reach the place where he was to speak from where I then was, I must ride on horseback not less than ninety miles. I resolved to undertake the task. I reached the place on time. The great Kentucky Statesman and orator was before my eyes. I thought him absolutely the homeliest man I had ever placed eyes on. Once he began to speak, however, I straightway became utterly insensible of my physical exhaustion. As he continued and began to warm up to his subject and his countenance began to light up with his thought, and the music of that wonderful voice began to charm and enthral me, I noticed that his features, at the outset so repulsive to me, began strongly to improve in their appearance. And when he finally concluded in a burst of enthusiasm, I turned to a friend and, energetically slapping him on the shoulder, I exclaimed: 'Henry Clay is positively the handsomest man I ever saw.'"  
—*Cor. Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

## PARENT AND CHILD.

Where Thorough Competency Is Most Important and Desirable.

A man may shirk his work, but he can not shirk his duty. A parent may wisely delegate much of the work of teaching his children, but he can not delegate the duty of that wise delegation. Much less can a parent delegate the duty of doing that work which only a parent can do. Fathers and mothers make special studies of music, of art, of languages; but how few of them make any study of the child as a child and of their children as their children! No one thinks of trusting a physician who has not passed through a well-defined curriculum of study. No one prefers to seek as a counselor, in matters of law, any but a man who has spent years in legal study, and has proved his merits in his practice. Yet many a child is compelled to look up to a father or a mother who knows but of child-nature, and less of that child's necessities and capabilities, than the dervaduate student in law or in medicine knows of those subjects which are peculiarly his to know. In no human sphere is thorough competency more important or more desirable than that of the parent.—*S. S. Times.*

A petrified snake, three inches in diameter and several feet in length, was thrown out by a blast in the quarries at Dadwood, D. T., recently.

## FATTENING HOGS.

Useful Suggestions for Farmers Engaged in Pork-Raising.

Pork has been an important production of the farm in the past, and is likely to be in the future, although a speaker at the meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture hoped the day would come when pork would cease to be produced and cease to be an article of diet. Upon the farm other matters are to be considered than prejudice, and the direct and indirect profit coming from pork-raising will be likely to exert an influence for some time in the future.

In the raising of pork there are several points that have an important influence. Hogs or pigs will consume for food, and thrive thereon, waste material that would hardly be turned to any other purpose, and which is an important help in promoting the growth and development of the animal, especially while young and before the time for fattening arrives. It is not an uncommon thing for a farmer having an average family, and well provided with milk cows, to secure the early growth and development of several pigs upon waste material alone.

There is nothing better for pigs than skim milk, and this, when supplemented by scraps of stale bread and other refuse from the table, will cause rapid growth. While it is true in case of farmers in the vicinity of cities, villages or near shipping stations that skim milk represents a commercial value, comparatively few farmers so consider it, and hence it is classed as a waste product, although some recent trials point to its profitable use as a feeding product for other animals. Again, hogs are profitably employed in orchards in devouring insect-infected fruit, and so render important and valuable aid in the prevention, to some extent, of some of the pests that threaten to overrun the farmer. So, during the summer and early fall, quite a number of hogs may be very cheaply kept.

And so long as they serve so useful a purpose as that of turning to some profit the waste substances of the farm, and with the remembrance of delicious sausages, nice pork-chop, the juicy sparer-rib and the much-sought pork ham, together with the demand that arises for lard in the culinary department, as well as the piece of nice pork with which to season the pot of baked beans, or of corn and beans, the vision of the time when pork-raising will cease will grow dim and fade away.

Another important consideration, and one which has much weight with intelligent farmers, is the ability of hogs or pigs to convert refuse material into a most valuable fertilizer, especially when confined, as it is the more general custom of the present day. With a pen well supplied with turf, leaves, weeds, and in fact almost any thing that has fertilizing elements in its composition, a large amount of manure will be made which for some crops possesses a peculiar beneficial effect.

For home use a pig that can be made to weigh say three hundred pounds when eight or nine months old, furnishes the most desirable pork, and if fat is an objection, the experiments of Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, go to show that it can be diminished to a considerable extent and lean meat supplied in its place by a change in the mode of feeding; that instead of supplying a large amount of fat-producing food, such as corn or corn meal, the food contains muscle and bone-producing elements—more protein material is fed. So fat meat, which in the eyes of some is so objectionable, can be replaced by a large proportion of lean meat, or is well marbled with it, pork may still be received with a good degree of favor. There is also much less liability of disease where animals are fed protein food, than where fed exclusively on fat-producing food.

In the general process of fattening the animal should be fed all the food that it can assimilate, and sufficient to keep it quiet, since exercise tends to a waste of so much material as may be necessary to restore the waste occasioned by muscular effort. So, too, if the temperature is growing cold the animal should be kept warm for the same reason, that while it is necessary that every animal should maintain a normal temperature, if this must be supplied by food it occasions an unnecessary waste. To avoid this condition many prefer to complete their feeding before the approach of very cold weather, and think they make a saving thereby. A hog should occasionally be fed a small quantity of sulphur and some charcoal to insure its health.—*Wm. H. Yeomans, in N. Y. Observer.*

On those farms where ensilage is used for cattle it has been found to be readily eaten by hogs, and a Western farmer reports that he raised turkeys on ensilage at a slight cost. This demonstrates that feeding so much grain to fowls is unnecessary, and that by allowing some kind of coarse succulent material they will thrive better and produce more eggs than when kept on grain alone.—*Manchester Mirror.*

The latest financial notion in London is an "exchange" for disposing of superfluous wedding presents. At last accounts it was believed the exchange had 105,672 480 silver-plated butter knives and 702,523 611 pickle-dishes on hand.

Jennie's Sponge Cake: Two cups sugar, two cups flour, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking-powder. Add at the last two-thirds cup boiling water gradually.

## AMERICAN WEAPONS.

How Our Government Has Discouraged Inventors of Rifles and Guns.

A few days ago I was talking with an old gun merchant in New York. He commenced as an ironmaker not far from the seat of war, and when the commotion broke out he had on his hands certain tools and furnaces and ore-beds.

Our old ironmaker now turned into an arms manufacturer, and he had a large market as long as the Americans were killing each other on the hair-splitting points of the forefathers. We acquired during the war much of our superiority as inventors and makers of arms, and have since supplied the world with weapons.

I am told that Ames in Massachusetts makes better sabers and swords than they do at Solingen, Germany, where they have been making them for centuries. The Turkish army is supplied with Winchester rifles, the Russian army with Berdan rifles, the Spanish army and the South American Republics with Remington rifles, and the Italians with the Gardiner machine-guns, and Stanley's expedition to Africa, with the Maxim machine-guns, etc. But our old friend thus discoursed concerning the American Government:

"This is the most bureaucratic Government in the world. You can not get any invention adopted by it because of the backwardness of its ordnance officers. There was Hotchkiss, who went to Washington with his inventions, and he was put off and disappointed until he started for France with hardly more than the clothes to his back. In France he has made millions of money and left behind him a great corporation. It was the same way with Spencer when he invented the magazine rifle, which carried its cartridges in the stock. He was rejected everywhere, and was leaving the War Department one day broken-hearted, when a messenger said to him: 'I can take you to a man who will look at your gun, as these army fellows will not.' So he took him to Abraham Lincoln, whom the messenger knew from having been with him almost daily. Lincoln had on a queer old office suit, which he apologized for as he took Spencer's hand and went out somewhere near by, and taking up the gun, fired at a shingle, and made several excellent shots, and put all the balls on the shingle. The inventor then took his own gun and put all the balls within a circle on a shingle. This shingle is preserved in the Illinois Historic Society, which has never acknowledged the gift by any letter, though they announce it among their trophies.

Lincoln told Spencer to go on and make all the guns he could, as that arm was needed, and hence magazine rifles for the first time came into use. Now the Government ordnance officers are using the Springfield rifle, which is a very inferior weapon. They are doing it on the plea of economy, since they possess certain arms to be altered and certain machinery to be run. Look here at this Springfield rifle. When you put the cartridge in and bring down the piece which holds it forward you risk a premature discharge every time and an explosion, because this lock part does not admit moisture anywhere and gives no chance for the expansion of the gases when the powder is blown off. But they have used this defect in the gun to destroy almost every other gun presented at Washington. They have invented the rust test. Their gun can not rust from this dangerous matter spoken of. Better guns, when they are dipped in powerful chemicals and put out in sea water all night, will show a little of the moisture. Hence the rust test has driven all American arms abroad, to be put in the hands of foreigners."—*Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

## TANNING IN SPAIN.

A Country Where Ancient Methods and Customs Reign Supreme.

Catalonia is the most industrial province of Spain, and the tanning industry is much better represented there than in any part of the peninsula. Without counting the native ox and horse hides, which would be quite insufficient, skins are imported from France, England, La Plata, Uruguay and Brazil, a few from Germany, and on a large scale from Algiers, Portugal and the United States. The best skins imported into Spain come by the way of Hamburg. Sheepskins are abundant. Those most esteemed come from the Estramadura and La Mancha; then come those from the hills between Tarragona and Valencia. Lambskins are worked in the towns of Catalonia, such as Manresa, on the road from Paragossa to Barcelona; and Figueras and Gerona, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Barcelona and the French frontier. Mauressa and Ignalada are distinguished for their heavy leather; Figueras for strap leather; Gerona for his sheepskins, tanned with sumac; Barcelona for its great varieties of leather, as well as for white and colored sorts. The tanning materials employed are oak bark—of which there are several varieties—pine bark from the Baleares Isles, and sumac leaves, imported from Turkey, Syria and Greece. Efforts have been made to induce Spanish tanners to employ extracts; but ancient custom reigns supreme, and the employment of extracts is very small indeed. In general, leather tanned in Spain is of good quality, carefully and conscientiously manufactured.—*Halle aux Cuirs.*

A joint stock company composed entirely of women has been incorporated in Stockton, Cal., for the purpose of dealing in real estate.

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Flannel that has grown yellow by repeated washing, will whiten considerably if left out of doors on a cold night.

Many hang their night clothes in the closet during the day. This should be avoided unless they have had a thorough airing before being hung. If the closet does not admit of a window, the door should be left open for a few hours every day to admit pure air.

Scotch Short Bread.—Two pounds flour, one pound butter, one-fourth pound sugar; roll the sugar and mix in the dry flour, boil the butter and stir it in the flour and sugar. When mixed let it stand two hours before baking; prick it well and put on caraway comfits and citron.

Sago Pudding: Boil five tablespoonfuls of sago, well picked and washed, in one quart of milk till quite soft, with a stick of cinnamon; stir in one teacup of butter and two of white sugar; when cold add six eggs well beaten and nutmeg to taste. Mix all well together and bake in a butter dish three-quarters of an hour.

Yorkshire Pudding: It should be served as soon as it is done. Mix six tablespoonfuls of flour with one quart of milk and three well-beaten eggs, seasoning with a little salt. Pour in a shallow pan greased with beef drippings and bake for one hour. Cut into slices and put the pieces into the pan with the beef for fifteen minutes; serve in the dish with the beef.

All meat bones can be saved in a crock while it is cold, and nice soup stock made of them by letting the crock sit on the back of the stove. When it has simmered all day, pour off; when cold, remove the fat on top, and beneath will be found a thick, jelly-like substance. This can be used for soup by diluting with water, or put into hashes or thinned for gravy.

A willow chair or rocker that has grown dark may be made beautiful by painting in white and gold, upholstering the seat and arms in myrtle green plush, running myrtle green satin ribbon through the space around or across the back, and fastening at the right-hand corner in a square bow. The back may have a round or square cushion of the same shade of plush, or need not have any.

A candy pull is one of the most approved methods of spending an evening. Mrs. Shillaber gives this recipe for making: Molasses, two cups; one cup of sugar, butter the size of a walnut, saleratus one teaspoonful. Grease the kettle before putting in the molasses. Add the saleratus just before it is taken from the fire, also a little vinegar if desired. Try in a little cold water to see if cooked enough. Turn out on a buttered platter or marble slab. Then divide up and pull until white, or until the arms are tired.

Plum-pudding should not be relegated to the holiday season only. It is as economical as most desserts. It takes a little longer to make than some, but when once made it will provide dessert for several dinners, with intervals of two or three days between, and the last bit will be quite as good as the first. When it is desirable to keep it for any length of time before "warming up," it should be placed in a closely covered stone jar, to prevent it from drying too much. After the first boiling, the heating over should be done by steaming or in the oven; to put the pudding in water after it has once been taken out will spoil it.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## CLEAN POULTRY HOUSES.

Dirty and Filthy the Forerunners of Disease and Death.

Cleanliness in the poultry house is one of the most essential points in successful poultry raising. A large majority of the diseases to which the feathered race is subject, may be traced directly to a filthy, disordered condition of the poultry house, filth is the boon companion of lice, and where one is seen the other is sure to be present, and it naturally follows that when filth is rigidly avoided little trouble is encountered with lice.

It is an excellent plan to take a small pail of diluted carbolic acid, and go through the hen house occasionally, scattering this eradicator of vermin everywhere, in the nests, on the floor, over the walls and perches, and in fact in every place frequented by the fowls. Not only will this have a most desirable cleansing effect, but it will also tend to purify the atmosphere and exterminate the germs of disease which may invade the house.

There is nothing, absolutely nothing, of more importance to health and comfort of the fowls than cleanliness. The food may be ample and the surroundings all that could be desired, but the presence of dirt and filth is a forerunner of disease and death, and consequently should be strictly avoided.

Every poultry-man should give his poultry house a thorough whitewashing at least twice a year. By this I do not mean a dab here and a dab there, but a good thorough whitewashing. Don't show any partiality in the work. Fill every crack and corner, and if the first time don't make it perfect, give it a second coat. In preparing the wash, if possible secure fresh lime, and it is a good plan to put an ounce or two of pure carbolic acid into each pailful used. A handful of powdered sulphur may also be thrown in, although it is not necessary.

During the summer months the litter that collects in the hen house should be thrown out twice a week and the floor sprinkled with fine sand, coal ashes or air-slacked lime.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*



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THE BURNS CELEBRATION.

THE 23rd ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS

DULY CELEBRATED BY THE BURNS CLUB OF CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

WHICH WAS THEIR SEVENTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THAT EVENT.

On entering Music Hall, on Wednesday night, January 23, ult., the occasion being the celebration of the 129th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's illustrious poet, we were at quite a loss to obtain a seat, but, at last, found one, and proceeded to take notes. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the stage was furnished with chairs, desk, and organ, and above the lights hung two beautiful pictures, one of Robert Burns, and the other his betrothal to the Highland Mary, preparatory to the commencement of the entertainment.

Mr. Geo. W. Weed opened the exercises with a solo, which was much enjoyed by the audience; after which the stage was occupied by James McNece, President of the Club, John Madden, J. V. Sanders, J. H. Mercer, James Robertson, Arch Miller and others.

Mr. McNece then delivered the opening address, at the conclusion of which J. H. Mercer was introduced, who rendered a song, "White Squall," in a most excellent manner, receiving great applause; and later in the evening he sang "When Jack Comes Home Again," by request.

John V. Sanders was then introduced, and delivered the oration of the evening, "The Star of Scotland," with great force and ability, thus showing that he had given his subject careful study.

Miss Carrie Hanson then sang "Auld Robin Gray," with a most sweet and well controlled voice. She and her sister, Lula, sang a patriotic duet, later in the evening, which was rendered in a most charming manner.

Miss Ada Pugh's rendition of "Within a Mile of Edinboro" showed her to have a very sweet and well cultivated voice.

The recitation, "Mary Queen of Scots," by Mrs. John Frew, was rendered with great elocutionary ability, and received with loud applause.

James Robertson then delighted the audience with his Scotch reading, in which he is a master, both in regard to dialect and the manner of reading, and, as usual, this part of the exercises was highly entertaining.

Capt. W. G. Patton then sang the "Red, White and Blue," assisted by the audience who rose to their feet.

The volunteer portion of the programme was very ably filled by Claude Makin, of Florence, the Hansen sisters, William and James Dickson and J. H. Mercer; and the programme was closed at 10 o'clock, with "Auld Lang Syne," by the Club and audience; after which supper was served at Mrs. M. E. Overall's restaurant, which was composed of all the delicacies of the season, and which was partaken of by the many guests, with a hearty relish.

The floor in Music Hall was then cleared, and the music and dancing were begun, which lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning.

The following is the opening address of James McNece, President of the Club:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Again we meet to celebrate the birth of Scotland's illustrious poet, Robert Burns, and it will be celebrated to-night in almost every corner of the habitable globe, not by Scotchmen alone, but by all who love the true and beautiful, and who, have, through his immortal works, come to know alike their inestimable worth and the nobility and independence of their author. While fame of others are on the wane that of Burns is extending and increasing. At no time was more said or sung in his praise than at the present day. The most talented and eloquent men of the world are making Burns' life and works the theme of orations, and the subject never becomes stale or unprofitable. It is a theme ever welcome, patiently and eagerly listened to, and on which something new can always be said, for the more the life of Burns, his songs, poems and letters are studied, the more are their beauties disclosed and admired. Although a hundred years have rolled by since most of these songs and poems were written, never yet has full justice been done them. Burns lived long in advance of his time, and it would seem only now that men, the world over, are beginning to appreciate him and do him justice. Not many years ago the clergy, with a few noble exceptions, considered it profanity to read, far less quote, the writings of Burns. Now none more loudly proclaims their praise.

With the finest metals some earth is always found, and so it is with the works of Burns. But mankind is now prone to separate the pure metal from the baser dross, to attribute to the latter as especially due to the rougher

times, manners and customs in which he lived; to ignore and, if possible, forget that it existed, and to perceive and remember only the former.

Every good song by Burns that is sung, every speech that is made in his praise, every just lecture that is delivered on his life and works, and every new Burns society that is formed, we accept as a most auspicious sign of advancement in civilization.

The following is the full text of the address of J. V. Sanders:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The day we celebrate on the present occasion runs back for its origin in what, in view of the rapid strides and swift winged flights of knowledge accomplished since that time, might almost be classed among the dark ages. The things that are as common to the eye and familiar to the ear and understanding of every school boy and girl of the present day as the food they eat and the clothes they wear, would, if they had been suddenly introduced to the wisest sages of the earth, on the 25th day of January, 1759, have caused them to stare with a spellbound wonder and surprise, hardly equaled by the savages when they first saw Columbus, with his ships covered with flowing canyas, sailing in upon them from a coast of which they had never entertained the slightest conception.

And yet, in those days of mist and darkness, when the bright rays of intelligence that now beam upon us, like the inspiring light of heaven, were obscured from all humanity by a black, lowering cloud of ignorance, a feeble light was seen to rise up in a small mud house, or clay "bigger," on Scotland's shore. It was small and weak, and flared and wavered like a candle in the wind. It was barely perceptible at the first by a few Scotch lads and lassies, who toiled for their daily bread at and around the village of Ayr, during the weeks, and attended Alloway kirk, on the banks of the Doon, on Sundays.

As year after year rolled around, this light grew stronger and brighter, until, from being observed and played around and with, by boys and girls, it began to attract the attention of the old men and matrons of the neighborhood, who were often delighted with its sparkling freshness, but gave it no further thought or attention; and still time passed, and this light still continued to grow larger and brighter, and as it sucked in, from the Scottish soil and Scottish atmosphere, the heat and flame producing fuel at Scotch industry, tenacity, integrity, sagacity and daring, it still grew brighter and larger, until, like a tremendous watch light upon a hill, it became visible from afar, and men and women beheld it and held their breath with wonder and admiration, until, suddenly, as if shot from a catapult, it darted into the stary firmament and took its station among the largest and brightest stars in all the galaxy of brilliant literature; and there it has remained, from that day to this, and will still remain, with its lustre undimmed, and outshone by none. It is Scotland's star, a diamond grown in Scotland's mines; but it shines on Scotland alone no more. Its rays branch out, north and south, and east and west, traversing lofty mountains and level plains, barren deserts and fertile fields, calmly flowing rivers and stormy oceans, smiling prairies and frowning forests; wherever restless, daring man has forced his way and civilization has found a home and English letters are used, the name of Burns is known; his works are read, and his genius charms the soul with pleasure, opens the heart to sympathy and love, directs the mind to useful channels of thought, and teaches the proper relation of man to his fellow man.

It is hardly necessary to repeat his history. His life was short and uneventful; full of toil, sorrow and privation. Too proud and independent to cringe to royalty, he never became a petted child of fortune. He was born a manual laborer's son, and earned his own living in the same way, until after the second publication of his first works; after which, if he had desired, he could have abandoned such labor and lived in style and splendor, from the use of his pen; but he chose to do otherwise. From that day, till his death, he persistently refused to receive any compensation whatever for his writings. Shortly after that he got married and supported himself and family by laboring on a farm, while he gave to the publishers, for nothing, some of the brightest gems of poetry that the world had ever known, until the friends, his works had caused to gather around him, brought their influence to bear on those at the head of power in the government, and procured for him the office of Excise-man.

This office he accepted, and held at the time of his death, and from the earnings of which he supported himself and family, while he gave to his friends, for nothing, such masterly productions from his mind and pen, as any Yankee in this country, would have turned into such a princely fortune that it would have ranked him among the money kings of his day. He did not give away his productions for want of purchasers, for publishers vied with each other in offering him fabulous prices for his works, but he felt that his mind was a gift to him from heaven, for a useful purpose, in gratitude for which he gave its rich treasures freely to his countrymen, hoping, thereby, to raise the standard of Scotch literature, while he still toiled on in comparative poverty. He thought more of the honor and fame of the Scotch race than he did of riches for himself.

He knew his works had merit and were bound to command respect, and in order that no person should read his lines without knowing that they emanated from a Scotch brain, he adopted the dialect of his common countrymen.

Many great men, whose writings have lived longer after they were consigned to their final rest, and the places of their birth were forgotten, have been claimed and contended for by different countries, but it will be impossible for any other country than Scotland ever to claim Burns. His language shows the Scotchman as plainly as the black skin and woolly head show the African.

writers before Burns, but not one of them, up to that time, had ever used the style of language in which he wrote. No person from reading any of their works could tell whether the author was Scotch, English or American; but Burns said boldly to the world, in every page and every line he wrote, "I am Scotch, and if you don't like the Scotch, you can't like me. They are my countrymen and my brethren. The same blood flows in all of our veins, and I will either rise with them to prominence or die with them in obscurity."

When he was appointed Excise-man it was thought by both himself and friends that promotions would follow thick and fast until he would reach such an official position, as would not only relieve him from anxiety and surround him with comfort and plenty, but would give him ample leisure to continue his literary pursuits; and such would have been the case with any person possessing his ability, with a less frank and independent disposition than was his.

While he loved Scotland, and his whole soul was wrapped up in his Scotch countrymen, he was not satisfied with the Government under which he lived, nor the manner in which those at the head of it managed public affairs, and he never hesitated, under any circumstances, to let his feelings be known, notwithstanding he held a commission in that same Government, on which he depended for bread for himself and family; and, in addition to that, he was strongly suspected of entertaining a friendly feeling for the Stuart Kings, and that was not very palatable to those who sat in high places, and with a knowledge of these facts before us, it is not surprising that while he faithfully discharged the duties of his office and made a good officer, with whom no fault was ever found, he was never given any place in which he could acquire much power. It is related in his biography, that on one occasion, in a distinguished assembly, he refused to drink the health of Pitt, and proposed the health of Washington. Under such circumstances the wonder is, not that he was not promoted to higher office, but that he was permitted to hold the one he had as long as he did.

While we Americans applaud and glory in his conduct, we can not wonder that his own Government did not. If a person here should refuse to drink the health of one of the most distinguished Congressmen and propose in his stead the Queen of England, it is not likely that person would have much chance for office in this country.

He was not kept back for want of merit or for want of respect for the man, but because it was feared that the man, by his talents and popularity (in his earliest days), with his political proclivities, clothed with high official power, might be dangerous to the very life of the Government. If he had been like some of our politicians in this country, ready and willing to believe just anything that would promote his own interests, there is no knowing how high a position he might have reached before his death.

I have neither the time nor the strength to-night, to follow him through the dazzling career of his first few years of public notoriety, but suffice it to say that he was England's delight and Scotland's darling. We now painfully approach those mournful evening shades cast by threatening ink clouds of sorrow, as they sadly gathered, in awful grandeur, rolling into appalling banks of heartrending despair as they shut out the last parting rays of that majestic setting sun.

It is no less true, than shameful, that he approached his end maligned, neglected and shunned by his own countrymen. Not because he was not honest, upright, just, noble-hearted, sociable and generous above all others, but because, in that day as in this, there were always jealousy and envy among those aspiring to fame against any rising young man who bid fair to outstrip them in their line of pursuits; and there were several, at that time, of his own countrymen who felt that he was beginning to get between them and the sun, and that he must either be crippled in his fame or they would be left following along in his wake. Even some of those who had, in the beginning, lent a helping hand to lift him on his feet, began to tremble at his rapidly rising popularity, and to throw cold water on the very flames that had helped to kindle. Just as many a young man here to-night, would readily put forth all his strength to pull a drowning boy out of a pool into which he had fallen, and then, as the strength to push a young man who was bidding fair to become his successful rival for the affections of his sweetheart.

And in this way his friends began to fall off, and to use all their power in secret to induce others to do the same, until the effect became painfully visible to himself. I say painfully, because, with his loving and sociable disposition, he could not live and endure the cold slights of his fellow citizens. No person could say he ever harmed a living mortal or entertained an evil thought in his mind or emotion in his heart; but they began to groan around the country, and to pity him. They began to heave sighs that would turn a wind mill, and to gunt worse than a sow suckling pigs, and say: "Oh what a pity he drinks!" and first one would take up the dismal refrain and then another, until the whole country rang with the doleful cry, and he who never harmed any of them, loved them all, sank, broken hearted, into an early grave, and his traditions hoped into everlasting oblivion; not that their hopes were doomed to disappointment, as to this last, little life gathering away out in a frontier state of another country, across 3,000 miles of rolling ocean, 92 years after his death, will readily attest.

And thus that eagle who soared and played among the clouds, flaunting his proud pinions half-way up to heaven, glairing with undaunted gaze into the very eye of the sun, shot by the shafts of envy and malice, fluted down to earth, folded his helpless wings, and, with drooping feathers, succumbed to death in his eye. The blame for persecuting a dying bounding to death, Scotland's best and truest friend, rested not on the great mass of the people. They had no intellectual

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

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

aspirations and ambitions, and consequently, no jealousies of Burns; but it rested on the envious few in whose way he stood and who had poisoned the unsuspecting minds of the many, by their whining, pitying lamentations. The minds of the masses began to awake to a sense of their error before he was dead, and would gladly have repaired the wrong they had done him, but the conviction came too late to avert the fatal blow. Before the breath had left his body, as he struggled with the icy grip of death on his throat, while that noble heart still continued to beat, as his soul stood poised, raising its wings to take its flight to the eternal world, the rebound in public sentiment began to knock and thunder at the door of Scotland's heart. When it became known that their great poet was dying in the town of Dumfries, all business ceased. The streets put on the silence and stillness of death, and men and women, both high and low, and rich and poor, mingled indiscriminately together, at and around his house, filling the yard and blocking up the street, all standing with bowed heads, and with sorrow and grief written on every face, and with anxious inquiries and hopeful wishes issuing from every lip, until the last spark of life had flown, and the tolling bells proclaimed that Burns was no more.

Such a vast multitude as followed him to the grave, had never been seen before in Dumfries, nor has ever been witnessed there since. The entire street from the town hall (where he was laid out in state) to the burying ground (a distance of more than a half mile) was lined on each side with soldiers standing in double file, drawn up in solid military order, and over 10,000 people followed his corpse out of that little town, not as large then as Emporia is now.

He was dead and apparently out of the way of the envious; but alas, for them, they soon discovered that his works still lived. They had killed Burns, but to kill his works, they found was beyond their power to accomplish, but an effort must be made, and the all absorbing question of the hour was how to begin. At last a happy thought was conceived; they would write his biography and besmirch every page of it with the same pitying cant that had driven him to the grave. This they would do under the pretense of making excuses for what they termed "his only besetting fault."

It is soul sickening to read their deceitful exclamation of "who knows, but if we had been in his place we would have done just as he did!" Why, ladies and gentlemen, it would be just as preposterous to imagine one of them in Burns' place, as it would be to imagine a goose driving a team of six yoke of oxen over these prairies, drawing one of those early days' praarie schooner filled with gossings. Why, if a single one of those bright, clear ringing, keen, pungent thoughts, that Burns could throw off at will, the drunken hour he ever saw in his life, could have been put into the head of one of those whining hypocrites, it would have burst it wide open.

The fact is, Burns needed no excuse made for him, for his besetting fault. He had it, it is true, but it was the only one he did have, and the most harmless to others of any fault he could have had, and if he had not had any fault he would not have been human, and if he had not been human, he would not have been entitled to any praise for what he did. If he had not had that fault, he would not have been Burns, and if he had not been Burns, we should not have been here to-night, nor Scotland would not have stood near as high in the literary world as she does. His later biographers say that fault was exaggerated from a mole hill into a mountain; anyway that he was not near as bad as he was represented to be, but even if he was— we Americans put men with that fault at the head of our armies, and elect them Governors of our States, and Presidents of our United States, and they go over to Europe and right into Burns' old home, and are feated and flattered and fanned upon by their royal bloods and crowning heads, and considered by them the grandest specimens of God's creation, and we see no whining about that fault, and pretended making of excuses for it when their biographies are written either.

I don't justify any fault in any person, but I do say that "if every person would pluck the beam out of his own eye before he undertakes to remove the mote from his neighbor's," we would have a much better world than we have.

Burns, in a letter he wrote to one of his friends, when he was in the zenith of his fame, said: "My earliest poetic and patriotic desire was that for poor auld Scotland's sake I might sing a sang at least." And what a sang he has sung; and how proud auld Scotland ought to be of that sang. A Scotchman to-day can traverse the earth, from pole to pole, riding in gilded carriages or trudging along on foot, arrayed in purple and fine linen, or wrapped in beggar's rags, lodging in palace hotels or in the backwoodsman's cabin, and wherever he is seen and known to be a Scotchman, he is welcomed with respect, because Burns was Scotch.

If he could only have had a forecast of the tender solicitude with which his family would be, and was cared for after his death, and of the immortality awaiting him here on earth, while he felt he was forsaken and scorned by the whole world, would it not have lifted a mountain of sorrow from his sore and over-burdened heart? And if he is permitted, to-night, to look down upon this meeting and upon the hundreds of others of like import that are being held, not only in this country but all over the world, must he not feel that he did not live in vain?

Ladies and gentlemen, my strength is about exhausted, and I will close with the remark that when these exercises are closed, and the floor is cleared, and music and dancing begin, who knows but some young lady may be whirled through the dizzy mazes of the dance by an embryo Burns in the unburst crystal? For if in this country can't turn them out, there is no use for any other country under heaven to try—except Scotland.

John Madden, in a most eloquent manner, read the following poem which had been sent him by Mr. Jas. D. Brown, of Lost Springs, Marion county, who had taken prominent parts in many of the former Burns celebrations in this city:

SCOTIA, MOUNTAINLAND. Scotia, mountainland, rugged and bold and free. Peoples in beauty, unvarnished in charms. Artists have painted thee, poets have sung of thee. Occurs hath circled thee round with her arms. Flowers have been wreathed for thee, broad-swords unsheathed for thee. Dense as thy forests, thy flashes in the sun. Nations have fled for thee, heroes have bled for thee. Fields have been red when thy battles were won. Dear to the wanderer's eyes, Scotia, thy hills arise. Bring the tempest, and breaking the wave: Wealth cannot buy for thee, sons who can Scotia, mountainland, home of the brave. Scotia, long were thy castles and palace halls Battered, through ages of peril and fear; Lowly the ivy leaves cling round their ruin-walls. Honor their ruins, in dust they are dear— Kings have ascended them, heroes defended them. Stormed from each fortress with valor sublime; Bravely they fought for us, dearly they sought for us. Laurels that bloom in the wreckage of time. Heather-crowded mountain home, Heaven anointed thee. Sages predicted thy glory afar: First in the battle-field, God hath appointed thee. Truth is thy buckler and Freedom thy star. Brave hearts are untire for thee, daring the right for thee: Wrong still is rampant, and Truth is obscure: Let us endure for thee, till we procure for thee. Ponce that is holy, and homes that are pure. ISABELLA F. DARLING.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF PRAIRIE GROVE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION. All Persons knowing themselves interested in the above-named cemetery are requested to meet at the office of Judge C. C. Whitson, on Tuesday, February 7th, 1888, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a full Board of Trustees, and transacting such other business as will properly come before the meeting. J. P. KULL, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION OF THE Time of Holding a Special Election of Township Officers in Cedar Township. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. The State of Kansas, to all whom these presents may come, greeting: Know ye, that E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this proclamation give public notice that on the 7th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1888, there will be held a special election in Cedar township, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit: One Trustee, One Clerk, One Treasurer, Two Justices of the Peace, and Two Co-stables. And votes of electors for said offices will be received at the polls, at the Wausau school house, in said township. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at my office, at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1888. E. A. KINNE, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas. Jan 12-4

T. B. JOHNSTON, Successor to EDWIN PRATT, DRUGS, BOOKS & STATIONARY. Will be found at the OLD STAND. With a FULL STOCK OF PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS & PUTTY, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, BOOKS & STATIONARY, FINE CIGARS, Etc. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. nov24-11

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money ap20-11

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder. Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Jan28-11

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 6740 JANUARY 18th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on February 18th, 1888, viz: Commuted Homestead, No. 23361, of Mitchell A. Stephenson, Cedar Point, Kansas, for the south 1/2 of the southeast 1/4 of section 24, in township 20 south, of range 5 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence, cultivation, and improvement of said land, viz: P. D. Montgomery, A. M. Lee, W. L. Graham, J. W. Byram, all of Cedar Point, Chase County, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Beautifully Illustrated. 25 cts., \$3 a Year. ITS SCOPE.—THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE gives prominence to national topics and news, and its literature and art are of the highest standard. It is an instructive and interesting magazine with a wide variety of interesting sketches of travel and adventure, serial and short stories, descriptive accounts of our famous countrymen and women, brief essays on the foremost problems of the period, and, in short, this Magazine is Distinctively Representative of American Thought and Progress. It is acknowledged by the press and public to be the most popular and entertaining of the highest class monthlies. IMPORTANT.—A Specimen, with Illustrated Premium List, and Special Inducements in Cash or Valuable Prizes, to Club Members, will be sent on receipt of 15c, if this paper is mentioned. Responsible and energetic persons wanted to solicit subscriptions. Write no case for exclusive territory. THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE CO., 749 Broadway, New York.



The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

\*No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let no chips fall where they may.\*

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad types (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks) and rates for different locations (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.).

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

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time tables (EAST. TEX. EX., CAL. EX., DOD. EX., COL. EX., WEST. TEX. EX., CAL. EX., DOD. EX., COL. EX.) and destinations (Cadair Gr., Elmdale, Strong, Ellboro, Bradford, Buffalo, Elmdale, Strong, Ellboro, Bradford, Buffalo).

C. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for C. & W. R. R. routes (EAST. TEX. EX., CAL. EX., DOD. EX., COL. EX., WEST. TEX. EX., CAL. EX., DOD. EX., COL. EX.) and destinations (Buffalo, Elmdale, Strong, Ellboro, Bradford, Buffalo).

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Candlemas day, to-day.

Pleasant with doors open, this week. There was a very dense fog Tuesday morning.

Work has been resumed on the Carter building.

Mr. John Frisby was out to Peabody, Monday.

A fine line of Gent's Party Ties, at E. F. Holmes.

Mr. Scott E. Winne was down to Emporia, Friday.

Mr. A. R. Palmer was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. Ed. Pratt has gone to California on a prospecting tour.

Mr. John Keenan, of Topeka, was at Strong City, last week.

Mr. David Biggam, of Strong City, is again able to be about.

Don't fail to see the fine line of neckwear, at E. F. Holmes.

The Eureka House now has a new board sidewalk in front of it.

Mr. P. G. Hoeg has been appointed postmaster at Matfield Green.

Mr. J. G. Burton, of Clements, was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. D. K. Cartter returned, Tuesday, from a business trip to Kansas City.

Mr. Chae. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Chicago, last week, on business.

Mr. Win. C. Thomas and family left for California, on Tuesday, last week.

Mr. Jake Moon, of Lyon county, was in attendance at the old settlers' dance.

Mr. J. R. Jeffrey and wife, of Elmdale, were down to Emporia, last week.

Messrs. S. F. Jones and Wit Adare of Strong City, were down to Emporia, Saturday.

Born, on Friday, January 27, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wheeler, of this city, a son.

The 16-year-old daughter of Mr. W. J. Wilson, of Toledo township, died, last Friday.

Mr. Jos. Wotring, of Strong City, is recovering from a long and serious spell of sickness.

On Wednesday last week, Mr. J. H. Scribner filed the plat of his addition to Strong City.

Mr. John G. Smith, of Homestead, has been granted a pension for service in the Mexican war.

Capt. M. Brown and Mr. C. C. Watson returned, Saturday, from a business trip to Wichita.

Several wells, some twenty-five feet deep, in these parts, froze over during the late cold weather.

Dr. Davenport, Dentist, will be at Cottonwood Falls, Thursday and Friday, February 9 and 10.

This is ground hog day. If he sees his shadow, there will be six weeks more of cold weather.

Mr. E. W. Brace has put up 300 tons of ice with which to supply our citizens, during the summer.

Born, on Tuesday, January 24, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walsh, of Strong City, a son; weight 15 pounds.

Mr. D. A. Loose, of Baxter Springs, head man of the firm of D. A. Loose & Co., of this city, arrived here, Friday.

J. S. Shipman has rented his mill, at Elmdale, to John Cooper, who will do custom work of all kinds, on short notice.

The ladies of the Eastern Star contemplate giving a masquerade ball on the evening of the 22d instant, in Music Hall.

Died, on Monday, January 23, 1888, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gary, of Strong City, aged eleven months.

Messrs. B. Lantry, Henry Lantry and C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, arrived home, at noon, yesterday, from the west.

The mist, Saturday night, partly obscured the total eclipse of the moon, which began at 4:30 and ended at 7:09 o'clock, p. m.

A telegram was received, on Tuesday last week, announcing the death in California, of Dr. N. A. McCallum, formerly of Strong City.

Capt. Milton Brown has sold his interest in the livery stable to his partner, Mr. S. J. Evans, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Mr. Leroy Martin has our thanks for the initial number of the Rialto Orange-Grower, published in San Bernardino county, California.

Mr. J. Grote, of Strong City, who was sent to the Sisters' Hospital, at Emporia, some time ago, is in a fair way to recover permanently.

Mr. Edwin Pratt having resigned his position as Treasurer of this school district, Mr. W. H. Holsinger has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Miss Mary Creigan, of Indianapolis, Ind., who used to live at Hon. N. J. Swayze's, in this city, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to friends.

The wages of the men in the material yards, at Strong City, will, from February 1st, instant, be \$1.30 per day, instead of \$1.40, as heretofore.

Township Trustee R. E. Maloney finished repairing the culvert near Cartter's ford, Saturday, and we are told, has made an excellent job of it.

Wasps were flying around, Monday, January 30, instant, in this city, and the mercury was below zero week before last. How is that for weather.

A charter was filed, Saturday, for the Kansas, Texas & Mexico railroad, which will run from Kansas City to Albuquerque, passing through this county.

In our clipping from the Emerald, last week, we omitted the name of Mr. Jas. D. Gaynor, V.-P. of the Strong City Division A. O. H., for which we beg his pardon.

County Treasurer W. P. Martin took \$10,500 of State and school funds to Topeka, last Friday, to turn over to the State Treasurer, about \$6,000 of which were State funds.

We understand that several head of cattle have died on Prairie Hill, from the effects of the late cold spell, and that twenty head have died on the Hardesty ranch, on Diamond creek.

Mrs. A. M. Taylor and daughter, Miss Alice, and Mrs. Taylor's son-in-law, Mr. James Clark, and wife have returned from an extended visit with relatives and friends in Kentucky and Ohio.

Drs. Stone and Zane, having just received a supply of fresh vaccine virus, are now prepared to do vaccination, and parties desiring to be vaccinated would do well to call at their office, at Central Drug Store.

Mr. B. F. Timmons, of Peabody, was visiting his old army comrades, Messrs. J. T. Foreaker and F. D. Weller, at Strong City, last week, and the Chase County Republican says he "was one of the best soldiers in the regiment."

Mr. W. S. Allen, formerly managing editor of the Abilene Gazette, but now solicitor for the job printing, blank book and book-binding establishment of Mr. C. B. Kirkland, at Salina, Kansas, gave us a pleasant call, Monday.

Died, at noon, Tuesday, January 31, 1888, of pneumonia, Edward Johana Albert, son of Ernest F. and Johana M. Bauerle, of Strong City, aged 15 months and 13 days. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, this afternoon.

Mr. J. B. Brickell, a half brother of Mr. G. W. Brickell, of Toledo township, and Jas. Lee, a cousin of the late E. W. Lee, both of whom are from Maryville, Tenn., are visiting their relatives in this county, and they may locate here.

Mr. Frank Oberst celebrated the 47th anniversary of his birth, Saturday, at which a most enjoyable time was had by those present, among whom was "ye local" and the foreman of the Chicago Bakery of Mr. John Haases, at Florence.

The Rev. Father Jos. Perrier, the newly elected Vicar-General of the Concordia diocese, spent Tuesday of last week in Strong City, and Wednesday in Emporia, the guest of the Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., in the latter place.

The February term of the District Court will begin next Monday, and the grand jury is called for Tuesday, and, as two weeks have been set apart for the hearing of the railroad bill for injunction suit, the petit jury will not report until the 20th instant.

There will be a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee, at the Court-house, February 4, inst., for the purpose of organizing a County Republican Club; and the Republicans of the county will meet at the Court-house, on the 11th instant, to organize for the coming Presidential campaign.

Died, on Saturday morning, January 28, 1888, at her home on Bloody creek, in this county, of paralysis, Mrs. Emeline Eikenberry, consort of Mr. Wm. Eikenberry, aged 54 years. Besides her husband, she leaves a daughter to mourn her death, both of whom have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

N. A. Rice, the photographer, has just moved from Strong City to Cottonwood Falls, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business. Cabinet and card photos at bottom prices. Old pictures copied, and enlarged to any size, and finished in ink, water colors or crayon. Gallery west side of the Court-house.

According to announcement, the old settlers' dance took place in Music Hall, last Friday night, and, as was predicted, it was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind that had ever taken place in Chase County.

The old and the young mingling together in the giddy mazes of the dance. The supper at Central Hotel was just superb.

Mr. J. S. Shipman, of Elmdale, returned last week, from New Mexico and Arizona, where he spayed 2,000 cows with a loss of less than 1 per cent., which is an excellent guarantee that he is proficient in his profession. He says the territories named have a mild climate, and are excellent for stock raising, as cattle thrive on the range the year round.

Two of the prominent and popular young people of Coronado, Miss Gertrude E. Davis and Mr. Wm. H. Vetter, are to be married, to-night, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Halcyon. They have a host of friends in Coronado, who wish them no end of blessing in their wedded life. Several Coronado society people expect to attend the wedding.—Coronado Chronicle, Jan. 12.

Died, in this city, on Friday, January 27, 1888, of consumption, John Gibbs, aged 37 years, who was a highly respected citizen. He leaves three children to mourn his death, and who have been provided for as follows: The older boy will live at Mr. Andrew Drummond's, on Diamond creek; the younger boy, at Mr. Ed. McAlpine's, in Strong City, and the girl, at her aunt's, in Newton.

We have it from a reliable source that the material yards will not be closed this winter, as has been reported several times this season. There are quite a number of men working in the yards, at present, under the directions of the gentlemanly foreman, J. B. Clark, who informs us that all of the material from Emporia, Spivey and Great Bend is being moved to the yards at this place, and that a much larger force of men will, undoubtedly, be put at work in the near future. New material is being shipped here in large quantities.—Strong City Republican.

We see from some of our exchanges that Capt. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, will be a candidate before the Republican convention for Secretary of State. The Captain having filled the offices of Chief Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate for a number of years, is, therefore well qualified for the position to which he aspires, if practical experience in the affairs of State are to be considered in determining the qualifications of a candidate for this office; and if we must have a Republican for our next Secretary of State, we would be pleased for that officer to be Capt. Henry Brandley, of Chase county.

EMMET CLUB. Pursuant to announcement, the Emmet Club met at Mr. Mat. McDonald's residence in Strong City, Sunday night, and transacted the following business, President Matt. McDonald presiding: The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion of John Madden, the old officers, whose names are as follows, were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Matt. McDonald; Vice-President, W. A. Morgan; Treasurer, C. J. Lantry, Secretary, W. E. Timmons.

On motion of W. A. Morgan, the following Committee on Finance and Arrangements was appointed: Matt. McDonald, John Boylan, Jas. D. Gaynor, John A. Murphy, R. E. Maloney, W. E. Timmons and Dennis Madden.

On motion of Dennis Madden, the following Committee on Program was appointed: John Madden, E. P. Cochran, W. A. Morgan, Geo. McDonaid, M. R. Dinan, Alex. McKenzie and Jas. O'Byrne.

On motion of Dennis Madden, the Committee on Invitations was dispensed with, and the invitations to attend the annual celebration of the birth of Robert Emmet are to be made general through the three county newspapers.

On motion of John Madden, the following Committee on Decorations was appointed, with power to appoint a sub-committee: Matt. McDonald, John Rogers, John Danielson, John Quinn, R. E. Maloney, Jas. D. Gaynor, Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Mrs. W. A. Morgan and Mrs. Jas. O'Byrne.

On motion of John Madden, the following Reception Committee was appointed: M. R. Dinan, Jas. O'Reilly, Wm. Martin, W. E. Timmons, Frank D. Weller, P. J. Norton, Mrs. John Boylan, and all other members of the Club, and wives of members of Club.

On motion of R. E. Maloney, it was decided to celebrate the 108th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, in Strong City, on Monday night, March 5, 1888, Emmet's birth-day falling on Sunday, this year.

On motion of Alex. McKenzie, it was decided that F. P. Cochran read "Emmet's Reply," at the celebration. Adjourned.

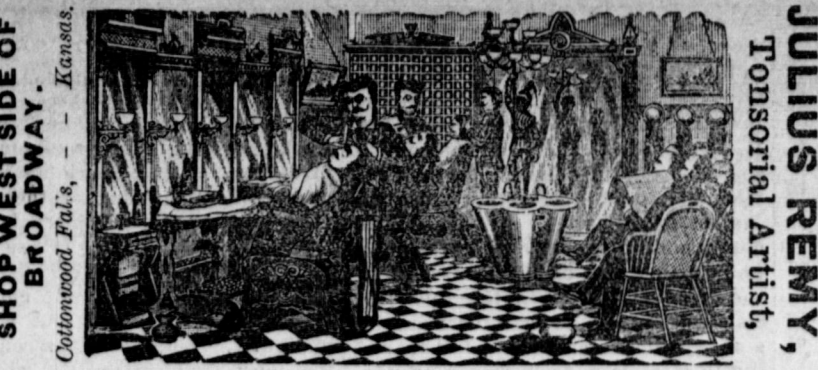
CLEMENTS ITEMS. A young man, named Louther Peterson, formerly of Clements, working in the "yards" in Topeka, was taken suddenly ill with hemorrhage of the lungs, and died, after an illness of six days. We understand he made his will a short time before his death, bequeathing Mrs. Caffery, who was his constant nurse, a sum of money, her little boy, Nate, a watch and chain, and his property in Burns, Marion county, to the Odd Fellows Lodge in Clements. His only relative being a sister in Michigan, his remains were brought to Clements for burial, by members of the Odd Fellows Lodge, of which he was an honorable member. The funeral services were held in Chadwick's Hall, January 18, by the Rev. Mr. Ward.

The revival is still in progress, and several have united with the Church. There has been a new society formed in Clements, called The Denisonian Club.

The last few days of warm weather has spoiled the sleighing, to the sorrow of the young folks.

Miss Sarah Barrington who was visiting friends in this vicinity, has been called home on account of the serious illness of her mother.

The dancing school, of this week, has been postponed because of the old settlers' dance, at the Falls.



The Sabbath-school has been removed to the school-house.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their regular meeting at the residence of Mrs. Jane Shaft.

KANSAS DAY. Kansas Day was celebrated by the Cottonwood Falls school, Monday afternoon, the 30th ultimo.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE. I. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

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

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

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

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, HARDWARE, STOVES, and TIRWARE.

FARM MACHINERY, and WIND MILLS.

Wood and Iron Pumps, PIPE, RUBBERHOSE and FITTINGS.

W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

NEW DRUGS, DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS.

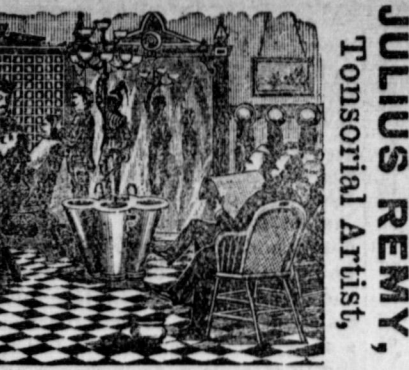
HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY NEW and Complete Stock OF DRUGS and MEDICINES.

HIS OLD STAND, WE'RE BE 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.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Chase County Land Agency.



BEATING ALL TIME. ELGIN, WALTHAM, STURTEWANT and HANSEN WATCHES and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

John Frew, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

BE SAFE AND CHEER UP. CLIMAX TOBACCO.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by J. C. Farrington and 31 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners 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-six (26), 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. Waldley and Howard Grime, 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. MASSEY, County Clerk.

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

Notice is hereby 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 aforesaid, 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 Cedar creek road at, or near, the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4), 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. Blackburn, Thomas Ayres and D. Stubble, as viewers, with instructions to meet, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Tuesday, the 28th day of Feb., 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, County Clerk.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16734 December 30th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge 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. 25968, of Henry Howe, Cabolin, Kansas, for the southwest 1/4 of section 24, township 18, of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Delbert, Eldred, William Waltham, Cahola, M. C. Newton, Lawrence Wisconsin, Strong City, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital 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 than anything else in the world. Grand outline free. Address: TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. dec31/87



FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Manchester ship canal has been begun. Two thousand men are at work on it.
A Parisian mechanic has built a locomotive to accomplish a speed of ninety-three miles an hour.
The government of Spain has decided to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.
Most of the London churches have offered up prayer for the recovery of the Crown Prince of Germany.
The carriages and engines of the express trains on several of the Russian trunk lines are now lighted by electricity.
The English Government is about to establish electrical communication with her light-ships, especially those in the English Channel.
The British Government is making efforts to cultivate oysters on the shores of Tasmania, and is said to be meeting with good success.
The Prince of Wales has started a subscription for a memorial to the late Colonel Valentine Baker. It is said that the Queen had intended shortly to restore Baker to his rank in the army.
The Berlin beer drinkers are the fastest in Europe. In a certain saloon there a mechanical lion roars when a new cask is tapped, and that incites every one to finish his glass and order a new one.
Queen Christine, of Spain, is said to have a voice which would have earned her fame as a prima donna. She is assiduously cultivating her gift under masters, and intends to sing at an early date to a select assemblage of her court.

It is believed that the Mexican Government will place a heavy export tax on ores. Owing to the failure of the United States to establish reciprocal trade with Mexico, the English are said to be gaining a strong foothold there.

A Belgian recently made a bet with some of his fellow countrymen that he could swallow as many pancakes as they would pay for, and the bet being accepted, the party went to an establishment noted for its pancakes. He swallowed cakes until he was carried out a corpse, having choked himself.

In Paris there are numerous little trunk shops to which you go to hire a trunk packer at two francs, or forty cents, an hour to pack your trunks scientifically. These packers are artists. They fold up expensive dresses neatly in tissue paper, and pack away the most delicate brae-brac with the utmost care.

A correspondent writing from Russia says that in the dining-room of one of the large cafes of Moscow there is a pool of fresh water in which fish of various kinds and sizes swim about. Any patron of the restaurant who may wish a course of fish for his dinner goes to the pool, picks out the particular fish which strikes his fancy, and in a jiffy the waiter has captured it with a dip net and sent it out to the chief.

MARRIAGES IN ITALY.

A Country Where It Takes Months to Have the Nuptial Knot Tied.
'Marriages in Italy,' said a traveler who had just returned from a tour up the Mediterranean, 'are unlike ours in every particular. The ceremony there is performed only in the church. After two lovers have become engaged, the parents of the bride repair to the dignitary who corresponds to the mayor in this country. The bride and bridegroom here, in writing and in the presence of at least half a dozen witnesses, signify their intention of marrying. The date of the wedding is then designated, but the event is not allowed to take place within three months. Immediately after departing from the mayor's office, the friends of the contracting parties are notified in person of the proposed nuptials, and in some instances not only as it is advertised in the newspapers, but written notices are posted on every second post of the town.

The mayor, on the other hand, directs his clerks to send a notification of the intention to all the churches in the city and vicinity. This done the names and ages of the couple are entered in a big book which the priest keeps for that purpose. No one is married by the clergyman who has not signified his or her intention three months before. As soon as a couple enters the church the reverend gentleman in charge examines the register of the intention he refuses to join in the anxious pair. Every woman who marries is entitled to a dowry. Her parents must confer this upon her. For the most part the bridegrooms expect this dowry, and my attention was called to several who had refused to take the bride without it. The value of the dowry depends entirely upon the financial standing of the girl's parents. The poorer ones generally furnish it in a complete manner the

dwelling in which the couple intends to live. The father of the girl some few weeks prior to the wedding prepares in writing the dowry list. It is a most ludicrous document sometimes, but more particularly when it minutely describes the number of forks, knives, spoons, dishes, chairs and other household paraphernalia which the bridegroom's father-in-law is willing to bestow upon the smitten pair. Of course there are instances where the bride's father, owing to extreme poverty, has been unable to give a dowry, but these are real love affairs.

'Can not the bridegroom present the trousseau?'
'Yes, he can; but as far as I could ascertain there were certain restrictions. The newly-married couple never go on a honeymoon, the universal custom being to allow them to remain at home for eight days. At the expiration of that time the cards are sent out. Then there is merry-making. There are few cases of elopement.'

'Does not this compulsory dowry prevent many marriages?'
'Yes, it does. Still there are pure love affairs even in Italy, and a man doesn't expect a dowry from the relatives of a poor orphan whom he loves. In this country but few Italians regard their country's custom. Some believe in the wisdom of receiving the mayor's and church's approbation, but as a general rule the dowry and festivities are entirely disregarded.'

WHAT CAN HE DO?

The Great Question Which is Asked of the Graduate at the Present Day.

The great test in life, says General J. Morgan, in a paper on "Training as an Element of Education," is rather what a man can do than what he knows. Can he use his eyes? Has he good judgment? Is he a man or common sense? Can he think? Does he reason correctly? Has he power of adaptation? Can he organize? Has he executive force? Is he practical? These are the kind of test questions that are put to the graduates of our schools. Can the "sweet girl graduate" cook a dinner, sweep a room or superintend a house? Does she have an intelligent interest in passing events? Has she robust health, good habits, self-reliance, energy and power of endurance? Can the young man lay aside his diploma and keep his father's accounts, write an article for the newspaper, make a business trip to Chicago, give an intelligent account of the morning's news? Can he lend a hand at home, and turn to some good account in the daily duties of life some of the accumulated stores of knowledge amassed in years of study? Does his education render him more industrious, more skillful and efficient, more ingenious, more persistent, more practically masterful in whatever he undertakes? If he has been trained to use his senses, to acquaint himself with natural phenomena at first hand; if he has been taught to think, to make careful comparison, noting essential differences and significant similarities, making patient inductions and wise generalizations; if he has been led to form fixed habits of thoughtfulness, self-reliance, moral earnestness, inflexibility of purpose, persistent industry, promptness, punctuality, fidelity, unswerving devotion to duty; if, in short, as a result of his school life, his training has produced a well-rounded character, he will be able to meet all the reasonable demands that society can make upon one who lacks experience in actual business. He will readily acquire skill and efficiency in any calling for which his special talents have fitted him. Training gives potency to all the student's possibilities.—Popular Science Monthly.

A POWERFUL BIRD.

Remarkable Strength and Endurance of the Condor of the Andes.

Darwin, while watching the long and lofty flight of the Lammergeier's American cousin, the condor, in its great circling sweep at enormous altitudes above the Chilean plains, wondered at the bird's power of thus sailing, hour after hour, in those great sweeping circles without any apparent motion of the outspread wings. He arrived at the probable correct solution of the puzzle which has bothered a good many other observers in watching the spiral flight of the eagle and the red-tailed hawk. The extended wings gave not a single flap, but seemed to form the fulcrum on which the movements of the rest of the great bird—his neck, body and tail—acted. "If the bird wished to descend the wings were for a moment collapsed, and when again expanded, with an altered inclination, the momentum gained by the rapid descent seemed to urge the bird upward with the even and steady movement of a paper kite."

There is something attractive in such a spectacle. The condor is known to soar far above the loftiest peaks of the Andes, which lift their snowy tops to elevations four miles above the sea. Indeed, it is known to rise six miles in vertical height—far above all ordinary clouds—and there, in that rarified region, in which human life could not exist, his eagle eye surveys the world below in search of prey, and finds in those spaces of the sky his native air. That a company of three or four condors can, and actually have more than once run down and killed one of the wild cattle of the pampas, first blinding the animal by destroying its sight before killing him and dining off his carcass, is a fact which is said to have been witnessed by those who have related the story.—Bartford Times.

THE COLORED VOTE.

A Cutting Rebuke of Malignant Partisans and Office-seekers.
It seems strange to find the New York Times taking a prominent stand in defense of the South against the charge of suppression of the colored vote, and yet this able journal, at one time foremost among those whose abuse and denunciation of the election methods of the South was characterized by partisan hatred and sectional malignity, contains in a recent issue the most striking protest which has yet appeared in any Northern paper against the bloody shirt policy of the Republicans for 1888.

The Times is a Republican paper, but is generally a very fair one. Its criticisms are open and frank, and its course is not controlled by the lash of its party. It believed Mr. Blaine to be a corrupt man and Mr. Cleveland an honest one, and it supported the latter for the Presidency. It did not sever its party alliance, but has since stood with the organization of which it was for many years the chief organ.

In outlining its policy for the next campaign, the Republican party has clearly determined to make the alleged suppression of the colored vote in the South one of its leading issues. On this the Times has a column editorial, which is an admirable production, and should commend itself to the fair-minded voters of all parties. It says:

Those Republican politicians who still think there is capital for the party in keeping up sectional agitation and firing the Northern heart with Southern outrages are trying desperately to make an issue of the alleged suppression of the Republican vote in Southern States. The difficulty which confronts them lies in the fact that the Northern people want no more sectional agitation, and are entirely willing to leave the elections in Southern States to the control of the people of those States.

Speaking of the outrages of the Republican carpet-baggers who overran the South after the war, and of the causes which prompted the necessity of counteracting the evils of their dastardly regime, in which they ran rough shod over the people by their control over the negro vote, the Times says:

Unprepared to exercise intelligently or conscientiously their newly acquired rights, the negroes fell under the leadership of unscrupulous men and were arrayed against the people who had the largest interest in the good order and good government of the reconstructed States. The result was incapacity, extravagance and fraud in public affairs, and a burlesque on popular government. The native Southern people, who felt that they had the right to control affairs in their own States, saw no salvation for their public or private interests except in overcoming the power which was thrust upon them.

The North soon admitted that Federal interference to sustain State Governments, which rested on the ignorant negro vote and were managed mainly by greedy and unscrupulous adventurers, could not be maintained. Public opinion withdrew all support, and nearly a dozen years ago the whole fabric went to pieces.

As to the so-called suppression of the colored vote in the South at this time, the Times dismisses the question, as being an appeal to sectional passion, which can not deceive the intelligent people of the North, saying:

Outrage, violence and election frauds diminish in proportion as the necessity for them ceases. For the last two years little has been heard of them, but election returns show that many votes are withheld from the ballot box for one reason or another. Colored voters may have become indifferent, after finding that the files which they were taught to expect from Democratic ascendancy did not benefit them, and easily induced not to vote. More or less, also, they have begun to divide their votes between the parties. In not voting or in voting for Democratic candidates, they are probably influenced by no worse inducements than are in Northern States to the action of voters whose intelligence and honesty are not sufficient to guide their political action.

Such words, from such a source, can not fail to have effect with the people of the North, who have already rebuked the sectional animosity which a few party bosses have sought to attribute to the Republican party as a whole. Mr. Blaine went to pieces on this rock, and if its present policy is pursued, the Republican party will receive its ultimate defeat in clinging to it.—Atlanta Constitution.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The man who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter was killed the other day at Charleston in a row. Is it not now safe to regard the war as over?—Chicago Herald.

The idea that the war tariff is to be left at high-water mark forever because any reduction will be an "approach to free trade" is too silly for the wear and tear of a ten-months' campaign.—N. Y. World.

An enthusiastic partisan wants the Republicans to nominate for President the man who once led them to "glorious defeat." Well, there's Fremont and Blaine. Both did it, and either of them can do it again—easily.—Detroit Free Press.

It appears that the Philadelphia Press is paid \$20,000 for trying to prove that the war tariff increases the wages of working-men. The fund is doubtless raised by the Pennsylvania millionaires who have been imperting Hungarian laborers into this country.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

Our Republican friends are quite annoyed with James Russell Lowell for thinking Grover Cleveland is the best President we have had since Abraham Lincoln. They would feel less annoyed with him were it not for the fact that so many thousands of Mr. Lowell's fellow-citizens heartily agree with him.—Boston Globe.

Some hopeful Republican has evolved a theory that his ticket will be elected this year because "the year with three eights in it is lucky to the Republicans." In view of the failure of the political records to show a Republican victory in A. D. 888, or 888, 1888 or 2888 B. C., this view is evidently founded on the conviction that the year with three eights in it must be luckier than the year with three 8's in it.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

PREPARE FOR WORK.

Urgent Need of Democratic Effort in the Presidential Campaign.
The results of the Presidential campaign which has already opened will make American history for at least a quarter of a century to come. While there is every prospect of Democratic success, there is urgent need of Democratic work. It should begin at once. In Democratic States, Republican States and doubtful States the party should be more thoroughly organized than it has ever been before.

Recognizing 1888 as a decisive year for it, the Republican party has already begun the work of organization, and it will do every thing possible to deliver its full vote.

The Democratic party does not need a vast political machine such as the Republicans seek to put in operation, but it does need association among Democrats for educational work. There ought to be a Democratic association in every city precinct and every county district. The influence of such associations, formed now and maintained for better education in the fundamental principles of Democracy, would be more powerful for good than any work possible after the nomination have been made. It is a generation since the Republican party came into existence, and in the nature of things it ought to pass out of existence with its generation. It can not maintain its present organization on the old issues, and new issues threaten it with disruption. The influence of the new generation will decide the Presidential election this year, and in so doing decide whether the new generation is to be hampered in the work it has to do by the dead issues of the dead past. The men who are doing the hardest work of the country to-day in all lines of business are men of the new generation, and the success of the Democratic party will be their success. If they associate themselves together in their several localities they will exert a moral force that will count for more than their votes. There is actual work to do besides. A district association which did nothing else than take care that the President's message should find its way to every voter in its district would do more for the cause of good government than will be done by all the eloquent speeches of the campaign.

It is a campaign that will be decisive, and every Democrat should meet his responsibility and do his share in making it decisive for the right.—St. Louis Republican.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

Why the Spirit of Democracy is Opposed to Unjust Taxation.

The Democratic party, through its traditions, its platforms and its President, is committed to these principles: (1) The Government has no constitutional or moral right to collect a revenue in excess of the needs of its economical administration. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. Unjust taxation is tyranny, whether imposed in a monarchy or a republic.

(2) A surplus in the Treasury is a National evil, and may become a National peril. It is a standing temptation to extravagance. It may perpetuate high taxes for a long period by leading to the inauguration of expenditures that will be continuous. The way to deal with a surplus is to stop its collection.

(3) The taxes to be first abated are those which bear heaviest upon the greatest number of people—namely, taxes upon universal necessities and the essentials of manufactures. Hence, the food, the fuel, the shelter and the clothing of the people and the raw materials of the manufactures should be first relieved in any reduction of taxation.

These are Democratic principles. They should constitute the Democratic policy. Whatever compromise may be required to secure the best attainable result it is the business of statesmanship to make. Statesmanship has been defined to be "the science of the practical," and the practical duty before Congress is the prevention of the surplus.

But the President is entitled to the thanks of the country and to the united support of his party in his courageous stand for sound principles.—N. Y. World.

Sherman a Weathercock.

In his recent tariff speech Senator Sherman said that the 8-cent revenue tax on tobacco "was a burden to the farmer and to the consumer." On February 10, 1888, pending the consideration of the clause relating to internal taxes on snuff and manufactured tobacco, which the bill, as reported, placed at 12 cents per pound after July 1, 1888, Senator Beck moved to make the rate 8 cents, which was agreed to despite the fact that Senator Sherman voted "No." If the 12-cent rate was not a burden to the farmer and to the consumer in 1883, what makes the 8-cent rate so now? John Sherman is a fraud and a weathercock. On February 16, 1883, Senator Gorman moved for the repeal of the internal-revenue tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars. His motion was rejected by a vote of 7 yeas to 47 nays. Senator Sherman voting "No," as he did upon every proposition to reduce the internal-revenue taxes on tobacco and liquors. Senator Sherman is a fraud and a political weathercock.—Chicago News.

"I am out of the fight," says Sherman, in jest. "I am but an on-looker in Venice." Ah, Senator, candor in all things is best. The fight's out of you. Let the truth be confessed. The chunk you've bit off with such spirit and zeal is too large to chew and too tough to digest. Your role is not Barba, but Dennis. —Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

MAKING GOOD COFFEE.

How to Produce a Fragrant Beverage Fit for the Gods.

There is nothing more delicious than a good cup of coffee; yet how few householders can make this beverage in the best way. There is no excuse, of course, for this failure but that of ignorance, which is but a poor plea, considering that it can always be mended. Every housekeeper should acquaint herself with the special qualities of the different kinds of coffee, and the process by which good coffee can be made from each.

Miss Parloa, an authority on coffee-making, gives the following classifications of the qualities of coffees: "There are two kinds of coffee—the strong and the mild. To the first belong the Rio and the Santos; and to the second, the Java, Mocha, Maracaibo, and, indeed, almost all the other kinds. When a rich, smooth beverage is desired, a combination of Mocha and Java—or some coffee that has the qualities of Java—should be used; but when a strong flavor is liked, Rio or Santos should be taken. The supply of Java meets only about one-fifth of the demand. For this reason many other mild coffees are sold under the name of 'Java.' Good Maracaibo is equal to Java, and is constantly sold under that name. A combination of one pound Mocha, one pound Rio, and two pounds Java or Maracaibo will give a rich, strong-flavored drink, but not so smooth as if the Rio were omitted. When buying the berry, pause for a moment to think how you like your beverage. Do you want it smooth and full of delicate flavor? Take one-third Mocha and the rest Java or Maracaibo. Do you want it strong? Use all Rio, or temper that brand by combining it with some one of the mild kinds.

To make good coffee, not only should the ground coffee be measured carefully, but the water should be measured also. It is not enough to put one cupful only, or six tablespoonfuls of coffee in your coffee-pot, and then to pour in water ad libitum. The water should be measured also, a quart of water to a cupful, for boiling, and a gill of cold water added later to make it all smooth and well settled. Thus the good housekeeper can always, by observing these rules, have coffee of uniform strength and richness. There are many ways of making good coffee. It can be filtered with cold water or not, or it can be boiled by being steeped first in cold water, or having the boiling water poured on it. This last named is the plan most commonly used, producing a drink less smooth than the filtered coffee, but with more distinctive coffee flavor. Coffee, therefore, carefully made by the following rule will always be good, if a good berry has been produced: Heat one cupful of coffee, ground rather coarse. Put it into a coffee pot and add an egg. Stir well and add a quart of boiling water. Place over the fire, and stir until the coffee boils up. Now stir the coffee and egg down, and then shut down the cover and set the pot where its contents will only simmer during the next five minutes. At the end of that time add a gill of cold water. Let the coffee stand at the side of the stove for three or four minutes; then strain into a hot pot and serve at once.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

FUR FASHION NOTES.

Stylish Muffs, Boas, Hoods, Palatos, New Markets and Robes.

Caracal is an Asiatic lynx fur. The dark furs are in favor for small children. Ermine and sable are old and long-known furs. Badger is a fine and deservedly popular trimming fur. Stoles and capes of fur are almost as fashionable as boas. Astrakhan and Persian lamb are coming in favor again. Beaver is the favorite fur for young ladies' shoulder capes. The most fashionable boas reach nearly to the hem of the dress. The finest sealskin sleighing hood that is produced costs only from \$15 to \$25. The finest kind of a XXX sealskin palatoc or Newmarket should not cost more than \$400. Miniver, or gray squirrel, is a very old fur, and was at one time the special favorite of royalty.

Badger, lynx, fox, bear, Alaska sable, hare, chinchilla and nutria are the favorite furs for boas.

Wolverine robes are not little wolf skins, but the pelt of an animal of the stoat and weasel families.

Sea otter has only been known to Europeans as a fur for about 150 years. It is the rival of seal in fashionable favor.

The newest sealskin sleighing hoods are shaped similar to the plush caps of little girls. The crown is high, the brim close and turned back.

Sets of fur consisting of a boa and muff or a shoulder cape or stole and muff are found in every pelt known to the furrier, and may be fashionably worn.

It is said by those who ought to know that the production and sale of seal plushes this winter doubles that of last, while real seal is more in demand than ever.

White China lamb and goat skins are used to line the handsomest evening wraps of white or tinted lampas, broche or cisele plush and velvet or wool cloaking stuffs, broche with gold and silver.

—N. Y. Sun.

"Poor white (taking a fistful of change from contribution box). 'Thankee, deacon. F'd I knowa yer paid folks for comin' I'd been here afore.'" —Tid-Bits.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

How They May Be Kept so That Their Wool Will Be a Clear Gain.

In many parts of the country a flock of sheep can be so managed that the fleece will be a clear gain, as the early lambs and matured fat wethers will sell for enough to pay for the feed the flock will consume and the time required to take care of it. This has repeatedly been demonstrated in Pennsylvania, where sheep have been kept on high-priced land. The owners of flocks aim to have many of their ewes drop lambs early in the spring, so that they will be ready to sell before the 4th of July, as up to that time they are certain to bring a high price. These lambs sell for more than enough to pay for keeping their dams during the entire year. Not unfrequently a fine lamb brings enough to pay the cost of keeping several sheep through the season. Spring lamb rank among the luxuries of the table, and luxuries command high prices even when what are called the necessities of life are very low. The earlier lambs are ready for the market the higher is the price that can be realized for them, though lambs can ordinarily be sold at good prices till quite late in the season.

If a lamb is not sold it will be worth to the owner of the flock a sum equal to the cost of keeping its mother. A ewe that raises a lamb every year will pay for her keeping as long as she continues to breed. If fattened and killed before she begins to exhibit marks of age her carcass and pelt will sell for enough to pay the cost of her support during the last year of her life. If town butchers do not want the flesh to dispose of to customers it can be sold to neighbors at a fair price, or be consumed at home. Apparently few people in this country know that corned mutton is in all respects the equal of corned beef, and that for some purposes superior to it. For boiling with garden vegetables it is better than corned beef, and it has a superior flavor. A sheep's ham, properly cured and boiled, furnishes as fine food as a boiled hog's ham, while it looks quite as well on the table. Corned mutton is not an article of commerce in this country, but it deserves to become one. Put up in half-barrels, it would command good prices as soon as consumers were made aware of its value.

To derive the most profit from wethers they should not be kept much beyond the period when they attain their full size. They should be constantly kept in good growing condition. The testimony of English raisers of the large breeds of sheep is that mutton is more chiefly produced than either beef or pork. If killed when three years old their flesh has cost the producer no more per pound than beef or pork, and he has had two shearings of wool to dispose of. He does not have to wait, as in the case of a steer or hog, till the animal is slaughtered before he derives any benefit from it. He can have several fleeces in advance of the money he receives for the flesh of the animal. With the right breed of sheep and proper feeding the wool will be a clear gain, as the mutton will pay the cost of raising the animal. For selling to farm neighbors, or to people in small villages that do not support butcher-shops, mutton is better than beef or pork. Mutton will keep longer than beef, and as nearly all persons in the country keep pigs there is little sale for either fresh or salt pork.

As respects feed, sheep are kept at less expense than any farm animals. They can be turned out to pasture earlier in the spring and kept there later in the fall than can cattle and breeding horses. Sheep will eat a greater variety of food than any farm animals except pigs. In the pasture they will eat grasses that cattle and horses will reject, and will also devour many kinds of weeds and the leaves and small branches of bushes. They will pick every thing from a cornstalk that has any value as food. With a little preliminary training they will eat all kinds of roots without putting the farmer to the trouble of cutting them or reducing them to a mass of pulp. As consumers of the straw of small grains they have no equals. In England and France, as well as in some parts of this country, sheep eat hardly any hay. They are kept through the winter chiefly on straw and roots, to which are added some oil-cake, cotton-seed meal and grain. In preparing them for market, grass and turnips, instead of more expensive kinds of food, are relied on for laying on flesh and fat.

In respect to shelter, sheep are more cheaply provided for than cattle or hogs. Buildings for protecting them need not be high. In Scotland, where the economy of sheep husbandry has been most carefully studied, buildings for protecting sheep are low so as to insure greater warmth. Sheep, being well protected by their natural covering, will stand a very low degree of temperature. If a building for protecting sheep during the winter be built on dry and tolerably high ground it will need no floor. It will require a tight roof and walls through which the snow and rain can not flow. Such walls can be constructed of stone, logs, or common boards. For keeping up the fertility of a farm sheep are more valuable than any animals ordinarily kept on it. A sheep pasture ordinarily improves in productiveness and the quality of plants it produces, even though no fertilizers be applied to it.—Chicago Times.

—It is estimated that over eight thousand head of cattle have been slaughtered in Chicago in the efforts of the Illinois Live Stock Commissioners to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in the State.







CABLE LINE DISASTER.

A Dangerous Curve and Incline on the St. Paul Cable Railway

Causes an Accident, Resulting in the Loss of One Life and Shocking Injuries.

The Company Warned of the Danger—The Line Just Opened—The Grip Fails to Grip.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—For months a topic of vivid local interest has been as to when the St. Anthony Hill line of cable cars would be opened...

At 1:30 yesterday afternoon a grip and passenger car, both heavily loaded with passengers, started down the hill. It was in charge of Conductor North and Gripman Johnson.

The grip failed to grip the cable, and the train started down the curve reaching which it had attained a speed of twenty miles an hour.

The grip did not leave the track, but the passenger coach whipped off, turned over and was dragged some distance.

At Montpelier, Vt., twenty inches of snow have fallen and the wind is blowing a gale.

At Provincetown, Mass., the wind is blowing forty-five miles an hour, with thick snow squalls.

At New York, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The wind, which was blowing forty miles an hour, is abating.

At Altoona, Pa., Jan. 27.—Continued snow storms, high winds and heavy drifts today seriously interfered with railway travel throughout Central Pennsylvania.

At St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—The storm of Wednesday night and Thursday was most severe in the Mohawk valley.

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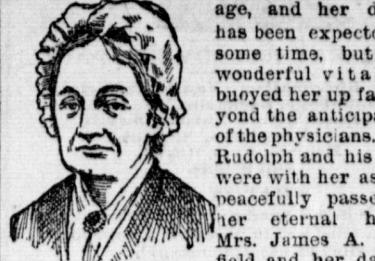
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At New York, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A receiver has been appointed for the Ex-eter Electric Company of New York. Liabilities about \$75,000.

"GRANDMA GARFIELD."

Reminiscences of an Eventful Life Just Closed at Mentor, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—Eliza Ballou Garfield, or, as she was commonly called, "Grandma" Garfield, died at five o'clock Saturday morning, at her daughter-in-law's home at Mentor, O., after a protracted illness.



Grandma Garfield, nee Mollie, was in New York, about to sail for Europe, when she was first taken sick, and would have returned had it not been for her wish that she continue on the journey, as she was in good hands.

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NEW ENGLAND'S TURN.

The New England and Other Northeastern States Experience the Delights of a Blizzard—Snowdrifts That Shame Those of Dakota.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Reports this morning from various points in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, state that the heaviest snowstorm for years prevailed Wednesday night and yesterday.

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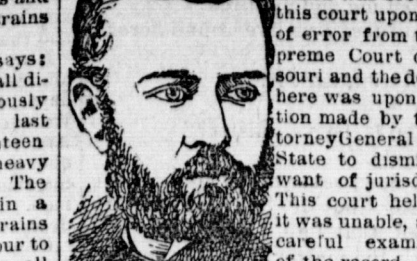
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MAXWELL TO HANG.

The United States Supreme Court Will Not Review His Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday rendered a decision in the famous hotel trunk murder case of Hugh M. Brooks, alias W. H. Maxwell, against the State of Missouri, which was brought to this court upon a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Missouri and the decision here was upon a motion made by the Attorney General of that State to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.



The decision was announced by Chief Justice Waite and its effect is to affirm the sentence of death pronounced by the State court.

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THE MINE ACCIDENT.

Twenty-Five White Men and a Number of Chinese Perish.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 25.—An eye-witness of the terrible explosion which occurred at pit No. 5 of the Wellington collieries yesterday morning, states that he was about 100 yards from the pit when he heard a report like that of a large cannon and there instantly shot far into the air a dense mass of black smoke and dust, which converted the snow-covered ground into an ink deposit.

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STOCK ITEMS.

Hogs require some kind of coarse, bulky food. Too much grain and nothing else is detrimental.

There is said to be a project on foot at Springfield, Ill., looking to the organization of all the live-stock men of the State.

It is a fact that dogs seldom attack sheep kept with cattle, unless in the case of some old dog, and then only when the sheep are found at a considerable distance, for the instinct of the cattle is to attack animals found chasing or worrying other stock near them.

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