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 and Mr. Chandler offered a resource. lution 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 also spoke on his Education bill, and the Senate adjourned.... In the House, after some more parliamentary sparring upon the Thoebe-Carlisle contest, the right of Mr. Carlisle to his seat was confirmed by a vote of 164 to 7. Under the call of States many bills 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 ap-point a special committe of seven on Pacific point a special committee of seven on Pacine railroad matters was adopted. Senator Palmer 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 hour the House considered the resolution concerning 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 conferring civil jurisdiction in the Indian Territory on United States courts having criminal jurisdic

tion 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, after committees reported, 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, their methods of doing business and the effect of such combinations upon the and the effect of such combinations upon the prices of necessaries. A long debate followed and the resolution was amended so as to increase its scope, 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 adonted and the House adjuvened.

was then adopted and the House adjourned.

AFTER the presentation of petitions in 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
\$30 per month for deafness was taken up and passed. The bill granting a pension of \$2,000 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 also passed. Pending consideration of the Educational bill the Senate went into executive session and them adjourned until Monday. 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, o 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, with Senate amend ments, was favorably reported and passed. Adjourned until Monday

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Postmaster-General has signed 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 NOGUIERAS, Minister from

Portugal, died at Washington on the 24th He had been Minister to this country for the past ten years. A RECEPTION was given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland at the executive man-

sion on the 26th to members of Congress and the Justices of the District and United Courts. Mrs. Cleveland was assisted by Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson. THE total value of the imports of mer-

chandise for the twelve months ended De-cember 3!, 1887, were \$708 807,311, against \$663 429.189 for the same time in 1886. values of exports for the same period were \$715,320,953 and \$713,404,021 respectively.

DURING December past 22,321 immigrants arrived in this country, against 21,178 in 1886. During the year 1887 immigration to this country amounted to 509,781, against 386,381 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 Pennsylvania coke operators have decided to reduce their output oue-third, because of the decreasing demand for

COLONEL CHARLES WILLIAM MOULTON, brother-in-law of General and Senator Sherman, died in New York City recently, aged fifty-seven.

A MAIL train dashed into a number of men clearing the track of snow near Holyoke, Mass., on the 27th, killing three and fatally wounding another.

Two persons died in Bellevue Hospital,

Two persons died in Believue 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 160 to 70. THE newly built flax mills of Barbour &

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 abandoned. The farmers were turning out in bands of from fifty to one hundred to open the roads.

ONE man was killed and four badly injured by an explosion of gas in a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 27th.

THE WEST.

REV. ABIEL LEONARD, P. E. Missionary Bishop of Nevada and Utah, was consecrated at Christ Church, St. Louis, on the 25th, Bishop Vail, of Kansas, officiating as

THE recent cold weather worked great destruction to live stock in Hancock County, Ill. Nearly one entire herd was found 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 affida-vit affirming the truth of Joseph Smith's story. He was born in Pennsylvania January 5, 1805.

A BROKEN rail on the Smith & Farrier lumber railroad caused a train to jump the track near Otsego Lake, Mich., recently, and John Reardon and James Morrisey 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

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 settle-

THE National Horticultural Society met in annual session in San Jose, Cal., on the

Cincinnati, O., has filed mortgages \$113 000 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 Merville L. Saumers, assistant treasurer of the Northwestern 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.

THE SOUTH.

It is estimated that 20,000 sheep perished in Texas during the recent cold spell. Colonel Charles Covington, in Coryell County, lost 800 head in one flock which had ome 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 temper-

THE Chamber of Commerce of Birmingam, 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 ANTREY was shot and nstantly killed at Hall's Station, near Tuscaloosa, Ala., recently by James Semmes, a negro whom he was endeavoring to ar-

JOHN T. ALLEN, Secretary of State of Texas under Governor Hamilton, died recently, leaving his estate worth \$150,000 to the city of Galveston to found an indus-

THE Republican convention at New Oreans nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, H. C. Warmouth, Plaque mine; Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Minor, of Terre Bonne; Secretary of State, J. S. Patty, of St. Mary; State Treasurer, Andrew Nero, of Orleans; State Auditor, James Forsythe, of Catahouta; Attorney General, General W. G. Wylie, of East Carroll; Superintendent of Education, B.

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 26th, of pneumonia. Senator Seat and several other members of the Legislature were also lying ill with

THE lives of two hundred men were placed in jeopardy by an explosion is 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 Comsul has demanded the dismissal of the Governor of the island and the payment of an indemnity of £20,000 on account of the tempted to cross the track in front of the illegal liberation by the Governor of the engine and was struck by the pilot, knocked illegal liberation by the Governor of the murderer of a British seaman.

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

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

THE Marine Board of Sunderland, Eng., has suspended for six months the certifi-cate of Captain Paynter, of the British bark Embleton, for cruelty to seamen on a re-cent voyage from San Francisco to Sunder-

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 Norquay Government, of Manitoba, is likely to prove much beyond what was at first even hinted at, as already Premier Greenway has disovered a deficit of over \$500,000.

KENNEDY and Fitzgibbons, of Tarbert, County Kerry, Ireland, have been sen-tenced to six weeks each at hard labor for acting as president and secretary respectof a proclaimed National League meeting at Tarbert in November.

LATER 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 Or-

leans Princes to join the Russian Imperial guard. The negotiations for a treaty of com-merce 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 Chinamen THE French steamer Suez 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, render 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 seven days ended January 26 numbered for the United States, 268; Canada, 49; total, 317, compared with 314 the previous week

and 271 for the corresponding week of la

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The storm of Wednesday night and Thursday was most severe in the Mohawk valley. The New York Central abandoned all trains on the Hudson river division on account of the snow blockade, the wind, which blew at sixty miles an hour, sweeping the light snow across the tracks in such quantities that resistance to it was useless. The snow was no sooner cleared away by gangs of laborers than it covered the tracks again, and there were three passenger trains and fully a score of freights stalled in the snow between Albany and New

York. St. Louis, Jan. 28.-George Clark, president of Typographical Union No. 8, of this city, died yesterday after a brief finess. He was one of the best known printers in the country, having been twice president of the International Typographical Union and a prominent candidate for the position of Public Printer prior to the appointment He was a strong conof Mr. Benedict. servative man, of fine ability, and was ver highly esteemed, both inside and outside of his profession. He had been a resident of his city for thirty years.

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 27 .- A public test took place at the Chester rolling mills here yes-terday of the new device for the saving of fuel and improving of iron. The process is simply the spraying of fine coal, reduced by the cyclone pulverizer to a powder, into a chamber attached to the furnace, in which the combustion is so perfect that all the waste hitherto occurring in smoke and ashes is entirely obviated. The general esult showed a saving of between 40 and 50 per cent. of coal, a saving of 50 per cent. in time of heating the furnace and a greatly

improved quality of iron. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.-A telegram received last night from the new city of Birmingham, across the river in Clay County, announced that natural gas had been found at a depth of thirty-seven feet. The gas was lighted and illumined the city, while the populace turned out wild with excitement over the success of the enterprise started only a short time ago. The fact that gas was found at a depth of only thirty-seven feet is regarded as remark

able NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27 .- An old lady named Bottsford was found dead in he louely home near Seymour this morning It was first thought that she had been frozen to death, but from the appearance of the neck it is now believed that she was choked to death. There are also contu-sions on the head. The bureau drawers had been rifled. It is supposed that the robbers committed the murder. The old lady had recently drawn her interest

\$6,000 or \$7,000. PARIS, Jan. 28 .- Louise Michel is suffering from mental aberration. One of the bullets fired at her by Lucas has been dicovered in her bonnet. The doctors still think that the other bullet remains in the region of the temple, but they are afraid o pneumonia, which was very prevalent in attempt to extract it, as they believe the Jackson.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

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

As the nine o'clock express train was pulling into the station at Mutchinson the other evening Mrs. Alexander Crisp atdown and received fatal injuries, her left arm being completely amputated and her bead 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 putent. 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 B. Simpson, of Peru; John G. tin. They were bound together in the shape Smith, of Homestead; John P. Sullivan, of da book by three golden rings. A. large Logan; John Wells, of Perth; Simon P. Bishop, of Emporia; Edwin Hart, of Garfield; Abner E. Ingalls, of Centralia; George Defner, of Marysville; John W. Bell, of Wichita; Smith Gooch, of Leavenworth; Charles Bachman, of Haddam; Samuel Cassat, of Abilene; James Molesworth, of Shaw; Henry D. Smith, of Spear-ville; John Dixon, of Clay Center, and Har-vey Smith, of Winfield.

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

SEVERAL weeks ago a seventeen-vear-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 begrievances and asked for a divorce.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has recently been reeiving a number of petitions, some of them quite numerously signed, from citizens of counties in the extreme southwestern portion 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 coun-try bordering on the Indian Territory hat he received straightway a direct revwhere the drouth of last summer was especially severe. The people of that region are nearly all new settlers who came with limited means, and the failure to raise crops has left them in very destitute cir-

THE nine-year-old son of W. G. Greever, of Richfield, was accidentally killed the other night by the discharge of an old gua

which the Book of Mormon was hist 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.

ATCHISON'S bridge is reported to be in such a condition as to be in great danger of destruction from high water in the spring.

Mecanical the Book of Mormon was hist printed was in the possession of Whitmer from the time it was written, It is stated that the Mormon church of Lite years made strengens efforts to induce Mr. Whitmer to part with it, but all offers made by them were steadfastly refused. Measures are being taken to insure its

THE Governor has directed General Adam Dixon, commanding the Third brigade of Christ. He was very successful in this the Kansas National Guard, to go to Sher-field, making many converts, and assisted the Kansas National Guard, to go to Sher-man County and investigate the county seat in establishing the settlement in Jackson d fliculty.

REV. ABIEL LEONARD, of Atchison, who had been elected Bishop of Nevada and Utab, was recently consecrated in Christ Church, St. Louis, Bishop Vail officiating. Iwelve bishops took part in the cere-

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

Invitations have been sent out for a conference convention to be held in Kansas City, Mo., February 8, to consider the prac icability of opening Oklahoma to settle nent.

Kansas postmasters confirmed by the Senate on the 26th: L. E. Humrichouse, Dighton; W. W. Threlkelt, Scott; J. W. Brown, Ness City; A. G. Buchanan, Abrene; C. F. Bushalter, Armourdale; J. E. Chapman, LaCygne; G. W. Farrelly, Chanute; J. N. Fike, Colby; D. S. Gardiner, Downs; I. E. Johnson, Syracuse; J. B. Kessler, Ottawa; C. S. Mace, St. John; A. M. Pherson, Galena; J. L. Mattingly, Sedan; J. Mechan, St. Mary's; P. J. Morgan, Solomon City; Anne Ratcliffe, Cimarron; L. T. Reese, Smith Center; G. S. Selvidge, Meade Center: S. P. Sproule, Greensburg: W. F. Troughton, Seneca; J. F. Baker, Elisworth; F. S. Beades, Sterling; J. M. Landis, Oswego.

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

THE charter of the South and Central American Emigration Association 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 Amer-

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

IRA PHERSON, of Newton, has a rat-terrier that killed thirty-seven rats one night re-

cently 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

THE directors of the Grant monument fund field a meeting on the 26th 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. WILLIAM MYERS, aged sixty, while re cently walking on the track of the Fort Scott road near the State line was run over and killed.

SENATOR PLUMB has introduced a bill in which he proposes to dispose of the "No-Man's-Land" problem by attaching that much disputed terrnory to the State of Kansas.

DAVID WHITMER DEAD.

The Last of the Original Moranon Apontles
Dies at Richmond, Mo.
RICHMOND, Mo., Jan. 26.—David Whitmer, the last of the original widnesses of the finding of the book of Mormon, died yesterday after a long illness. Tuesday be affixed his name to an a Mdavit affirming the truth of Joseph Smith story. He was born in Pennsylvania, January 5, 1305, but when a mere child his father moved to Ontario County, N. Y., and settled near

Watkin's Glen, on a farm.

In the early part of 1829 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, 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 indisposed 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 incheswide and of the thickness of ordinary sheet tin. They were bound together in the shape portion of the leaves were so securely bound 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 specta-cles 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 fore the district court with a long bill of pavid, and Smith's wife acting as amanu-grievances and asked for a divorce. nearly eight months. Smith carelessly 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 Urım and Thummin of a different shape, which he was to place in

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 ts behalf. His efforts and those of Cowdery and others met with such success that a Mormon church was founded April 6, 1833, in which year the Book of April 6, 1833, in which year the Book of Mormon was first published to the Mormon was first published to the world. In the year following the church 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 world. The original manuscript from which the Book of Mormon was first published to the world. In the year the Book of Mormon was first published to the world. In the year the Book of Mormon was first published to the world. In the year the Book of Mormon was first published to the world. In the year the Book of Mormon was first published to the world. In the 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 published to the world. In the year following the church and its disciples moved to Kirtland, O., where Brigham Young first published to the world. In the year following the church and its disciples moved to Kirtland, O., where Brigham Young first pointed the church and its disciples moved to Kirtland, O., where Brigham Young first pointed the church and its disciples moved to Kirtland, O., where Brigham Young first published to the world. The year following the church and its disciples moved to Kirtland, O., where Brigham Young first published to the world.

Leaving Kirtland Whitmer set out as a missionary, preaching the truth as he saw it and exhorting all his hearers to come to

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

CARLOAD LOTS. The Inter-State Commission Begins

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. 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. 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 should 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 the large 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 inst the smaller one. The sp stated that the advantage 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 car-

loads and smaller quantities is based upon fair and equitable considerations, alike shipper and carrier, the result of careful and intelligent thought and consideration by the officers of the respective The cashier, Charles O'Brien, and the respondent companies and of the joint bookkeeper, Elmer E. Morse, both of whom classification committees,

A PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

The Quasier City is Visited by Destructive Flames—Loss Over \$1,590,000. 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 store was found to be a mass of flames. A stiff southwester-ly wind soon fanned the flames across Eighth street to the large millinery store

of Adolph Heller, and up Eighth to Shoneman Bross extensive and notion store: Up to one o'clock this morning the following establishments had succumbed: Marks Bres., Adolph Heller, Shoneman Bres., Strouse, Tanhauser & Co., trimmings, 738 Arch street; W. H. Clark, agentfor Butterick's patterns, 399 Arch street, and Mrs. Awan's boarding house in the same building. A large number of stores on the south side of Arch street were-damaged by heat and flooded with water.

Shortly after twelves o'clock a violent explosion occurred, said to have caused by the chemicals in the Paridigos establishment. After the walls on the other side of Eighth street had tum Med in the firemen were better able to put in some effectives work. The heat from the fire was so intense it was impossible to stand within several hundred feet of the building. The dames shot out of the Marks building and across Arch street with great ferceness, setting fire to the building on the southwest corner of Eighth and Arch streets, occupied by Frederick Knopple, 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; Shoneman Bros., \$50,000; Ji & H. Baxter. dealers in ostrich feathers, \$45,000. Among: the other piaces either wholly or partially destroyed are W. C. Young, stained glass; Gallagher & Casey, leather goods; Roder-igeaux & Co., feathers; A. Rice, malliner; Schroeder & Hillary, gioves; Novelty Suit Company and A. R. Hano. All carried.

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

BOUNTY ON EXPORTS.

Congressman Turner's Plan for Encouraging the Growing of Grain for Exporta-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Congressman Turner, of Kansas, introduced a bill to-day to pay a bounty on all exportations of American wheat, flour and corn. The bounty on wheat will be fixed at seven cents a bashel, which on 94,093,000 bushels, the amount exported last year, would be \$6,580,000. The bounty on a busiel of corn will be the same, seven cents, and as the exports of corn last year were 36,000,000 bushels, the bounty on that amount would be \$2,520,000; 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 remains the same 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 7c per bushel, and on flour 50c per barrel, and 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 can consumer. Then, to add to the eucouragement of American shipping interests, he proposes to pay a bounty of 21/40 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 Amer-

ican vessels would amount to \$3.816,000. 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. it did in a wild series of somersaults, turning over at least three times before reaching the bottom. The car behind followed. and the scene was one of borror, in which the frightful cries of the injured women and men were mingled with the crashing of glass and timbers. In the car first men tioned 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.; Clarence Stoddard, of Granville, and Martin H. Stevens, of Shushan, are seriously and perhaps fatally injured. John H. Shields, Miss Annie Shields, Nellie Lierney and several others whose names are not ascertained, are seriously cut and bruised.

More Emigrants to Canada. AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The doors of the First National Bank of Auburn 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 pavable 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 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. nual statement of the bank, published December 15, 1887, shows a paid up capital of \$150,000 and undivided profits of \$42,378. had made false statements, have fied.

Those County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAL

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-"Did I blench at the storm?" the old man said

"Ab, sir, the bravest may; And from childhood up I've been always afraid Of flading 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 piane, 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

"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."

les, lassented; "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 juene 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.

erty. 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 com-

"In supposing that he has any prop-

pelled 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 haz-

arded; this being the only mysterious business I knew any thing about. The Colonel shook his head.

Perhaps he leads germans 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 | the Decoy's success lies in his comprecar, "He is a Decoy."

"Indeed!" I said, with fortunate presence of mind. "I would not have appear at a disadvantage. In most reexpected 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 in the art, it is Greek against Greek." 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 mistakes. I never knew of a case where plainly the advantage, because she has some one else on whom to lay the forlorn hopes, you understand. Once

"Of course," I said; "but the De-

coy?"
"The Decoy," repeated the Colonel,

I continued to look mystified, and the negotiations with the father alone, hav- how he does it he only answers, "I dun from the blackest clouds. - Colon. Colonel resumed:

"It is safe to say that out of every women with secrets. Of course, if the five engagements which take place in nature of his operations are suspected society, two on ar average are unsatis- by society at large, Othello's occupafactory to the parents. Let us have tion's gone! He 'arifts into the work 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 changemutabile semper, you understand ' "Exactly," I assented; "and the De-

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

"But the modus!" I exclaimed. "I don't comprehend how all this is accomplished.

his profession he must be thoroughly

educated, of strong intellect, and a

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 de-

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 deli-

cate matter of etiquette he is never

for failure out of success and success

"But hold!" I said, "What is the

"L'autre homme?" says the Colonel.

"Certainly he appears. It is usually

one of the stipulations which the Decoy

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

acquainted with a man, he usually cap-

"Then he does not always succeed?"

clumsiness of the parents than his own

not he appear in the affair at all?"

out of failure."

"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 life-"You must understand, in the time is all too short. However, he usufirst place, that the Decoy is a man who ally takes much longer. He has been possesses a veritable genius for making working with Clara Epgarde, now, for love, and to this is added unlimited exnearly a year. She is hopelessly stuperience in affaires de coeur. There pid, as well as obstinate; but he will is no field, by the way, where experi- succeed, and when he does, you may depend upon it, old Epgarde will come ence ought to account for less, and does count for more, than in love- down handsomely. During the same making. Not that women are alike, time, however, Wentworth has attended to various other cases.' but that they are so widely different, "Still I do not quite comprehend," and only long practice in this delightful art prevents a man from making

objected, "how he winds up the affair. Are there no broken hearts and ruined mistakes. In general conversation, the Decoy takes pains not to make himlives to appear in the last scene of this self in any way prominent, though for eventful history?

gradually, each 'man whom he assisted

having some friend in a similar posi-

tion to whom the secret was revealed.

He works, A course, only among the

very weal hy classes, and his fees are

enormous. Two or three affairs a year

are all he needs for a handsome in-

come, 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 ead of a Williams. It took him

"A month!" I exclaimed "that

just one month."

seems to me quick work.'

"Ah," said the Colonel with a deep sigh; "now you have touched upon the brilliant talker; but when alone with hardest part of the Decoy's work. To the woman upon whom his operations make a woman love you, when her atare directed, he works with lightning tentions are fixed upon somebody else, rapidity and resistless force. Not at seems like a difficult undertaking; but first, however. Oh, no! Then he is it is nothing to the task of making her quiet, reserved, almost diffident, invit- unlove you. You must understand, ing his victim to draw him out. Wo- however, that this game is, for the men are always kind-hearted, and I am most part, played with India-rubber inclined to think that, in matters of in- hearts, which sustain but little risk of tellect, they are more conceited than being injured. In other cases, it is men. As the campaign proceeds, and the Decoy's cue to make the girl bethe Decoy develops into something lit- lieve she is jilting him, as she has jilted tle short of a genius, the woman begins his predecessor. He grows dull and to be profoundly interested in him. unsatisfactory; the flower which she This is the particular time when she has picked so rapturously wilts in her should hunt cover; but does she hands, and she is brought, by a proever do it? Of course, I need not cass which she can not fathom, to fling say that in every social accomplish- it away, experiencing a sense of relief ment he is perfection itself. Take as she does so. This is usually the Wentworth, for example, he is like one point when the desirable party is pushed forward by the parents, and

proper kind of a union." As Colonel Cadder unfolded these aslicious little love poems, which, after tonishin; facts to me, I sat with my they have done duty as skirmishers in 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 outknown to make a faux pas-unless it is lines of his face, the relentless force

every one is rendered happy by the

solely for the purpose of producing which had been described. I shuddered. some effect. He possesses, moreover, At that moment I saw my friend and a quiet, cool nerve, which carries him host gradually working his way through through scenes as intense as any that the crowd toward us.

Sardou ever imagined. He never loses "One thing more," I said, hastily; his head, though he often pretends that "does it never happen in the Decoy's he does. He does nothing in a hurry. play with the hearts of women that his own heart is touched? And why is it barometric heights with changes of the Before he opens the siege he studies the situation carefully from every point that when he wins the affection of some of view, and gains a complete knowl- heiress he does not marry her and end

edge of the fortifications. Of course his nefarious occupation?" One answer does for both queshis system of polemics varies to suit the occasion. Sometimes by a bold, tions?" said my companion, rising as I that of surrounding regions, which inbrilliant dash, he storms the barriers did. He leaned over and whispered in dicates the coming weather. Generaland takes possession; but more often, my ear, "Wentworth was se- ly speaking, a falling barometer indiafter having carefully placed all his cretly married five years ago. He has a cates rain, a rising barometer fair forces, he makes the attack, apparently wife and two children living in Har- weather. A steady barometer foretells against his will. He is easily routed, lem." Then, pushing aside the por- a continuance of the weather at the with fearful slaughter. Then, as the tiere, he disappeared, after pressing time; when low this is generally broken enemy pauses, horrified, perhaps, at the his finger significantly upon his lips.

As I rode with my friend and his carnage she has wrought, by an unexwife back to Madison avenue, he asked pected flank movement he captures the neglected citadel, and looks smilingly | me what kind of company I found Coldown upon her. It is one of his aphoronel Cadder. isms, that with a woman you may look

"Very pleasantly," I answered, enthusiastically, 'he seems to have a limitless fund of interesting information about society and the people one rightful heir doing all this time? Does | meets."

My friend looked at his wife, who smiled slightly.

"Yes," he said, slowly, "it is, as you say, very interesting and quite-ahputs into the treaty with the parents, limitless."-N. Y. Cor. San Francisco that perfect freedom be allowed the Argonaut.

An Interesting Discovery.

Some wonderful teeth, weighing five ounds each and measuring nineteen inches in circumference, were plowed makes a point of becoming thoroughly up lately by William Fisher, of Clachan, tivates him in much the same way that in a low field on h s farm. Several years ago this field was drained of a he does a woman. It is pretty much body of water by which it had been the same to him whether the Orlando covered, and later on a heavy fire overof the affair waxes jealous or remains spread it, lowering the surface a few unconcerned; he will manage to turn feet. By investigation the teeth and either to his advantage. The fact that their fossil accompaniments (huge a man loves a woman does not insure bones five feet long) evidently belong his understanding her. The secret of to a species now extinct, and classed by S. G. Gooderich as "dinotherium," hending the girl better tan her lover which he describes as an herbiverous does, and in making the latter always quadruped twenty feet in length, and holding an intermediate position bespects few men can stand a comparison tween the mastoden and the tapir. The with the Decoy, and in the matter of fine enameled surface of these gigantic love making he is without a rival. If teeth and their forked prongs, which his opponent happens to be a fortune must have protruded fully eight inches hunter, who possesses considerable skill into the monster's jaw, is an object of great curiosity. Other discoveries of a similar nature have of late years been "Does the lawyer always win his made in that vicinity, but this of Mr. case, or the physician save his patient? Fisher's is the most recent and most The Decoy occasionally fails, but it is interesting. - London (Can.) Advertisar. more often, I imagine, through the

-William Ulysses Scott, a seventeen-Wentworth failed. He undertakes no year-old public-school boy of New York, has developed the genius of a I knew him to refuse a job on the lightning-calculator. Young Scott can ground that the effort to break the en- answer any question in mathematics gagement was not justifiable (for he almost as quickly as it is put to him. has a conscience, you know, just like a but he doesn't seem to know how he impressively, "it is the business of character in a story), and I understand does it. His teachers have racked their the Decoy to prevent those mesalli- that a marriage resulted in a very com- brains to find problems too hard for ances which are the bane of our social tortable state of misery for both con- bim to solve, but as yet he has entirely cerned. The Decoy usually carries on baffled trem. To their inquiries as to ing had too much experience to trust know."

ABOUT BAROMETERS.

The Principles Involved in the Changes Which the Mercury Undergoes. The fundamental principle of the onstruction 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 ressure at the section of the hole, in he 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 recommoud 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, acous-

tical 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 baroneter is as a meterological instrument or as a weather glass. Opticians have attached to certain heights of the parometer certain states of the weather, and at certain points of the scale the words "Rain," "Change-"able," "Fair," etc., are marked; but the connection thus instituted is very misleading. Those who have observed most carefully the connection of weather, disregard entirely the use of

Exact Weight of a Fly.

cer, being greatly troubled by flies, put

twenty-one sheets of sticky fly-paper

about his store. In the evening he

gathered them up, and noticed how

much heavier they were, being covered

with flies. He weighed the twenty-one

sleets and found they weighed seven

pounds. Then he put twenty-one fresh

flies weighed two pounds twe ve ounces.

He found that there were twenty flies

to each square inch of the fly-paper;

each sheet had 336 square inches and

6,720 flies, and the twenty-one sheets

hal 141,120 flies. Thus one may ascer-

tain the weight of a fly; for if 141,120

flies weigh two pounds twelve ounces,

it's easy to calculate what one will

-An Irishman called at the office of

a fire insurance company, says The So-

cial Science Review, to inquire of the

agent what rate he could make him on

sone property he had to insure. The

agent replied: "It depends on the surroundings." "Oh, thim's all right.

It s surrounded on wan' side by a

barr; all the other sides are surronded

by-well, its all null and void as it

ageit saw the point and gave him a

It is needless to say the

wegh .-- Chicago News.

good rate.

My correspondent in Baltimore had these terms, and state that it is not the one inch around the chest and waist, always, the fittest die and the unfittest actual height of the barometer at any place, but this height as compared with or bad, and when high, fair. A sudden fall usually preceeds 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 t. The variations must also be interpreted with reference to the prevailing winds, each different wind having some peculiar rules. The connection beween the changes of weather and the pressure of the atmosphere is by no means well understood. - Toledo Blade. James Spencer, a Chattanooga gro-

than in the leg." My correspondent in Canada gives the following details; experience covers twenty years; about 300,000 gar-

Breast measure... 33 87 88 89 40 41 49 Waist measure... 32 83 34 85 36 87 489 Cut per 1,000 of

sheets on the scales and they weighed four pounds four ounces. Thus the 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 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. - Clothier 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 scrolis, the royal arms and monagram on the front, and a short inscription with the date of presentation on the back. The casket stands remarked. "Oh, Mr. DeSappy," she

-Times of general calamity and con--Under a recent decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court, a judge fusion have ever been productive of the in that State has issued a warrant for greatest minds. The purest ore is prothe arrest of a man for commiting an duced from the hottest furnace, and assault with a deadly weapon, "to-wit, the righest flash of lightning comes a certain vicious and large bulldog,"

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

In any given 1,000 garments the average of all the returns is as follows: Chest measure, 38 inches; waist, 331 inches; length of leg inside, 321 inches; average height ranging from 5 feet 81 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 temptation!" 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 world the natural increase of that well as length, than were required ten years ago. I find that occupation and residence have a great deal to do with somewhere along our lines of work?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 either edge is dulled, so the gospel is the South and Southwestern trade coats and vests, breast measure 35 to message is given. 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 waist; 30 to 34 length of leg inside."

average 38 inches chest, 33 to 34 inches | if without it. - United Presbylerian. waist, 321 leg measure, 5 feet 10 inches height, adding: "We find that the coming stouter built."

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 Pack. 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 Southerner measures more in the leg than around the waist-a peculiarity in direct contrast to the Western man, who measures more around the waist

ments a year:

these sizes..... 80 160 240 240 140 60 60 20 Average weight for each...... 140 150 160 168 175 180 200 225

on eight gold feet.

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 farin 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 unseens."-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

-While the church of Christ has been gathering in not more than three millions of converts from the heathen world has been twenty millions. Must not a tremendous advance be made The Messenger.

-The gospel, says Dr. Arthur Pierson, 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 shorn of its power if only a part of the

-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 measure, 37 to 42; trousers, 33 to 40 in human life, God has taught us to cultivate this disposition, and he has My correspondent in Texas gives the made us feel that we are sadly wanting

-What a sad world this would be to a thoughtful man if there were nothing waist measure has increased from an beyond this world! Not for himself, peraverage of 32 to 33 inches during five haps, but for others, there is need of years, and we think our people are be- another life to make this life tolerable to one who observes and reflects. On every side there are deserving ones previously made the statement, to wit: who suffer far more than the unde-Since the late war we have noticed serving. And there are saints whose that the average-sized suits for our lives are lives of toil and trial and Southern trade have increased fully seeming failure. Here, often, if not while there has been no apparent survive. If there were nothing to live beyond the life that now is, the helps to true character-making would cost more than their apparent worth. -Sunday-School Times.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-- 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 .-

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

-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

drank."

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 Finnished productions .-

Somerville Journal. -If a man could only utilize the diffused radiance he witnesses afterstepping on the electric side of a banana peel, Edison would have to shows his bunting at half-mast .- American.

Artisan. -"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 resem-ble 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 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.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

Cherten Dille Biste

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:

We sang, and our voices were clear

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

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

"We can journey no more," he cried, "together;"
But he smiled and waved till we passed from

Health faltered next (ah, bad was the weather!).
"I will join you," he sa'd, "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 stoppingplace, 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 Then I gives ye one on the nob and 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 unemclothing 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'

well," "R ght, say I," etc., etc. One by one Higgins' auditors got out at their different stations, until Higgins and his convert were left alone.

right ye are," "Never spoke a truer

word than that," "Sarve 'em bloomin'

"I'm werry much oblig'd to ye, I am," he remarked, "fur the way ye laid into them blokes. I get off at the next stop. I'd like to hear the end o' that argy'ment, I would. Perhaps ye diggins and have a cup o' bitter? I like to 'ear you 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 a 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 carn'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 argify."

"I'm glad to hear you say that. 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

"I'll come. I likes open air meet ings, 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

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

"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's your lay an' workin's 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.

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 ve. 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, diwide." "What's that?" "I said diwide, 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 diwide." "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 Hig-"Some of 'em calls it that-some

calls it diwidin'." 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

"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 ve an' per'aps 'e won't. down you goes into the water. They picks ye up down Grinnage way an' there ain't no papers to iden'ify ye. Then they buries you sommers. Are ployed who was in hard luck. His ye going to call the police; fur 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 guzzle, an' that minit you gets one on the

'nob. De' ye 'ear?"' "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 recogwouldn't came with a pore man to his nize 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. Higever 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 in-

quired: "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!' -De troit 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 court and then up a dark stairway.

"Mind yer feet," said the convert, as cisco. Its length is 151 feet, and it is the Mechanics' exhibition at San Franhe led the way. "this 'ere blooming 20x20 inches through. It is believed to be the longest piece of lumber ever tair's tad, it is."

be the longest piece of lumber ever turned out of any sawmill.

QUININE AND OPIUM.

The Value of Cinchon Bars as an Oplum

Mr. John Ferguson, a well-known resident of Cey on and newspaper duction of the farm in the past, and 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 En- fluence. Hogs or pigs will consume gland it has been shown that the consumption of opium, chiefly in the form of laudanum, is very large in the fen 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 craying, 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 districes along Again, the Canton river, know the effi cacy of quinine in superseding the need for ing insect-infected fruit, and so 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

Enthralled 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 nishes the most desirable pork, and if you risk a premature discharge every was eagerly listened to. "Mr. Clay," said the gentleman, "was announce. to speak at Raleigh, N. C. I had a consuming desire to hear him. To reach the place where he 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 homliest man I had ever placed eyes on. O ice he began to speak, however, I straight way 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 charn and enthrall me, I noticed that hi 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, ener getically slapping him on the shoulder I exclaimed: Henry Clay is positively the handsomest man I ever saw." Cor. Burlington (VL.) Free Press.

PARENT AND CHILD.

Where Thorough Competency Is Mo-Important and Desirab c. A man may shirk his work, but is can not shirk his duty. A parent miy wisely delegate much of the work of teaching his children, but he can lot delegate the duty of that wise delegation. Much less can a parent delegite the duty of doing that work whel only a parent can do. Fathers ad mothers make special studies of muse. of art, of languages; but how few of them make any strdy of the child a s 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 wio has spent years in legal study, and las proved his merits in his practice. et many a child is compeled to lookup to a father or a mother who knows bas of child-nature, and less of that chill's necessities and capabilities, than them. dergraduate student in law or in mdicine knows of those subjects which are peculiarly his to know. In no human sphere is thorough competency more important or more desirable thanin 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 Deadwood, D. T., recently.

FATTENING HOUS.

Useful Suggestions for Farmers Engaged in Pork-Raising.

Pork has been an important prois 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 porkraising 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 infor 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 milch cows, to secure the early growth and development of sev-

eral 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. hogs are profitably employed in orchards in devourrender 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 num-

ber 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 spare-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 porkraising 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 With a pen well supplied with day. 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 you put the cartridge in and bring when eight or nine months old, fur- down the piece which holds it forward fat is an objection, the experiments of time and an explosion, because this Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, go to show lock part does not admit moisture anythat it can be diminished to a considerable extent and lean meat supplied in its place by a change in the mode was of feeding; that instead of supplying a defect in the gun to destroy almost large amount of fat-producing food, such as corn or corn meal, the food contains muscle and bone-producing Their gun can not rust from this danelements-more protein material is fed. So if 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 shou'd 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 fid 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 hens, 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 succuient material they will thrive better and produce more eggs than when kept on grain alone. - Manchester

-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 on hand.

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

AMERICAN WEAPONS.

How Our Government Has Discour.aged 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 hairsplitting 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 Soligen, 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 machineguns, 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 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 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, for he had been a rifleman in his youth. 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 an-

nounce 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 where and gives no chance for the expansion of the gases when the powder s blown off. But they have used this every other gun presented at Washington. They have invented the rust test. gerous 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 Ancieut 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 Manche: then come those from the hills between Tarragona and Valencia. Lambskins are worked in the towns of Catalonia, such as Manressa, 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 its 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 Balearic 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, knives and 702,523 611 pickle-dishes 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 com-

fits 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 righthand 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 receipe 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.

Dirt and Filth 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

Every poultry-man should give his poultry house a thorough whitewashing at least twice a year. By this I do not mean a daub here and a daub 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.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

Omeial Paper of Chase County.

THE BURNS CELEBRATION.

THE (2) ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ROBEBT 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 25, ult. its utmost capacity, and the stage

J. H. Mercer, James Robertson,

entertaining.

of the season, and which was par-

until 3 o'clock in the morning. The following is the opening ad-

dress of James McNee, 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 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, and the subject never becomes tale 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, and the subject never becomes tale 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, and the subject never becomes tale 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, and the subject never becomes tale 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, and the subject never becomes tale 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, and the subject never becomes tale 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. on which something new can always of Scotch literature, while he still toil-be said, for the more the life of Burns, ed on in comparative poverty. He his songs, poems and letters are studied, the more are their beauties dis-closed and admired. Although a hun-dred 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 without knowing that they have been a Scotch brain, he advance of his common 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

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

every new Burns society that is formed, we accept as a most auspicious sign of abvancement in civilization,

The following is the first state of the state of the

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 classsince that time, might almost be classed among the dark ages. The things that are as common to the eye and farmiliar 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 ages of the earth on the 25th the occasion being the celebration of the 129th, anniveasary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's illustrious poet, we were at quite a the savages when they first saw Colmon to the savages when they can be savaged to the sa loss to obtain a seat, but, at last, umbus, with his ships covered with found one, and proceeded to take flowing canyas, sailing in upon them notes. The hall was crowded to

entertained the slightest conception. And yet, in those days of mist and 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; atter which the stage was occupied by James McNee, President of the Club, John Madden, J. V. Sanders, J. H. Mercer, James Robertson, Arch Miller and others.

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 "biggin," 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 dads and lassies, who toiled for their daily bread at and around the village of 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 the conduct, we can not won-Arch Miller and others.

Mr. McNee then delivered the opening address, at the conclusion of which J. H. Mercer was introof 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 thus showing that no has diven 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 patriotou duct, 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 Scotts," by Mrs. John Frew, warendered with great elecutionary ability, and received with loud applaise.

The recitation is an extension of the standard great and standard with light upon a hill, it became with sight to poal the team of Burns is known; in regard to dialect and the mann ner of reading, and, as a suaul, this part of the exercises was highly entertaining.

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
Clasde 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
wich supper was served at Mrs.

M. E. Overali's restaurant, which 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 Hell and supported himself 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 floor in Music Hall was then cleared, and the music and dancing were begun, which lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning.

The floor in Music Hall was the dancing on a farm, while he gave to the publishers, for nothing, some of the brightest gems of poetry that the world had ever known, would readily put forth all his strength. 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-

ed on in comparative poverty. He he who never harmed any of themout thought more of the honor and fame loved them all, sank, broken heared, of the Scotch race than he did of riches for himself.

He knew his works had merit and

the Chase County Courant. times. manners and customs in which he lived; to ignore and, if possible, for-get that it existed, and to preceive the style of language in which he he lived; to ignore and, if possible, for get that it existed, and to preceive and remember only the former.

Every good song by Burns that is sung, every speech that is made in his sung, every iust lecture that is decreived author was Scotch, English or American; but Burns said boldly to the world, in every page and every line he world, in every page and every line he sign of abvancement in civilization.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen: The day we like the beautiful as and I will either rise with them to prominence or die with

them in obscurity." When he was appointed Exciseman it was thought by both himself and 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 disposi-

tion than was his.
While he loved Scotland, and his whole soul was wrapped up in his Scotch countrymen, he was not satis-fied 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 feel-ings be known, notwithstanding he held a commission in that same Gov-

Again," by request.

John V. Sanders was then introduced, and delivered the oration to delivered

thrills the soul with pleasure, opens shut out the last parting rays of that

the heart to sympathy and love, directs majestic setting sun. Capt. W. G. Patton then sang the mind to useful channels of the "Red, White and Blue," as thought, and teaches the proper relationship that he approached his end maligned, 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 to pull a drowning boy out of a pool into which he would gladly use that same strength to push a young man who was bidding fair to become his successful rival for the affections of his sweetheart.

into an early grave, and his traduers hoped into everlasting oblivion; out that their hopes were doomed to is-appointment, as to this last, this litle gathering away out in a frontier state

SETH J. EVANS,

OF THE Feed Exchange

EASTSIDE OF

Broadway

Cottonwood Falls



PROMPT AT TENTION Paid to ALL ORDERS.

Good Riggs,

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

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Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

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WOOD -:- MOWER

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Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGODS ADD 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, remove the mote from his neighbor's," by their whining, pitying lamentations. we would have a much better world. The minds of the masses began to than we have.

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 same too lets to liest postice and natrictic desire the sense of the sense too lets to liest postice and natrictic desire.

works still lived. They had killed try-except Scotland. Burns, but to kill his works, they John Madden, found was beyond their power to ac-complish, but an effort must be made, and the all absorbing question of the hour was how to begin. At last a 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' prairie schooners filled with goslings. Why, if a single one of those bright, clear ringing, keen, pungent thoughts, that Burns could throw off at will, the drunkest 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 biog-raphers say that fault was exaggerain order that no person should read his lines without knowing that they eminated from a Scotch brain, he addidopted the dialect of his common countrymen.

Many great men, whose writings have lived long 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 a language shows the Scotchand ever to claim Burns. His language shows the Scotchand as plainly as the black skin and wooly the showther African.

Scotland had produced several fine ted from a mole hill into a mountain:

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 Dumfreys, all business

was laid out in state) to the burying Ladies and gentlemen, my strength ground (a distance of more than a half is about exhausted, and I will close mile) was lined on each side with sol- with the remark that when these exdiers standing in double file, drawn up in solid military order, and over 10.000 cleared, and music and dancing begin, people followed his corpse out of that little town, not as large then as Emberged with solid military order, and over 10.000 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 poria is now.

He was dead and apparently out of unburst crysalis? For if this country the way of the envious; but alas, for can't turn them out, there is no use them, they soon discovered that his for any other country under heaven to

John Madden, in a most eloquent manner, read the following poem which had been sent him by Mr. Jas. D. Brown, of Lost Springs, 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.

Marion county, who had taken prominent parts in many of the former Burns celebrations in this city: Marion county, who had taken

SCOTIA, MOUNTAINLAND. otia, mountainland, rugged and bold and Peerless in beauty, unrivalled in charms. Artists have painted thee, poets have sung of Ocean hath circled thee round with her Ocean hath circled thee round with her arms.

Flowers have been wreathed for thee, broadswords unsheathed for thee,
Dense as thy forests, they flashed in the sun.

Nations have fied 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 Braving the tempest, and breaking the wave; Wealth cannot buy for thee, sons who can die for thee, 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 ruined walls.
Honor their ruins, in dust they are dear—
Kings have ascended them, heroes defenped

them, Stormed from each fortress with valor sublime; Bravely they fought for us. dearly they bought for us Laurels that bloom in the wreckage of

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 Braye hearts 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 Peace that is holy, and homes that are pure ISABELLA F. DARLING.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION OF THE

Time of Holding a Special -Election of Township Officers in Cedar Township.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS. County of Chase,

The State of Kansas, to all whom these presents may come, greeting:
Know ye, that I, 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:

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 Wonsivu school
house, in said township.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand, at my office, at Cottonwood Falls, in 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.

T.B.JOHNSTON.

EDWIN PRATT,

DRUGS, BOOKS & STATIONARY,

OLD STAND, With a

FULL STOCK

PATENT MEDICINES.

DRUGS, PAINTS.

GLASS & PUTTY.

OILS, VARNISH,

Tolet Articles and Petfumery, BOOKS & STATIONARY,

FINE CIGARS, Etc.,

COTTON WOOD FALLS' - KANS.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

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,

MARTIN HEINTZ Carpenter & Builder,

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

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 6740
January 18th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E.
W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood falls, Kansas, on February 25, 188s,
viz: Commuted Homestead, No. 23361, of
Mitchell A. Stephenson, Cedar Ponit, Kansas,
for the south 3 of the southeast 24, of section 24, in township 20 south, of range 5 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: P. D. Montgomery,
A. M. Ice, W. L. Graham, J. W. Byram, all
of Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas.
S. M. Palmer, Register.

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

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Beautifully Illustrated. 25 cts., \$3 a Year.

ITS SCOPE.-THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE gives preference to national topics and scenes, and its literature and art are of the highest standard. Famous American writers fill its pages 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 high-class monthiles. IMPORTANT A Specimen Illustrated Premium List, and Special Inducements in Cash or Valuable Premiums to Club Raisers, will be sent on receipt of 15c., if this paper is mentioned.

Responsible and energetic persons wanted to solicit subscriptions. Write at once for exclusive territory.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE CO. 749 Broadway, New York COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he 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.

-	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5in.	% col.	1 col.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50			\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50	2 22	0 00		8.25	18.00 15.00
4 weeks	2.00	7 7 7 7 7	3 25 5 25	5.00 8.50	9.50	17.00 25.00
g months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00 32.50	32.50
6 months	10.00	18.00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.00

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

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

TIME TABLE.

EAST. T	D m	a m	am	K.C.EX
Cedar Gr.	12 47	9 45	11 03	10 28
Clements.	12 55	10 04	11 12	10 39
Elmdale	-	10 18	11 26	10 54
Strong		10 32	11 40	11 09
Ellinor	1 28	10 41	11 49	11 18
safford	1 34	10 48	11 56	11 26
WEST. T	ex.Ex.	Cal.EX	. Den.Ex	. Col.Ex
	n m	p in	p m	a m
Safford	2 25	4 02	4 56	4 19
Ellinor	2 32	4 09	5 02	4 27
	2 40	4 17	5 10	4 37
Elmdala.	2 52	4 29	5 22	4 51
Clements.	8 05	4 43	5 35	5 05
Cedar Gr.	3 14	4 53	-5 44	5 17

Cedar Gr. 3 14	4 53	-5 44	5 17
Bager.	1	2.85.	Mat.& Frt.
Gladstone		JEG DITTE	X-11-
Strong City	*** . kd	30	8 20 pm
Evans		1.0	8 00
Halton	10	39	7 20
Diamoud springs	10	43	6 53
Envilled	10	28	6 25
Lost springs	10	11	5 58
WEST.		Pass.	Mat. & Frt.
Bazer	12	30 pm	
Gladstone	12	56	
cottonwood Falis	1	08	
strong City	4	30	5 80am
Evans	4	49	5 50
Hilton		02	6 25
This mand applican		10	6 50
Diamond springs	"	25	7 20
Burdick	5	53	7 50
Lost springs	0	00	. 00

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Candlemas day, to-day.

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

Work has been resumed on the Cartter building. Mr. John Frisby was out to Pea-

body, Monday. A fine line of Gent's Party Ties, at

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

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. Heeg 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 Californ ia, 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 Elm-

dale, were down to Emporia, last week Messrs. S. F. Jones and Wit Adare.

of Strong City, were down to Emporia, 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

spell of sickness. On Wednesday of last week, Mr. J. H. Scribner filed the plat of his addi-

tion 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.

This is ground hog day. If he sees the sympathy of his shadow, there will be six weeks their bereavement.

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 Tuesdas, 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.

sic 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, ar-rived home, at noon, yesterday, from

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 of last week, announcing the death in Califernia, of Dr. N. A. McCallum, formerly of Strong City.

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

Mr. Leroy Martin has our thanks for the initial number of the Rialto Or-annge-Grower, published in San Ber-nardina 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 sehool 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.

Albuquerque, passing through this 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 \$10,800 of State and school land 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. Tayler's son-in-law, Mr. James Clark, and wife have returned from an extended visit with relatives and friends in Kentucky and

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

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, Kanof Mr. C. B. Kirkland, at Salina, Kansas, gave us a pleasant call, Monday. Died, at noon, Tuesday, January 31,

1888, of pneumonia, Edward Johanas Albert, son of Ernest F. and Johana M. Bauerle, of Strong City, aged 15 months and 13 days. The funeral will take place at 1 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

May Television 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.

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.

Tho Rev. Father Jos. Perrier, the newly elected Vicar-General of the Concordia diocess, 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 bond inrecovering from a long and serious junction suit, the petit jury will not

report untill the 20th instant. There will be a meeting of the Republicand 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.

ness 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 the sympathy of the community in their hereavement.

N. A. Rice, the photographer, has just moved from Strong City to Cottonwood I'alls, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business. Cabinet and card photoes 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 any size, and finished has spoiled the sleighing, to the sorrow of the young folks,

Miss Sarah Paris

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.

In link, water colors of 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 liluess of her mother.

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

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

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 Ger-se 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 Chroni-

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 fellows:

The older boy will live at Mr. Andrew 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 due to those of the High School deyards, 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 Republi-

We see from some of our exchanges 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 House and Secretary of the Senate for a number of years, is, therefore well qualified for the position to which he

I have the warrants for collection of the delinquent personal property tax.

Those who have not paid said tax can aspires, if practical experience in the save costs by calling at my office and affairs of State are to be considered in determining the qualifications of a 1888.

paying the same before February 10th.

E. A. KINNE. 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. Emmet Club met at Mr. Mat. McDonald's residence in Strong City, Sunday night, and transacted the following business, President Matt. McDonald preciding:
The minutes of the previous meet

ing were read and approved.
On motion of John Madden, the old fficers, 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. Tim-On motion of W. A. Morgan, the following Committee on Finances and Arrangements was appointed: Matt. McDonald, John Boylan, Jas. D. Gay-nor, John A. Murphy, R. E. Maloney, W. E. Timmons and Dennis Madden.

On motion of Dennis Madden, the Mr. W. S. Allen, formerly managing following Committee on Programme free.

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 news-

papers. On motion of John Madden, the following Committee on Decorations was

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

Club, and wives of members of Club. On mottion 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. Cafferty, who was his constant nurse, a sum of money, her little her. Note a watch cade him 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 monthly. 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 Dennisonian Club.



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

The W. C. T. U. will hold their regular meeting at the residence of Mrs-Jane Shaft. Jay See. CLEMENTS, KANS., Jan. 25, 1888.

KANSAS DAY.

Kansas Day was celebrated by the Cottonwood Falls school, Monday afternoon, the 30th ultimo. The schoolhouse was beautifully decorated. The exercises were to begin at 1:30 o'clock. and by 2 o'clock the house was filled to its utmost capacity. Each pupi performed his part better than could have been expected, as but little time was spent in preparations, and to the partment. Speeches were made by the Rev. G. W. Stafford, 'Squire F. B. Hunt, Supt. J. C. Davis and Mr. S. A. Breese, besides those by pupils. Every person went away feeling that we have as good a school in Cottonwood Falls, with as energetic a corps of teachers, as they have anywhore else

TAX NOTICE.

and we can rest assured that our citi-

zens are determined to keep abreast

with the times in the matter of educa-

Sheriff.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Call in at Ford,s, the jeweler's, and examine his immense stock of clocks, watches, jewelry, silverware and musical instruments. It is the best place in the county to buy a holday present

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

Did you say graham flour? Yes we have it, Somers & Trimble. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their

shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Brown & Roberts have the only nearse in the county, and they run it

Bauerle's bread is kept at Mrs. M. E. Overall's and T. M. Gruwell's, in this city, and at P. J. French's, James O'Rielly's, Sam Gilliland's, Matthews & Pearcy's and Gill & McIlvane's, in Strong City, and it is always scaled one and one-half pounds to the 10 cent loaf. Give it a trial.

The best bran in the market, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Somers & Trimble. We make our own pies and cakes, A. F. Wells.

Don't forget that you can get

anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

The "Golden Age" is having a big run. Sold by Somers & Trimble. Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. We handle Mr. Frank Oberst's bread, the finest and best in the State. We also warrant the bread full wait and guarantee first class satisfaction on all goods. Don't forget the place, one door south of Holsinger's hardware.

Somers & Trimble are always supplied with plenty of coal.

A. F. Wells.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.



PHYSICIANS.

Tonsorial

r. M. ZANE

STONE & ZANE,

Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store.

> A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

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

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

C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

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

MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

-DEALERIN-

TIPWARE

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBERCCHOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

NEW DRUGS,



THE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS THAS ACAIN PUT IN ANEENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

DEUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND, WARRE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN: TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

ON HIM.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, THE EXPERIENCED AUCTIONEER,

Is prepared to call sales of Re al and Person al pr operty. Will sell on per cent. or salary Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

The sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherener they live. You are staited free. Capital not required. some have made over \$50 in a single day at the work. All succeed. worck. All succeed. dec8-lyr

OLIUS Watchmaker and Jeweler COTTONWOOD FALLS, ELGINWA

R. L. FORD



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

JOHN FREW

LAND SURVEYOR. AND

CIVIL ENGINEER,

STRONG CITY; - - -



ROAD NOTICE.

TATE OF KANSAS, | ss.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. Ss.

County of Chase. Ss.

Office of County Clerk, Jan. 4th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by J C Farrington and 31 others, was presented to the Board of County 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. Harbonr road, at the southwest corner of section twenty-nine (29), in township twenty-two (22) south, of range seven (7) east; thence east on the section line to intersect the Emporia and El Dorado state road. Said road to be fifty feet wide. Also to vacate the road known as the J. B. Buchaman road.

Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G W Blackburn, E Waidley and Howard Grimes, as viewers, with

ley and Howard Grimes, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bazaar township, on Tuesday, the 20th day of Dec., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY, IL. S. 1. County Clerk

missioners.

[L. S.]

County Clerk.
And whereas the said viewers failed to meet on the day appointed to view said road, or on the following day thereafter, therefore, ordered by the Board that the said viewers meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bazaar township, on Monday the 27th day of February, A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY. J. J. MASSET

county clerk. ROAD NOTICE.

TATE OF KANSAS, ss.

Chase County, (88.

Office of County Clerk, Jan. 4th, 1888.

Notice is bereby given that on the 4th.
day of Jan., 1888, a petition, signed by
R. F. Riggs, and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State

sented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State storesaid 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 (34) of the northwest quarter (43) 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 sayres and D sauble, as viewers, with instrustions to meet, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in 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.

a hearing.

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

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16734
December 30th, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in supports of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on March 5th, 1888,
viz H. E., No. 23990, of Henry Howe, Cahola,
Kansas, for the southwest 34, of section 2, in
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 Wolfram, Cahola, M. C. Newton,
Lawrence Wiseman, Strong City, all of Chase
county, Kansas.

S. M Palmer, Register.

S. M PALMER, Register.

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

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 minety-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 R issian 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 Caannel.

-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 Jovernment will place a heavy exort tax on ores. Owning to the fail-ure of the United States to establish reciprocal trade with Mexico, the English are said to be gaining a strong toothold 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 establi-hment 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 frances, 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 bric-abrac 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

-The Bolivian Government has given to an American the exclusive right and significant similarities, making to navigate the River Desaguadero by patient inductions and wise generalisteam. Lake Titicaca is twelve thou- zations; if he has been led to form sand nine hundred feet above the sea, and the River Desaguadero is its only outlet. The river issues from the southern extremity of the lake, and flows through the mountains one hundred and eighty miles to Lake Aullogas, which is little lower than his training has produced a well-Titicaca, and has no outlet at all. It appears that the business of working the ancient mines in that country has been developed, and it is perhaps to bring to market ores from such mines further in the Andes that the right to use steam on the Desaguadero is de-

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 doz n 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 is it 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 reverened gentleman in charge examines the fied region, in which human life could book in person. If he fails to discover a not exist, his eagle eye surveys the register of the intention he refuses to join the anxious pair. Lvery woman who marries is entitled to a dower. Her parents must confer this upon her. For the most part the bridegrooms expoet this dower, and my attention was called to several who had refused to take the bride without it The value its sight before killing him and dining of the dower d pends entirely upon the financial standing of the girl's to have been witnessed by those who parents. The poorer ones generally have related the story. -- Hurtfore furnish is a complete manner the Times.

dwelling in which the couple intends to live. The father of the girl some few weeks prior to the wedding prepares in writing the dower list. It is a most ludierous 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 fathern-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 unareal love affairs."

"Can not the bridegroom present the trousseau?"

"Yes, he can; but as far as I could tions. 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 elope-

"Does not this compuls ory dower prevent many marriages?"

"Yes, it does. Still there are pure love affairs even in Italy, and a man doesn't expect a dower 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 dower and festivities are entirely disregarded.' -N. Y. Mail and Express.

WHAT CAN HE DO?

The Great Question Which Is Asked o

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 comnon 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 stories 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 n 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 fixed habits of thoughtfulness, selireliance, moral earnestness, inflexibitity of purpose, persistent industry, promptness, punctuality, fidelity, unswerving devotion to duty; if, in short, as a result of his school life, rounded character, he will be ab'e to meet all the reasonable demands shat 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 soul's possibilities -- Popular Science Monthly.

A FOWERFUL BIRD.

Remarkable Strength and Endurance of

Darwin, while watching the long and lofty flight of the Lammergier's American cousin, the conder, in its great circling sweep at enormous altitudes above the Chilian plains, wondered at the bird's power of thus sailing, hour after hour, in those great sweeping cause any reduction will be an "apcitcles without any apparent motion of the outspread wing. He arrived at the probable correct solution of the puzzle which has bothered a good many other observers in watching the spiril flight of the eagle and the redtailed 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 birdhis 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 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 off his careass, is a fact which is said

THE COLORED VOTE.

A Cutting Rebuke of Malignant Partisans

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 ble to give a dowery, but these are 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 ascertain there were certain restric- 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 stord 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 tal principles of Democracy, would 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 things it ought to pass out of existence the fair-minded voters of all parties. It with its generation. It can not main-

Those Republican politicians who still think there is capital for the r party in keeping up sectional agitation and firing the Northera 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 to make an entirely 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 Re-

publican carpet-baggers who overran the South after the war, and of the causes which prompted the necessity f 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 savs:

scientiously their newly acquired rights, the negroes fell under the leadership of unscrupu-lous 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, extrava-gance and fraud m 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 vent to

As to the so-called suppress on 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 dim ish in proport on as the necessity for them ceased. For the last two years little has been heard of them, but election returns show that many votes are withheld from the buildt box for one reason or another. Colored voters may have become indeferent, after finding that the ills which they were taught to expect from Democratic ascendency did not be all them, and easily induced not to vote. More or less, also, they have begun to divide their votes b tween the part es. In not voting or in veting for Democratis candidates, they are probably influenced by no worse inducements than are used in Northern States to sway 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 beproach 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 furd is doubtless raised by the Pennsylvania millionaires who have been importing 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 R's in it. - Pittsburgh Dispatch.

PREPARE FOR WO. TK.

Urgent Need of Democratic Effort Yuring the Presidential Campaign.

The results of the Presidential campaign which has a'ready 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 country district. The influence of such associations, formed now and maintained for better education in the fundamenbe more powerful for good than any work possible after the nominations have been made. It is a generation since the Republican party came into existence, and in the nature of tain its present organization on the old Those Republican politicians who still think 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 cam-

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

Why the Spirit of Democracy Is Opposed

The Democratic party, through its raditions, its platforms and its Presi-

dent, 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 Naby 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 taxa-

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.

fessed, The chunk you've bit off with such spirit and Is too large to chew and too tough to diges Your role is not Barkis, but Denn

MAKING GOOD COFFEE. How to Produce a Fragrant Beverage Fit

for the Gods. There is nothing more delicious than g good cup of coffee; yet how few house' eepers 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 quali-

made from each.

Miss Parloa, an authority on coffeemaking, 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 Rios and the Santas; 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 Santas 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? Usé all Rio, or temper that brand by combining it

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 DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

and richness. There are many ways of making good coffee. It can be filtered with cold water or hot, 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 procured: 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 star 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

with some one of the mild kinds.

To make good coffee, not only should

five minutes. At the end of that time pot and serve at once. - Chicago

fashionable as boas.

coming in favor again.

ladies' shoulder capes.

more than \$400.

favorite of royalty.

favorite furs for boas.

stoet and weasel families.

brim close and turned back.

The most fashionable beas reach

The finest sealskin sleighing hood

skins, but the pelt of an amimal of the

Sea otter has only been known to

Europeans as a fur for about 150 years.

It is the rival of seal in fashionable fa-

The newest sealskin sleighing hoods

are shaped similar to the plush caps of

little girls. The crown is high, the

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

It is said by those who ought to know

that the production and sale of seal

plushes this winter doubles that of last,

hile real seal is more in demand than

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 cloak-

ing stuffs, broche with gold and silver.

_N. Y. Sun.

nearly to the hem of the dress.

tional peril. It is a standing tempta- add a gill of cold water. Let the coffee tion to extravagance. It may per- stand at the side of the stove for three petuate high taxes for a long period or four minutes; then strain into a hot Ocean. FUR FASHION NOTES.

> Stylish Muffs, Boas, Hoods, Paletets, 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 longknown furs. Badger is a fine and deservedly popular trimming fur. Stoles and capes of fur are almost as

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 practieal," and the practical duty before Congress is the prevention of the sur

But the President is entitled to the

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 cousumer." February 10, 1883, 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 , 1883, 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 8cent 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 ? 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-boker in Venice." "I am but an on-looker in Venice."
Ah, Senater, candor in all things is best.
The fight's out of you. Let the truth be

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 ties of the different kinds of coffee, and the process by which good coffee can be 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 com-

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

How They May Be Kept so That Their

Wool Will Be a Clear Ga In.

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. 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 narticle of commerce in this country, but it deserves to become one. Put up in halfbarrels, it would command goo! prices

as soon as consumers were made aware

mand 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

of its value. To derive the most profit from vethers 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 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 eatgrasses that cattle and horses will reject, and will also devour many kinds of weeds and the leaves and small Astrakhan and Persian lamb are branches of bushes. They will pick every thing from a cornstalk that has Beaver is the favorite fur for young any value as food. With a little preliminary training thy will eat all kind's of roots without putting the farmer tothe trouble of cutting them or reducing them to a mass of pulp. As consumers. that is produced costs only from \$15 to of the straw of small grains they have The finest kind of a XXX sealskin no equals. In England and France, aswell as in some parts of this country, paletot or Newmarket should not cost sheep eat hardly any hay. They are kept through the winter chiefly on Minever, or gray squirrel, is a very old fur, and was at one time the special straw and roots, to which are added some oil-cake, cotton-seed meal and grain. In preparing them for market, Badger, lynx, fox, bear, Alaska sable, hare, chinchilla and nutria are the grass and turnips, instead of more expensive kinds of food, are relied on for laying on flesh and fat. Wolverine robes are not little wolf

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 seenomy 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 walks 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 -Poor white (taking a fistful of thousand head of cattle have been change from contribution box). slaughtered in Chicago in the efforts of "Thankee, deacon. 'FI'd known yer the Illinois Live Stock Commissioners paid folks for comin I'd been here to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in the afore."—Tid-Bits. The Kind of Outfit Needed to Run a News-

paper in Deadwood. It was along in the '70s some time, soon after the late Barney Canlfield left Chicago and settled at Deadwood, that he purchased a newspaper outfit for the latter place. It happened like this: A young man named Blakely, who had picked through the shell and been successfully hatched from an Eastern college a year or two before, came out to Deadwood, then the roughest mining camp in the country. He was somewhat acquainted with Caulfield, his father being an old friend of Barney. When young Blakely had escaped from the college, dragging his diploma behind him, he had, in his own words, "embraced the profession of journalism." He looked around Deadwood a little and decided he saw a great opening for a newspaper, notwithstanding there were already five dailies in the field. Fearing another man was going to get ahead of him in the enterprise, he wished to instruct a friend in Chicago who was a printer to select an outfit for him, but had forgotten his address. Caulfield was in Chicago on a short business trip, so he wrote him to this effect: "Have decided to put in a red-hot independent paper here and rip the jack-leg lawyers and guerrilla politicians both ways. Please see Clifford for me and tell him to go ahead and select a seven-column outfit about as I told him before I came out. Will come on myself in a few days.

A week later he arrived in Chicago and immediately hunted up Barney, finding him in the office of a friend. "Did you get my letter?" he anxious-

ly inquired.

"Did you see Clifford?"

"No, not yet." "Ah, couldn't find him?"

"Well, the fact is I haven't looked. I suppose I caught your idea, did I not -your intention is to start a red-hot paper at Deadwood and go right in and make it personal and interesting?" "Yes, that's it."

"If you find the mayor doesn't deal a straight game of faro at his place you'll give him Hail Columbia, eh?" "I shall anyhow-the keeper of a

gambling-house is not a fit man for "Yes, I took it that was the style of

paper you were going to run. I selected an outfit for you myself." "You? I didn't know you knew anything about the printing business."

"I don't know any thing about the printing business, but I know a pile about Deadwood," replied Barney, as he got up and went into another room. A moment later he returned with a double-barreled shot-gun and two big revolvers and carefully laid them on

"There, young man," said Barney, "there is the outfit you need to run that kind of a paper in Deadwood! You'll find they're the best made and all greased up good and heavily loaded. Go out somewhere and practice with 'em! Of course you may require a little type and may be a press, but any body can pick them out for you; you'll find the shot-gun and the two hip cannon will be the biggest part of your necessary plant, and you want to get so you can shoot 'em straight without lettuce upon a good market, but far stopping to aim!"

The young journalist never went back to Deadwood, and has since embraced the profession of clerk in a drygoods store. - F. H. Carruth, in Chicago Tribune.

ABOUT GUM-CHEWING.

Bill Nye Discourses for the Benefit of a Girl in Search of Knowledge. One who signs herself "A Vassar Girl' writes to know if the habit of

gum-chewing is really injurious, and also if it can truthfully be considered de trop.

The letter, though carefully and ingeniously written, is scarcely the work of a Vassar girl. A Vassar girl, with the educational advantages of that institution, and knowing, as she must, that man is a cudless animal, would hardly address such a question to the undersigned. This young woman must' be playing upon the credulity of one who is easily made the dupe of those who write tender words with Gothic penmanship and seductive odors. A Vassar girl would not need to ask whether it would be injurious or not for a person not having four stomachs to try and emulate the cud-bearing or endogenous mammalia. She would

know it at once. It is not done because gum chewing is injurious that I would speak against it. It is unnice. None of us are using gum this winter in our set. It interferes with a clear, nasal enunciation; and when one goes to bed with gum in the mouth it is too apt to be stuck on the headboard of the bed, where, as it becomes more and more frequent, it mars the symmetry of the furniture and takes off the varnish. Moreover, you seem to accomplish so little in chewing gum; Chew, dear one, as long as you may, but a wad of spruce has gum to stay. Man gets weary at set of sun, but you can not fatigue a cud of gum.

If I can do any thing further in the way of advice or album poetry I am a chewer service .- Bill Nye, in N. Y. World.

-A sorrowful sight in this world is a man who can do but one thing, follow but one avocation in life, and who if by chance disabled from performing that, is utterly incapable of making a living by turning to something else.

-The man who wagers not is better than a better. - Ballimore Ameri-

RADISHES UNDER GLASS.

One of the Most Profitable Crops Market

Gardeners Can Raise. Our large markets now demand constant supply of radishes through winter and spring, to supply which they are grown under glass until shipments come from Charleston and Norfolk in May. In order to grow a Long Scarlet radish the soil must be light, rich, sandy and very fine. These conditions are best attained by sifting through a wire screen having &-inch meshes, though many gardeners are content with thorough and repeated forking and raking. If a young radish root in its downward growth strikes a stone or a hard lump of earth or other substance, it bends around it, and a crooked, unsalable root is the result. Moreover, the long radish has large leaves and requires some room to grow well, at least three inches each way from plant to plant, and is also a slow grower in comparison with the French Breakfast, which will also bear forcing in a higher temperature; the latter is therefore the variety mostly grown for market, and is more profitable at the price it commands, usually about twothirds what the Long Scarlet will bring. The French Breakfast radish is by no means particular as to soil, and will do well on any rich and well worked bed. The culture is simple, a low temperature only being required, say 40 to 50 degrees at night and 70 degrees by day, though the French Breakfast will endure 60 degrees at night and 90 degrees by day without harm. When grown in frames a little artificial heat will be required from November to April, just enough to keep out frost. Radishes are sometimes grown as a eatch-crop between cucumbers, coming off in about five weeks in the heat of a cucumber house, but in a cool place, which suits them best, they need six to eight weeks. Much depends upon having good seed. The best Long Scarlet seed I have ever seen is grown by gardeners near Boston for their own use, but the French Breakfast Seed is mostly imported and is generally reliable. The seed is sown in frames by the common Arlington drill, running the rows three inches apart, which requires some skill; in greenhouses the seed is sown by hand, using a marker with teeth set like a rake, only stouter and three inches apart. Drawing this across the bed two or three times makes the drills into which the seed is sown and covered by hand.

When the plants are well up and show a third leaf they must be promptly thinned out to two inches apart, if of the French Breakfast variety, or to three inches for Long Scarlet. When they begin to get big enough to sell, thin the plants two or three times a week till they are all gone, selecting the best each time. They are marketed in neat bunches of ten roots each, or twelve if small, and much depends on the neatness with which this is done for ready and profitable sales. Prices range in winter from 50 cents to \$1 per dozen bunches for the French Breakfast, and 75 cents to \$1.25 for the Long Scarlet. At these rates the beds will usually yield from 75 to \$1.25 per sash in six or eight weeks. Not so profitable, indeed, as a good crop of easier to grow and less subject to violent fluctuations in price. Since radishes are not much troubled by green-fly or aphis it is usual to grow them in a hotbed after lettuce, when the lettuce comes "lousy," as it often

After March 15 raddish seed may be sown in a cold frame, provided with mats for cold nights, and after April 15 will need no glass whatever; but the culture hardly pays at that season, because of Southern competition.

As a delicious and wholesome relish. and as an elegant table ornament, radishes are always acceptable, but they must be eaten while just in season, which is only for a few days, and to obtain a constant succession in good order successive sowings of seed are made every ten or fifteen days .- W. D. Philbrick, in American Garden.

Iron for Fruit Trees.

An exchange furnishes an account of the successful experiment of one of its correspondents who buried old iron about the roots of his trees, which resulted in a great improvement in their growth, and in a greatly increased crop of fruit. We have no doubt of the correctness of the statement. It reminds us of an experiment with similar result, made many years ago, when the theory was extensively advocated that electricity aided vegetable growth. and the grapevine planted at the foot of the recently erected lightning-rod made twice the growth of the vines remote from it; and the rows of beans planted over the buried wire with upward points at the ends, grew more vigorous than beans elsewhere. It was found that the increased growth of the vine was entirely the result of the deep bed of mellow earth made in setting the foot of the rod deep into the soil, and the beans enjoyed the benefit of a similar treatment by the mellow trench for the wire. The pieces of old iron, refuse stove-pipes, worn horse shoes, east-off iron kettles, etc., could not be buried under the trees without digging the soil deeply and thoroughly, to the great benefit of the roots. Otherwise the iron could be of no benefit .- Country Gentleman.

-A lady teacher of music in Ontario County, N. Y., inserted her professional card in one of the county newspapers. It was seen by an old lover in Chicago, who at once hunted her up, explained his absence of a quarter of a century, and married her. It pays to

HE WAS DISAPPOINTED.

While standing in front of the City Hall, a farmer from the back country

approached me and inquired: "Say, mister, d'ye live 'round here?"

"It's Detroit, isn't it?"

"Yes." "Sure on it, be ye, mister?"

"Certainly."

"Wall, now, several hev told me the same thing, but if 'tis, I'm mighty dis'p'inted, that's all."

"What's the matter with Detroit?" "Wall, yer see, fer the last dozen year I've bin readin' about the fights, the pickpockets, the p'lice courts, the confidence men an' sich like, an' jist aching to see it with my own eyes, all alive an' kickin', an' last night, when I puts down my paper, I says to my old woman, Mary, I says, Mary, says I, I can't stan' it no longer, an' tomorrer I'm going to the city an' see the show.'

"Well, here I've bin all day, an' hain't had five cents' worth of funnary a bunko steerer, nary a pick of a pocket, nary a drunk, nary so much as a dog fight, but only a few p'licemen loafin' round without tryin' to 'rest anybody, an' one little fire so fur away that the engines put it out an hour afore I got thar, an' the folks wouldn't even let me in to see the damage. I tell ye, sor, if this is what yer calls a city, it's a gorl-durn swindle, an' those newspaper fellers a set of nateral born liars!"-Detroit Free Press.

-A rich Buffalonian by his will left his body to the local medical college, with instructions to carefully preserve his skeleton.

Stamping and Embroidery.

"Yes, Lizzie, I like to do fancy work, but I haven't felt like trying that pattern—or anything else—for a week. These awful 'dragging-down' pains are just killing me!" "I know how you feel, and I can tell you where to look for relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and distressing ailments. Why! it even cured me of prolapsus, and many of my lady friends have been cured of various grave maladies peculiar to our sex by this wonderful medicine." It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Somm one has invented a pocket rifle. ickpockets consider it an invasion of their

If you wish a beautiful picture, that can not be distinguished from a water color worth a large amount of money, you should get Demorest's Monthly Magazine for February. It is simply wonderful how such an elegant picture can be furnished in a magazine that only costs twenty cents. If your newsdealer has not got it, ask him to get it for you, or send to the publisher, W. Jennings Demonest, 15 East Fourteenth street, New York.

When a photographer asks if the negative suits you, evamine it closely before answer-ing in the affirmative.

Very Sensible "Japs."

Very Sensible "Japs."

In Japan the old-school physicians are permitted to wear only wooden swords. This is a gently sarcastic way of expressing the opinion that they kill enough people without using weapons. But the druggist who introduced Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery into the Empire, carries a fine steel blade. It was found that all who tried this wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, consumptive tendencies, blood, skin and liver troubles, were, without exception, greatly benefited. The Mikado himself is said to have "toned up" his system by its use, and the importer was therefore permitted the exceptional honor of wearing the sword of the nobility.

Sia, nervousness and rheumatism.

An utter failure—the inability to make a speech.

Every person is interested in their own affairs, and if this meets the eye of any one who is suffering from the effects of a torpid liver, we will admit that he is interested in getting well. Get a bottle of Prickly Ash Bitters, use it as directed, and you will always be glad you read this item.

A senious riflection—a solemn bore's image in a mirror.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

How the proceedings in a divorce case reminds one of the mouning of the tied!

Do Not Think for a Moment

that catarrh will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because it would be pleasant if true, but it is not, as all know. Do not let an acute attack of cold in the head remain unsubdued. It is liable to develop into catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. If already afficted rid yourself of this troublesome disease speedily by the same means. At all druggists.

Nor a summer resort—the plumber.—Ho-tel Mail.

No SAFER Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in bozza.

Myn who are a great deal run after—fugi-tives from justice.—Boston Courier.

THE GENERAL	MAI	RK	ET	S.
KANSA	SCI	TY	. Ja	n. 27.
CATTLE-Shipping steers	3	80	(a)	4 40
Native cows	2	10		2 85
Butchers' steers	8	00		
HOGS-Good to choice heav	v. 4	30		5 50
WHEAT-No. 2 red		N		uoted
No.1 soft		80	0	81
CORN-No. 2		-	0	
OATS-No. 2			40	
RYE-No. 2			40	
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	. 1		0	1 70
HAY-Baled	. 6	- 2 - 2	0	7 50
BUTTER-Choice creamery.			0	26
CHEESE-Full cream	1.0		0	12
EGGS-Choice			1600	18
BACON-Ham			@	111
Shoulders		6		61
Sides		_	400	9
LARD			40	7
POTATOES	•		04	75
ST. LOUIS		00	0	10
CATTLE-Shipping steers	. 4	45	0	5 80
Butchers' steers		2)	0	4 15
HOGS-Packing	5	10	04	5 51
SHEEP-Fair to choice		6)	0	5 20
FLOUR-Choice	2	80	0	3 50

FLOUR—Choice 80 @
WHEAT—No.2 red 80 @
CORN—No.3 4714 @
OATS—No.2 3114 @
RYE—No.2 65 @
CORDER — Oreamery 24 @ RYE-No.2

BUTTER-Creamery 24 @ 30

PORK 14 60 @ 14 75

CHICAGO, WHEAT—No. 2 red 80%% 47 @ CATTLE-Common to prime. 3 9) @ 5 25

HOGS—Good to choice 5 00 (3 5 75 FLOUR—Good to choice 8 79 (6 4 80 WHEAT—No. 2 red 85% 2 8

CORN-No. 2 60
OATS-Western mixed 87
BUTTER-Creamery 81
PORK 14 90

LENGTH OF DAYS.

Plaint of a Greenhorn Who Should Pay Five Hundred Years Old-Is Living a Loss Is life worth living?

In the days of long ago people seemed to think it was, if the length of time they de-voted to becoming acquainted with its lights and shadows is any criterion.

It would seem as though life must have afforded much of enjoyment in the good old days. Sophocles hung on until he was 130 years old, then perished by an accident. Attila was 124 when he died of the consequence of a revel on the night of his second marriage. This is a warning to young men. Epemenides was 157 at his regretted

Crowns did not sit so heavily on the brows of monarchs as they seem latterly to do. Fohi, the founder of the Chinese Empire, reigned 115 years, and sodid Apaphus of Thebes Egyptian. Tacitus gives 175 years to Tuisco, a German prince. Daddon, an Illyrian noble, lived for 500 years according to Alexander Cornelius.

The art of living seems to be one of the many "lost arts," which the dark ages covered over, and modern civilization has not yet been able to uncover. It is certain long life was not secured by using mineral poisons as remedies for disease. That is essentially modern practice. The ancients doubtless drew on the laboratory of nature for their medicines, hence the span of their lives was naturally extended.

We know that our immediate ancestors found their medicines in the fields and forests, adjoining their log cabin homes. These natural remedies were efficacious and harm-less—left no poison in the system. Physi cians were rarely called in, and the people lived to rugged and hearty old age. Is it not worth while to return to their whole some methods of cure for common ailments?

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, have introduced to the public a line of Log Cabin remedies, and their name indicates their character. They include a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Bu-chu Remedy," "Cough and Consumptive Remedy," Extract for External and Internal use, "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, "Scalpine" for the hair, "Liver Pills" and "Porous Plaster." They are carefully com-pounded from actual recipes, the most efficacious in use by our grandparents, and those who would like to try the virtues of old-time remedies, have an opportunity to secure the best in "Warner's Log Cabin

Nothing will turn a woman's head so completely as a bonnet that has passed by.

—Puck.

For Only Twenty Cents

You can 'zet a beautiful picture ("A Message of Love") that can not be distinguished from a fine water color worth \$25. A full size paper pattern worth 25 cents—design and size of your own selection—besides the finest magazine published. Send for the February number that contains this wonderful picture and pattern order. Price, 20 cents. Or ask your newsdealer to get it for your inspection. Tell him if he sends for it for you to see, he will probably sell hundreds of them. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. Now is the time to subscribe and get ten times the value of the £2 per year.

MAYN'T diamonds and rubies be correctly called strata-gems?

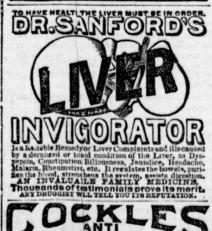
Westward, the Course of Empire, Etc. Westward, the Course of Empire, Etc.
We all know the quotation, but many emigrants westward-bound do not know that upon their arrival they will have to encounter that invisible foe of the frontiersmanmalaria. They should take an ample supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters along. Not only is it a certain safeguard against every form of malarial disease, but it eradicates liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, nervousness and rheumatism.

Honey of Horthound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute

CURRENT lterature—recipes for pud-dings.—Brooklyn Standard.

The best aid surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases coused by any derangement of the Liver, Kdneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Bilious Compaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the bereficent influence of

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restors and preserves health. It is purely 'egetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache,
Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Frostbites, Sprains,
Bruises, Cuts, Burns
and Scalds.

WHAT IT IS.

St. It is in one word a cure; it is not merely a relief and in no sense a cure-all; it is the product of scientific research. It strengthens while it soothes and sub-24. dues, heals and cures; it literally con-quers pain.

3d. Its effects are curative and permanent to the whole group of muscular miseries and nervous agonies.

4th. It does not merely irritate the outer surface, nor does it merely soften or relax a constricted muscle. To its specific action a superior curative virtue is superadded. 5th. It penetrates deeply but gently; searchingly and surely, seeking the pain spot in an effort to conquer.

6th. Each constituent of the formula has a Olli. recognized intrinsic virtue to serve most surely the cure of pain.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
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18 YEARS AGO.

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

FELIX MILLER,

To Merchant, Hico, Ark.

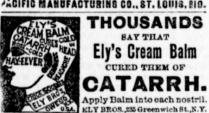
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CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

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

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. DENTLEMEN

Barnes' Patent Foot Power Machinery. WORKERS OF WOOD OR METAL, ithout steam power, by using outfits of these achines, can bidlower, and save more

many from their jook than by a work. Also for Industrial Schools or Hone Training, With them boys can acquire practical journeyman a trades before they "go for themselves." Price-List Catalogue free. W. F. & JOHN BARNES CO., Ko.639 . Entry St., Rockford, Ill.

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POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
gives prompt and positive relief in every cas,
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The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing allments peculiar to females, at the invalidal Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Br. Piorce's Favorite Prescriptions is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had bailled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-ail," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar allments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, millinors, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening norvine, "Favorite Prescription is unequaled and is invalvable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Br. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a pagentally and subduing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

monly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing, sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Br. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillfull-physician, and adapted to woman's delicate-organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in randle doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription?" Is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flewing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, femule weakness, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

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Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.40, or six bottles for \$5.00.
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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPRIOR

FARMS in Ohio, Cheap, Good, Fend for description of and price. H. N. BANCROFT, Jefferson, O. A. N.K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTED LICE, please say you saw the Advertise want in this paper. 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, the horse cars being quite inadequate to supply the rapidly increasing population in that part of the city. Snows have covered the tracks, and minor accidents have caused repeated postponements, but vesterday the cars first began to run with some regularity, and the public was allowed to make use of them, and a most serious accident signalized the occasion. About half way up the Third street hill the line turns into Selby avenue at an obtuse angle, and from this curve to the top of the hill the grade is steeper, probably one foot in four. Some days ago an experienced civil engineer pointed out in a published interview the danger of locating a curve at the bottom of so long and steep an incline, but the officers of the road de-

clared it perfectly safe.

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 had been inspected before it left the end of the line, and seemed in perfect order. But about midway down the hill the grip failed to hold the thread. and the train rushed down to the curve, reaching which it had attained a speech of twenty miles an hour. The grip car did not leave the track, but the passenger coach whipped off, turned over and was dragged some distance. Many of the passengers jumped off, but the majority of those in the closed car could not do so and all of them, twenty or more, were more less hurt.

Gripman Johnson says: "We were about half way down Selby avenue hill, when the cars began to slide. The grip slipped-no it didn't either, they just ran away. don't know just why. At the corner they rolled over. I did my best to stop the cars and threw my weight on the grip. But I could not hold the cars. At the curve onto Third street the cars went off and rolled ever and over." Johnson is a new man, but had been under the instruction of an experienced gripman for some days. When he found the grip slipping he called to the conductor, but that person was too busy collecting fares to help him.

The only fatality so far known is that of Merville L. Saumers, assistant treasurer of the Northwestern Fuel Company, who was standing on the rear platform of the passenger car and with another man was thrown against a tree when the car flew the track. He was horribly crushed and died soon after being taken home. He leaves a family. The hospitable residents of the neighborhood threw open their houses to the injured and police and physicians were on the ground in a few minutes. Those most seriously hurt-were as follows: Louis Robert, of Dayton avenue, a lad, had his left hand torn off at the wrist, the arm being badly mangled. His mother is in Califormia. He is a nephew of Chief of Police Clark. Conductor Frank E. North, badly cut about face and hands with broken glass, and perhaps hurt internally. George H. Watson, Marshall avenue, seriously hurt in both legs below the knee. C. A. Baker, hand and legs cut and bruised. Miss Ada Kersten, Dayton avenue, severely cut about the face. Mrs. Charles Steele, North Washington street, internal injuries and cuts; bad y hurt. Burt Darrow, Selby avenue, is very seriously hurt about the chest, and severe scalp wound. Mr. Cedar Avenue Disciples' Church, of this Seney, corner of Peyton and Virginia city, of which Mrs. Garfield was a member, cut with broken glass and badly shocked. A. Bertram, West Tenth street. cut about the head and skull fractured. Henry K. Smith, Inglehart street, severe scalp wound from broken glass. A. T. Smith and son, burned by the car stove falling on them. Milton G. Brown, real estate dealer, right arm hurt. Andrew Nelson, badly hurt on head and hands

Miss Linda Thorsen and Mrs. Don Sca man, both of Milwaukee, Wis., were in the car. Miss Thorsen was thrown against the stove and wedged there by the body of about the limbs and body. Mrs. Seaman escaped with a bad cut on the face. Both ladies were taken to Ryan. Miss Thorsen is a sister of Mrs. Johnson, wife of the cashier and vice-president of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, son, and wife of J. D. Seaman, a prominent gentieman of Milwaukee. They came to St. Paul last week to visit the carnival. E. J. Meist. superintendent of Kellogg's printing office, right knee shattered.

The Storm in New York.

New York, Jan. 28 .- The storm of Wednesday night and Thursday was most severe in the Mohawk valley. The New York Central abandoned all trains on the Hudson river division on account of the snow blockade, the wind, which blew at sixty miles an hour, sweeping the light snow across the tracks in such quantities that resistance to it was useless. The snow was no sooner cleared away by gangs of laborers than it covered the tracks again, and there were three passenger trains and fully a score of freights stailed in the snow between Albany and New

An Old Printer Dead.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—George Clark, president of Typographical Union No. 8, of this city, died yesterday after a brief illness. He was one of the best known printers in the country, having been twice president of the International Typographical Union and a prominent candidate for the position of Public Printer prior to the appointment of Mr. Benedict. He was a strong conservative man, of fine ability, and was very highly esteemed, both inside and outside of his profession. He had been a resident of this city for thirty years.

Valuable Device.

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 27.-A public test took place at the Chester rolling mills here yes-terday of the new device for the saving of fuel and improving of iron. The process is simply the spraying of fine coal, reduced by the cyclone pulverizer to a powder, into a chamber attached to the furnace, in which the combustion is so perfect that all the waste hitherto occurring in smoke and ashes is entirely obviated. The general result showed a saving of between 40 and 50 per cent. of coal, a saving ot 50 per cent. in time of heating the furnace and a greatly improved quality of iron.

A receiver has been appointed for the x-elsior Electric Company of New York, inbilities 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. For the past six weeks she has been gradually failing from the infirmities of

M

age, and her death has been expectd for some time, but her wonderful vitality buoyed her up far be yond the anticipation of the physicians. Mr. Rudolph and his wife were with her as she peacefully passed to ther eternal home. Mrs. James A. Gar-

field and her daugh Grandma Garfield. ter, Mollie, were 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 they continue on the journey, as she was in good hands. cablegram was sent them, but it will be impossible for them to return for the funeral. Interment will be made temporarily in the receiving vault at Lake View Cemetery, this city, where rest the remains of her famous son, James A. Gar-field. Grandma Garfield was a descendant of Maturin Ballou, Huguenot, of France, who was driven from that country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Hosea Ballou, an uncle of Eliza, was the founder

of Universalism in the United States. Eliza Ballou Garfield was born in New Hampshire September 25, 1801. Her father died while she was an infant, and when she was eight years of age her mother removed to Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., on to a farm adjoining the one on which Abram Garfield was raised. After a stay of two years. Mrs. Ballou sold her little farm in New York State and moved to Zanesville, Muskingum County, O., where she and her family settled. The early attachment which had sprung up between Eliza Ballou and Abram Garfield ripened into a love romance, and it eventually grew so strong that when Eliza was taken away by her mother to Zanesville, Abram, a strong and hearty farmer lad, came to Ohio also, settling in Newberg, now one of the wards of Cleveland. He made frequent visits to Zanesville, Eliza being his objective point. The long courtship resulted in marriage February 3, 1821, the young couple settling in Newburg, where they established modest home in a log cabin containing but a single room, 18x25 feet. In this humble cabin they lived for nine years, during which time three children were born, one of whom being the late President, James A. Garfield.

Finding the location unsuitable to supply the wants of a growing family, Abram Garfield removed to Orange, Cuyahoga County, here it was that Abram Garfield met his death, while bravely fighting a forest fire that threatened to destroy his home. The widow was left in destitute circumstances, but with that noble spirit which has marked the course of her whole life, she determined to carry on the farm. She bravely battled with reverses, and finally her struggles were rewarded. James soon became old enough to relieve his mother of the greater responsibility of the farm, and the family was comfortably fixed. The old homestead in Mentor was purchased years later, after James had made his mark in the world.

Grandma Garfield, as she was affectionately known by her friends and neighbors, made her home in Mentor until after her tamous son's tragic death, when she moved to Prospect street, Cleveland, with ly Mrs. James A. Garfield and daughter left for Europe, and Grandma Garfield went back to the old Mentor farm she loved so well, where she breathed her last.

THE FUNERAL. CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—The funeral of Grandma Garfield was held at Mentor yesterday. The services were simple. Addresses were delivered by Cooley, of the Cedar Avenue Disciples' Church, of this nd Prof. B. A. Hansdale, a close friend of the late President. The remains were brought to Cleveland and placed in the receiving vault at Lakeview with those of the President.

BANK ROBBERS.

A Bank Cashier Killed—The Robbers Cap tured and the Leader Lynched.

LIMESTONE, I. T., Jan. 23 .- Four masked men, all heavily armed, entered the Citizens' Bank Saturday, and presenting a pistol at the head of the cashier, W. T. Rev. nolds, demanded that he turn over the cash on hand.

While pretending to comply, Reynolds slammed the door of the safe to and turned the lock. He was at once laid out by bullet from the pistol of one of the desperadoes, which struck him above the heart killing him instantly.

The bank was then ransacked and all the money in the cash drawer, some \$2,300, was An attempt was made to open the safe, but in this the robbers were foiled. The sound of pistol shots caused several

cople to run towards the bank to ascertain the cause of the trouble. They were fired upon by three of the men who were off guard and retreated to get arms.

In a few minutes the town was aroused and twenty or thirty armed men hurried to the bank. The robbers were just mounting their horses and a hot exchange of shots was started in which one of the robbers, Thomas Evan, was killed cutright, being shot several times in the head and body He was identified as a ranchman, living

near town.
In the melee four citizens were wounded but not fatally, two receiving shots through the arms and two others being slightly

wounded in the lower extremities.

The three surviving robbers then rode away with the booty captured. A posse of pursuers was soon upon their trail, which was in the direction of Atoka. After about an hour's hard pursuit they were surrounded, captured and taken to Limestone, where Judge Lynch was called in to hold court.

The leader was found guilty of the mur der of Reynolds and was forthwith strung up. The other two were placed in charge a strong guard and started to Fort Washita where they will be turned over to the United States authorities. The stolen money was recovered.

Bitterly Denounced. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.-A mass meeting of sympathizers with the striking employes of the Reading railroad, held here Saturday night, passed resolutions calling on the Governor to enforce against the Reading railroad and the Reading Coal and Iron Company that provision of the State Con-stitution which forbids common carriers from engaging in mining or manufactur ing. A number of bitter denunciatory speeches were made. One of the speakers declared that the accounts of the two com-panies had been juggled with and such ransactions done in bookkeeping that the clerks, fearing the penitentiary, were fain to enter such transactions as done "by di-rection of the president." NEW ENGLAND'S TURN.

States Experience the Delights of a Bliz-zard—Snowdrifts That Shame Those of Boston, Jan. 27.-Reports this morning from various points in Maine, New Hamp-shire and Vermont, state that the heaviest snowstorm for years prevailed Wednesday night and yesterday. Snow fell in many

places from fifteen to eighteen inches and travel is greatly impeded. Many trains are entirely suspended. A dispatch from Bellow's Falls, Vt., says:

A solid blockade of snow exists in all directions to-day. There was previously about two feet on the ground, and last night a heavy fall of snow added eighteen inches to the previous amount, and a heavy wind is piling it up in all directions. The same conditions are reported within a radius of twenty-five miles. All trains from the North and East are from four to six hours late, and on many roads all freight trains have been abandoned.

At Old Orchard a snow plow with three engines is fast in a snow bank, and almost hidden from sight. The snow is light and drifts badly. The wind is high, and about two feet of snow has already fallen and still no signs of a let up. It is the worst

storm in thirty-five years.

Bangor, Me., reports one of the severest storms for years, raging all day, blocking roads and nearly suspending railroad traffic. Toward the west it is especially severe. Outgoing trains have been can Rutland, Vt., reports the storm still

raging, with a high wind, and trains from and for Boston cancelled. The drifts at Sheiburne are twelve feet deep. Concord, N. H., reports all trains on the White Mountain division of the Boston &

Lowell railroad at a standstill. The wind has increased and traffic will be suspended several days.

The upper harbor at Boston is full of packed ice and navigation is seriously im-

peded. At Montpelier, Vt., twenty inches of snow have fallen and the wind is blowing a gale. Afternoon trains are not expected to arrive to-night.
At Provincetown, Mass., the wind is

blowing forty-five miles an hour, with thick snow squalls. Advices from the lumbering camps tell of fearful suffering. Numerous sheds have been unroofed by the blizzard. At Highland Light, Mass., a number of vessels are in peril on Vineyard shoals.

IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The wind, which was blowing forty miles an hour, is abating. Country roads are impassable from snow drifts. Suburban street cars have stopped running and the Delaware & Hudson and West Shore roads are blocked.

A Conoes dispatch says: A violent blizzaad has prevailed here all day and the snow which fell during the night is drifting to a depth of four to ten feet. The street cars on the lines between here and Waterford, Troy and Lansing were aban-

IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—The blinding snow storm that set in Wednesday night continued all Thursday. Country roads are almost impassable, the drifts being from six to seven feet deep. All trains are delayed. IN PENNSYLVANIA.

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

NOMINATED AND CONFIRMED. A List of Nominations and Confirmation

Published.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The President has sent the following nominations to the To be Receivers of Public Moneys-Absa

lom H. Weir, of Missouri, at Springfield, Mo.; Robert Kennedy, of California, at Shasta, Cal.; J. F. Linthicum, of California, at Sacramento, Cal.; Lewis Granger, of Omaha, at Marysville, Cal., John Joper, of Kentucky, at Buffalo, Wyo T. Edwin E. Eels, of Washington Territory,

to be agent for the Indians of the Nisquallie Department of Justice-A. H. Longineau.

of Mississippi, to be attorney of the United States for the Southern district of Missis-James R. Roosevelt, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation at Vienia.

CONFIRMATIONS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The following confirmations have been made public: J. R. Hosmer, of New York, Secretary of Legation, Central American States; C. C. Long, of New York, Secretary of Legation at Corea; C. H. Way, of Reorgia, Consul-General at St. Petersburg.

United States Consuls-F. D. Hill, Minnesota, at Asuncion: H. F. Merritt, of Illinois, at Aix La Chappelle Victor Vifquain, of Nebraska, at Aspnwall; J. C. Quiggle, of Pennsylvania, at Port Stanley, Ontario; D. M. White, of Nev Hampshire, at Sherbrook: E. P. Crane, of New Jersey,

Receivers of Public Moleys-G. W. Parks, at Salt Lake City; C. O Stockslager, at Halley, I. T.
Registers of Land Offices—2. Burgess, at Prescott, A. T.; H. R. Pendery, at Leadville, Col.: F. P. Tanner, at Gunnison, Col.; Dencers, at Concordia, Kan.; H. A. Yonge, at Kirwin, Kan.; J. I. Walker, at

W. J. Allen, District Judgefor Southern Illinois.

Santa Fe, N. M.; F. D. Ake at Ironton,

Oklahoma Meeting. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan 27 .- A monster mass meeting was held here last night to urge an early opening of the Indian Territory to settlement. Many citizens from surrounding towns were pesent. Steps were taken for the formation of a permaent organization, with hadquarters at this place, to push wih vigor the favorable consideration of the proposal to form a new Territory f "No-Man's Land," Oklahoma and te Cherokee strip of the 96th meridian. The following is the committee on permanent organization: J. O. Campbell, J. W.Hoyt, James Hill, E. S. Hutchinson, L. J Miles, J. G. Danks, T. W. Eckert, H. B. Horton, Howard Ross and A. G. Lowe. The sentiment of the vast assemblage wa enthusiastic for the proposition. M. W. Reynolds, of Geuda Springs, better known as "Kick-ing Bird," made a lengthy ddress on the

Railway Accident ir Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 2 .- Owing to a mistake by a signal statio, a passenger train on the Oest railroad that runs from Havana to Vulta, Abajo ditrict, collided Saturday night with a freight train seven-teen miles east of La Heradura station. The engineers and firenen of both trains were instantly killed and their bodies terribly mangled. Firty passengers were more or less injured, and both locomotives were completely weeked. It was over seven hours after the ceident before the news was received, as the conductor of the passenger train had b walk twelve miles to reach the nearest blegraph office. Consequently many of the njured passen-gers died before medical air reached them. MAXWELL TO HANG.

The New England and Other Northeastern The United States Supreme Court Will Not Review His Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday ren-

lered 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 his court upon a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Missouri and the decision here was upon a motion made by the At-RtorneyGeneral of that State to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. This court held that Lit was unable, after a careful examination of the record, to find that the plaintiff in

error had been de-*prived of any right, privilege or immunity Maxwell. Maxwell. guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States and the motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction was therefore granted.

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

The crime for which Maxwell is condemned occurred as follows: At about 10:30 o'clock on the morning of April 14, 1885, a most startling discovery was made at the Southern Hotel by Charles Biegers, the trunk dealer who had been called in to open a suspicious looking trunk found in room No. 144. The trunk was the property of a man who had registered on March 31 as Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, M. D. On opening the trunk the body of a man was discovered jammed into the box in a distorted position, with the head to one side and the knees drawn up as close as possible. The police were immediately notified and an investigation made. At first the body was supposed to be that of Maxwell, but further investigation proved it to be that of Maxwell's companion, who had lately joined him and was registered as "C. Arthur Preiler, London, England." The body and trunk, just as they were first discovered, were transferred to the morgue. A more repulsive sight had never been seen in the morgue.

THE PRISONER UNNERVED.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 24.—The decision in the United States Supreme Court in the case of Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, unnerved the little chloroformer when it was told to him, and for the first time he showed unmistakable signs of uneasiness and paced up and down the corridor of the jail vith a nervous tread, his face displaying the gloom in a deathly pallor. He would not believe the statements made to him and refused to talk until he had seen his attorneys. Fauntleroy, one of the attorneys for the defense, was much taken aback and said the only hope he now had was to apply to the State Supreme Court for a rehearing, and in the event of another failure to seek executive clemency, from which source he had some hope. The case now comes back to the State Supreme Court, and Attorney-General Boone will in a few days call Brooks into the trial court, the criminal court of this city, when the date of his execution will be fixed. If the Governor does not interfere, Brooks will probably be hanged early in March. The prisoner, from this time on, will be very closely guarded and watched, to prevent suicide or other mishap.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Anderson's Resolution Favorably Con sidered by the Finance Committee—Also liis Bill Relating to Pacific Road Tele-graph Lines—Liquor Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The House Committee on Banking and Currency has agreed to report favorably the Anderson resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the full amount of United States notes authorized by the law of 1878 was in circulation at that date or what amount had been lost and Skokomish agency in Washington or had been lost since; the present circu ato maintain the limit of circulation. A petition from the Knights of Labor was received, protesting against the employment of steam printing in the Bureau of

Engraving and Printing. . The Commerce Committee took up the consideration of the resolution to investigate the Reading strike, and Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, made a statement in the interest of the miners. An animated discussion took place. Members of the committee held that any attempt to investigate, as was proposed, was unconstitutional and not within the province of Congress, and if undertaken would be unproductive of results. Finally Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, moved that Friday next at eleven o'clock be set for a vote on the resolution. Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, made the point that the hour of adjournment had arrived, and

the committee arose without action. A sub-committee yesterday reported favorably to the House Post-office Committee Representative Anderson's bill relating to the telegraph lines of the Pacific Railroad Companies, amended so that it now requires the subsidized railroad companies to use their own telegraph lines and afford equal facilities to all telegraph companies in the reception and transmission of tele graphic news. The bill confers authority on the Inter-State Commerce Commission to enforce its provisions. Offending railroad officers, or agents, are made liable to a fine of \$1,000, or imprisonment for six months while the company is held liable for civil damages.

LIQUOR STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- A communication was transmitted to the Senate vesterday by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing the amount collected from liquors from the time the present system of internal revenue taxation went into effect, September 1, 1862, down to June 3, 1887. During this period there was collected from special taxes on distillers \$25, 128,819; brewers, \$4,932,383; rectifiers, \$7,270,079; capacity tax on distillers under a law levying a tax of two dollars per barrel on distilleries having a distillery capacity exceeding a certain fixed amount, \$7,832.487. The production of distilled spirits during this time was 1,606,852,195 gallons, and of fermented liquors 269,719,782 barrels. The amount of ax collected on the spirits was \$1,099,379, 980 and on the fermented liquors \$249,246,-

A New Pension Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday were the following: By Mr. Davis, to amend the Pension laws so as not to prohibit the payment of pension money to any persons who served in the late rebellion against the United States but afterwards voluntarily enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States and incurred disability in the line of duty. By Mr. Hoar, to change the time of meeting of the long session of Congress to the first Monday in October, and of the short session to the second Monday in November. By Mr. Plumb, for the extension of the southern and western boundaries of Kansas so as to nclude the public land strip.

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 re-port 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 inky deposit. When this subsided a portion of the fan house had been destroyed, as well as the wood work in the shaft. Manager Briden immediately proceeded to repairing the fan house, which was quickly accomplished, and the fan started again. The shaft timbers were destroyed so that cages could not be used, but the pulleys and ropes were immediately prepared for the work of rescue.

The first man to come out of the pit had climbed by means of the cage wire cable through the shattered timber to within one hundred feet of the top. A rope was then lowered to him and he reached the surface in an exhausted condition. A second miner was also enabled to get out by this perilous method, but a third, when feet from the top, loosed his hold and fell to certain death at the bottom of the

Two men were then lowered as a search party and they reported that nothing could be heard but calls from below. Fortunately the mine had not fired, so danger from this source was averted. A temporary cage was made and lowered to a considerable depth, the miners climbing to it by means of ladders, so that by one o'clock 103 of the 160 men in the mine had been rescued. One white man, Robert Williams, the unfortunate who fell, was taken out

The explosion took place in the last level, and in this twenty-five white miners and a number of Chinese were imprisoned. Fears that they were all killed were verified later, for at five o'clock all the white men were carried to the surface dead and the work of carrying out the Chinese was be-

THE GRAHAM MURDER.

Witnesses Testify That Cora Lee Knew Nothing of the Murder of Mrs. Graham.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 26 .- The principal witnesses yesterday in the Cora Lee murder trial were two adopted daughters of Mrs. Emma Molloy, Ella Molloy and Emma Lee, the latter being the seventeenyear-old sister of the defendant and quite prepossessing. Both testified that they were at home on the Molloy farm the nigh Sarah Graham was murdered and slept in the same bed with Cora Lee, who did not leave the house that night. Graham, the witnesses testified, returned late in the night and awoke them by tapping on the window. Graham claimed to have been to Fort Wayne, Ind., to get his two little boys, Roy and Charley, whom he left in this city that night and took them out to the Mollov farm the next day. Neither knew any thing of Sarah Graham's coming here until after her dead body was taken out of the well on the Molloy farm, also that Graham showed a divorce certificate and that they believed that he and his wife had never been re-married at the time he and Cora Lee were married, July 18, 1885. S. I. Hazeltine, son of the ex-Congress-man, and Thomas V. Hayden swore they saw Graham and a weman that looked like

his wife get off the Frisco train the night of the murder at Dorchester station, about two miles north of the Molloy farm, where the murder was committed.

Nine others of the defendant's witnesses testified on minor points.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. Congressman Plumb Finds That the Fund-

ing Bill Has Been Tampered With.
Washington, Jan. 25.—The resolution introduced by Mr. Plumb, of Illinois, asking for an investigation of the facts as to the passage, engrossment and enrollment of the Funding act, under which over \$7.0,000,000 in four per cent bonds were issued, was received by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday morning and the hearing upon it will probably be had next week. The resolution causes considerable talk in the House. Cur ous results are expected, which may involve the validity of all the four per cent. bonds outstanding. When Mr. Plumb found that the journals of the House and Senate showed the bill as passed provided that the Government might redeem these bonds at pleasure "for thirty years," instead of "after thirty years," as the published law puts it, he examined the engrossed bill and found that the word "for" had been erased, all but the letter "f" which was left in the same as in the rest of the bills. That the letters "a" and "ter" were inserted in auother ink, it indicated a clear case of tam pering, by which it is estimated the Government loses a large sum. Mr. Plumb called the attention of Senator Edmunds to the matter, and after looking at it carefully he said that it seemed to him that the bonds issued under the act were invalid or else were redeemable by the Government at

NORTHWEST SUFFERERS.

The Continued Blockade Making It Troublesome For People in Dakota. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 26,-The prolonged blockade of the smaller roads of the Northwest threatens to result in a fuel and provision famine in several localities

Flandreau, Dak., reports no trains since Saturday and says there is not a pound of in disgust. coal for sale and many families are without

Huron, Dak., reports only enough coal in town to last two weeks and no gasoline, while towns west, east and south are will be washed out and carried off by the nearly out of fuel, and there is no sign of a rains, unless the land has been plowed and break in the blockade.

Word was received last night that a ro-

tary snow plow belonging to the North-western started west for Winona to go manure now, so as to avoid such labor in straight through to Pierre. In the neighborhood of Tracy and Balaton it will find snow from four to eighteen feet deep. It

is much thinner here.
A Brown's Valley correspondent yesterday made a trip on snow shoes over the Sisseton agency and found a number of Indians almost destitute of the necessaries of life. though Agent Jenkins was doing what he could to assist them. The destitution among these Indians is due to the partial failure of their crops last season and the fact that they receive no more cash annuities from the Government.

Bobsled Accident.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 25.—Last night Mr. Charles Neely and Tom Fenlon, Jr., with a party of sixteen ladies and gentlemen from the city and fort went bob-sleighing in the Salt creek valley, three miles from the city. Four horses were attached to the sled and going down the long steep hill into the valley the dashboard gave way precipitating the driver in front of the runners, which passed over his body. The sled was up-set, and only one of the number escaped unburt. The injured included: Mr. Neely, badly sprained arm; Miss Florence Farrel nervous shock; Miss Myra Atwood, badly bruised; James Bell, the driver, dangerlously cut and bruised.

STOCK ITEMS.

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

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.

France has seventeen different breeds of cattle; Great Britain has fourteen. They were all formed before breeders undertook to improve them. It is the soil, climate and feed that form breeds. Nature makes breeds, breeders improve them by selec-

It is a fact that dogs seldom attack sheep kept with cattle, unless in the case of some old rogue, 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.

An Iowa man gives his experiencee in sheep raising to the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture as follows: "I had 100 sheep a year ago. They were fed on hay and straw; no grain. One was drowned in the spring; sold \$190 worth of wool; raised 50 lambs; one died when two months old: 38 had lambs; one of the old sheep died; sold \$110 worth of sheep; six were killed by dogs, and have 100 sheep in the flock now, better sheep than I had last year.

We frequently hear of dairymen who without any previous instructions whatever have sawed the horns off their whole herds, and no more serious results are reported than a slight falling off in the flow of milk for a day or two. The operation probably gives the animal a pretty bad headache for a few hours, but the suffering to the whole herd must be slight compared with that caused in a single season by the reckless flourishing of these useless and dangerous weapons by the masters of the herd.-Exchange.

At this season of the year swine should sorted or separated according to size. The economy of this is evident at a glance. The feeders require the richest feed in fatforming quality. The stockers require bone and muscle-forming foods and the breeding stock plenty of range for exercise, in connection with a sufficient quantity of foods of various kinds to give a store of fat, with good flesh and muscular development. As a rule the farmer can sell tock to a better advantage when sorted by himself. The buyer sorts to his own ad

vantage without any favor to the owner. Most farmers now understand that it is bone and muscle rather than fat that is needed in the horse. Oats are the best means of supplying this, and some oats should form a part of the ration of every horse in active service. But wheat bran at \$15 a ton is a cheaper ration than oats, and in some respects better. It is slightly laxative, and thus helps to keep the diges tion good. With a little clover bay, bran and a few ground oats mixed with it, the cost of keeping is reduced, the ration diversified, and the horse keeps better than on any one or two kinds of feed. Animals often turn with disgust from their food because of its sameness, as people do under like circumstances.

FARM NOTES.

Manure that is "fire-fanging" (as it will sometimes do when the heap is very large) should be turned over, as the heating process, if allowed to continue, may cause a loss of ammonia.

The tendency of lime is downward, and when applying it the best mode would be to broadcast it over the surface of the ground and allow it to so remain until ready for spring plowing.

Hay, to make good milk and butter, should be cut ripe, but cut in bloom is more palatable; timothy should not be cut too ripe so as to lose the seed, they being most nutritious food. Hay over-cured loses substance.

In England the hogs are fattened on barley. It makes meat of a superior quality, there being a greater proportion of lean; but as corn is the cheapest grain produced here it is more economical for fattening than any other.

Every farmer may provide himself with fresh meat the entire year with a small Hock of good mutton sheep. They will cost but little if the flock be small, and meat of a better quality may be secured than where the flock is large in number and bred indiscriminately.

A number of farmers residing in the neighborhood of Deerfield have agreed to plant each an acre of cane, for the purpose of offering an inducement to any parties who may think favorably of putting in a sugar plant in that locality. The large body of snow in the north part of the county insures good crops the coming season.— Lakin (Kan.) Advocate.

There is a farmer located on the Platte, a little above Denver, who raised a thousand bushels of white beans the past season. He informs the Field and Farm that, so far as he has sold them, they have netted him three hundred dollars an acre. He bas grown a little navy variety and has no trouble in selling all he can produce. They are as staple as wheat and far more profit

When starting into the business of commercial poultry do not begin upon too large a scale. One or two hundred hens at most are sufficient. The business may figure out nicely on paper, but there is a certain amount of practice absolutely necessary to success, and when the beginner starts on too large a scale he never comes up to the expectations or calculations, and gives up

Whether it be best to spread the manure on land intended for corn in winter or spring depends on the land. If too rolling much of the soluble matter of the manure left in the rough condition (unharrowed), so that the rains may more easily carry the the spring, which is usually the busy

If there is any sign in a good crop following a cold winter we will be bountifully blest next year. The writer thinks it would be a good idea for farmers to put out a variety of crops in the spring-say 25 acres of corn, 10 acres of cane, 10 of oats and five of millet. We know by experience that early seed corn had better come from the East, as we will get better results the first year. Coming from the North, it takes it the first year to become acclimated to our seasons. - Ingalls (Kan.) Union.

Notes.

To secure good layers next winter hatch the pullets early. Begin as soon as the severity of the winter shall be over and pullets will then have plenty of time to develop. They will not lay well until fully

Dodge County, Neb., is feeding and Sheltering 30,000 Oregon sheep this winter.

Experiments show that it pays to grind the cob with the grains of corn, as it possesses nutritive qualities.

Four thousand head of sheep were shipped from Benkleman, Neb., one week recently. They sold at an average of \$1.50 per head and were sent to the eastern part of the State to be prepared for market.