

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1887.

NUMBER 38

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The total value of the principal articles of provisions exported from the United States during May was \$5,384,353, against \$6,629,388 in May, 1886.

The Department of State has received from the consular agent at San Juan del Nido, Nicaragua, a report of the murder of an American widow, Mrs. Lydia J. Thornburn, at the headquarters of the Great River in Nicaragua.

The American Telephone Company, whose affairs have been examined on account of the discoveries as to the criminal career of Tyrer, its vice president, offers to refund the subscriptions of dissatisfied stockholders.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND has issued an order fixing the compensation of all assistant district attorneys employed at fixed salaries for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, at a rate twenty per cent. less than that previously paid. This action is necessitated by an insufficiency of the appropriation.

PROF. RILEY, entomologist of the National Department of Agriculture, has traced the destructive hop lice to plum trees.

The Secretary of the Interior has rescinded his order of March 26, 1886, withdrawing from the operation of the public land laws fractional range forty-one in the State of Colorado for the purposes of a national cattle range.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners published their opinion of the long and short haul section of the Commerce act on the 15th. The document was quite lengthy and in effect stated that railroad companies must judge for themselves as to whether they are entitled to discriminate under presumed conditions, when aggrieved parties can seek redress from the Commission.

The Department of State has received through the British Minister at Washington an invitation to the Government to take part in the centennial international exposition which is to be held at Melbourne, Australia, in 1890.

The reported intention of the President to return the captured war standards to the various States in the late Confederacy has intensified the already bitter feelings existing in some of the Grand Army posts against the President, and resolutions denouncing the proposed return of the flags have been adopted.

There was much comment among naval officers in Washington at the fact that an English designer had taken away the \$15,000 prize awarded by the Navy Department for prize designs of the new cruiser.

The President has rescinded his determination to send the captured battle flags back to the South, and in a letter, dated June 16, to the Secretary of War, stated that it was a matter that more properly pertained to Congress.

The President recently made the following appointments: John G. Seidon, of Minnesota, to be Receiver of Public Money at Ferguson Falls, Minn.; James Greeley, of Minnesota, to be Receiver of the Land Office at Redwood Falls, Minn.

THE EAST.

Three judgments of foreclosures of mortgages against the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad have been granted in the Buffalo courts.

By a fall of rock in Mill Creek colliery at Wilkesbarre, Pa., recently, Peter Ceimner and Simon Charmsky were killed, and Michael Fisher and Charles Boston severely injured, the former so badly that recovery was impossible.

The lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature has rejected the constitutional prohibitory amendment—135 to 73.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Union Labor party of New York State held a conference at Elmira on the 15th.

RUMORS were current at Coxsack, N. Y., recently that the National Bank was in trouble. The directors were silent about the matter, but it was learned that Sidney A. Dwight, the cashier, was between \$50,000 and \$60,000 short in his accounts.

ST. MARY'S Episcopal Church, Boston, was gutted by fire the other morning; loss, \$10,000. The fire was believed to be of incendiary origin.

DUNDAS DICK, the noted New York patent medicine man, has been declared insane.

STEVENS COKE producer in the Connellsville (Pa.) region, except Carnegie Brothers, has resolved not to grant the advance demanded by the coke workers.

THE Hungarian coke workers employed by Schoonmaker & Co. at Jintown, Pa., have returned to work at their old wages.

THE Washington Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has suspended payment, with liabilities of \$550,000 and assets, counting the mill and machinery at cost, of about \$1,336,144. The mill has not been making money for some time.

THERE were rumors in New York recently of a trust company being organized to take in the telegraph companies.

The Rhode Island House has passed a bill to enforce the prohibitory amendment.

BOTH branches of the Massachusetts Legislature were prorogued on the 15th.

EX-PRESIDENT HOPKINS, of Williams College, North Adams, Mass., died on the 17th.

THE Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans was banqueted at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 17th, by Post 15, G. A. R.

OVER 100,000 strangers, not including the military, the navy and war veterans and invited guests, witnessed the dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at East Rock park, at New Haven, Conn., on the 17th. The monument was erected by the city in honor of the heroes of the Revolutionary, Mexican, 1812 and civil wars.

THE large laboratory of the United States Electric Light Company at New York, with its contents, was burned on the 17th; loss, \$150,000. Insurance fall. About one hundred and fifty persons were thrown out of employment.

THE Andover Board of Visitors found Prof. Smyth guilty of heresy. The indictments against the other professors were thrown out. The board said it was not a question whether Prof. Smyth's beliefs were in accord with present beliefs, but whether they were contrary to the creed laid down by the founders of the seminary.

COFFEE suffered another break at New York on the 17th. There were reports of a break of five points at Havre and two failures in Brazil.

THE WEST.

THE Michigan Senate has passed the House Local Option bill after making some slight changes. The House will probably accept the amendments and the bill will then go to the Governor for his signature.

GEORGE CONNOR was arrested at Oakland, Cal., for smuggling opium by way of Canada. He was presumed to be connected with the great opium smuggling ring.

The strike of all building trades in St. Paul, Minn., went into effect on the 15th.

WILEY J. A. RYAN and Harry Ireloer were drilling out a blast which had missed fire, in the Paint River mine at Crystal Falls, Mich., recently, the blast went off, blowing off the head and arms of both men and horribly mangled their bodies.

The panic in the Chicago wheat market was continued on the 15th. Several more firms were posted as insolvent, among them being C. J. Kershaw & Co. The effect of the Chicago break was to make the markets in the other cities weak and nervous.

A BALLOON ascension was made recently at Painesville, O. In its descent the balloon struck the tops of some trees and dumped the occupant, Prof. Clark, some sixty feet to the ground. His injuries were thought to be fatal.

THE Prospect Machine and Engine Company, formerly the Cummer Engine Company of Cleveland, O., has made an assignment. The capital stock of the corporation is \$400,000, and is held by leading citizens in Cleveland. The liabilities are estimated at \$200,000 and the assets at \$300,000.

GRIFITHS, Marshall & Co., brokers of Minneapolis, Minn., have suspended, and acted as Kershaw & Co.'s agents. H. A. Smith also suspended, with liabilities of \$60,000. Both failures were due to the Chicago wheat panic.

The Chicago cattle market has been much demoralized lately. Prices have ruled exceptionally low.

The Denver grand jury has returned six indictments against Sheriff Kramer and officers under him for false pretenses and malfeasance in office. They enter a general denial.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central road at Chicago recently it was decided to increase the capital stock by \$10,000,000.

FOURTEEN separate fires occurred in Chicago on the 17th. About \$300,000 was lost by the burning of lumber yards and the Hinckley planing mill. At a fire on Stewart avenue a boy was fatally injured by a fall of piping rolling over him. Crane Brothers' foundry, which burned, caused a loss of \$250,000.

THE Prospect Machine and Engine Company, of Cleveland, O., has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$200,000; assets, \$300,000.

BRYANT A. CRANDALL, who was failed to have thrown himself over Niagara Falls, has been arrested at Salem, Ore., charged with perpetrating a fraud to secure insurance on his life.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MICHENER, of Indiana, has decided that Colonel Robertson is Lieutenant Governor of that State, having been legally elected last fall.

The storm of the 16th at Grand Forks, Dak., destroyed the Catholic Church and the University building. Other buildings were blown down or damaged. No lives were lost by the overturning of the train, but three persons were killed in the town and \$100,000 worth of damage done.

The strike of the 1,300 ore handlers of Cleveland, O., ended in a victory for the men.

COLORADO has relaxed its quarantine so far as Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska are concerned.

PULTZER'S balloon, with four men on board, left St. Louis on the afternoon of the 17th. It was reported passing over Detroit, Mich., at midnight.

The steamer Champlain, of the Northern Michigan line, bound for Cheboygan from Chicago, burned at midnight on the 16th, between Norwood and Charlevoix, at the mouth of Grand Traverse bay. It was thought that twenty-one lives were lost either by burning or drowning.

THE SOUTH.

THE wholesale liquor dealers of Louisville, Ky., have endorsed the action of the distillers in resolving not to make any whiskey for a year.

REV. GEORGE FITTARD, a Methodist preacher at North Fork, N. C., beat a boy to death recently. The boy was playing base ball and happened to strike the preacher as the latter was passing. Fittard fled.

STEVENS BROS.' saw mill near Apalachicola, Fla., was destroyed by fire the other day, together with 1,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss, \$50,000; no insurance.

THE Crozier Iron & Steel Company has made an assignment. The preferred creditors amount to \$375,000. The assignment was made, it is said, for the adjustment of the company's liabilities.

A DUPEL with razors occurred near Woodruff, S. C., recently. The principals were two dusky Amazons, and the cause was a mutual sweetheart whose entire affections were claimed by both. The women fought until they succumbed from exhaustion. Both received serious and perhaps fatal wounds.

WILLIAM MURCHISON, of Jackson, Tenn., who fasted ninety days without tasting food or water, on account of paralysis of the throat, died the other day. This was the most remarkable case known to history, and will be fully reported in the medical journals.

ALL the property of the Arkansas Telegraph Company has been sold to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.

REPORTS from Calhoun County, Fla., state that an epidemic of rabies among dogs is prevailing there. Several persons, it is said, have been bitten by the rabid dogs.

A LYCHING party failed at Troy, Ala., recently, consequent upon the steel cage successfully protecting the negro, the mob not being able to break it open.

In Eldorado, Ark., the other day Dr. Kimball was shot in the back and killed by James Baird, with whose brother he had been quarreling.

JOHN W. SMITH, a white man, and leader of a gang of desperadoes, was hanged in Heard County, Ga., the other day for the murder of Bonner Barker, a former confederate.

FREDERICK W. VANDERBILT'S yacht Vidette foundered the other night outside the harbor at Pensacola, Fla. All on board were saved.

The Union Labor party of Kentucky was organized on the 17th at Lagrange, Ky.

GENERAL.

MILK. GAUSSEN, a young woman, executed at Annapolis, France, recently for matricide, was taken to the scaffold barefooted and wearing a white robe and a black veil.

YELLOW FEVER is reported at Guaymas and other points on the western coast of Mexico.

The German Reichstag has passed its second reading the Sugar bill as reported by the committee.

JAMES G. BLAINE and party reached Southampton, England, on the 16th, and were met by Mr. Pendleton, American Minister to Germany.

The steamer Vidette of the Mobile & New York steamship line went down June 13 in the Gulf of Mexico. The officers and crew were saved. Loss, \$100,000.

The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' National Association has made an assessment of ten cents per barrel on old rye and bourbon whiskey for the purpose of fighting prohibition in Texas.

The French Government has declined to take any steps at present looking to the Mediterranean canal or the deepening of the Seine.

EIGHT hundred houses in Botoschany, Roumania, have been destroyed by fire and seven persons killed.

The Lord Mayor of London recently entertained at a banquet a large number of notable actors and actresses. The affair was much appreciated by the profession.

FIVE hundred men in the garrison at Herat, Afghanistan, mutinied June 9, but were defeated and captured after eighty men had been killed.

EXPERT advice from Honolulu stated that a typhoid epidemic was imminent in Hawaii and that King Kalakaua's life was threatened.

A SENSATION was recently caused in Paris by the abduction of the Countess Mercedes Martinez-Campos, a young and wealthy Cuban heiress. There were reports that she had been abducted by her lover, who desired to evade the marriage law.

The paper factory at Kieff, Russia, burned recently. Loss, \$250,000.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) during the seven days ended June 16, numbered 10,000 in the United States, 193 for Canada, 20; total, 10,193, compared with 123 the previous week, and 135 for the corresponding week of last year. The increase arose from the wheat excitement in Chicago and the West. In other sections of the country the business troubles appeared to be lighter than usual.

A Canadian Pacific steamer Arthabaska ran ashore on the Isle of Cones, Georgian Bay, Ont., on the 16th. No lives lost.

AT the forty-three (Ireland) special court on the 17th forty-three persons, thirty-three being women, were arraigned on the charge of the abduction and kidnapping of the children during the evictions at Bodke.

Most of the Gladstonians and all of the Parnellites abstained from voting in the closing committee scenes on the Irish Crimes bill in the British Commons on the 17th. The offer of final amendments was refused until final action is taken on the bill.

The Hawaiian Consul-General in London denies the stories circulated about troubles having arisen in King Kalakaua's kingdom and the possible deposition of the King. He says the stories were probably put into currency by a knot of disaffected politicians.

THE LATEST.

CHEYENNE, W. T., June 15.—Sloan Bros., cattle dealers, yesterday filed a petition in court stating their doubts of the legality of the proceedings in executing a trust deed some time ago, and asking the court to dissolve the partnership and to appoint a receiver. The petition stated that the assets of the firm are \$75,000 in Iowa and \$80,000 in Wyoming. The court appointed Erasmus Nagle receiver with a bond of \$250,000.

CHICAGO, June 18.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central road yesterday it was decided to increase the capital stock by \$10,000,000 to provide means to pay for 46,000 shares of the Iowa Falls & Sioux City stock at \$50 a share; 50,000 shares of the Dubuque & Sioux City at \$30 per share, the remainder to apply to the completion of the Chicago, Madison & Northern road, Chicago to Freeport and Madison, Wis.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Dr. Carver, the marksman, who has been giving exhibitions of marksmanship in this city, suffered severe injury to his eyes last night through the explosion of a cartridge. His physician states that he will not be able to see for several days and that the time of his recovery is very uncertain. Danger is apprehended that inflammation will set in, the result of which might be the total loss of sight.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Interest in the Baltimore & Ohio deal was revived to-day by the circulation of a story that Henry Villard had agreed to furnish the syndicate \$20,000,000 with which to carry out the terms of the deal, the money being obtained from Boston capitalists. Villard could not be reached, but at his office it was stated that the story was false as far as he was concerned.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Two deaths from sunstroke were reported at the health office yesterday afternoon. Edward Kersten, aged forty-seven, and Maria Miller, aged twenty-nine, were the victims. Each lived in a tenement house district. When the death reports came in the temperature was ninety-five, the hottest here in six years.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 18.—A heavy storm of wind, rain and hail swept over this valley yesterday afternoon. Considerable damage was done to buildings. Heavy hailstones as large as walnuts fell, doing a good deal of damage to celery and other crops.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—A heavy wind and rain storm passed over this section last evening. Aside from bad injuries to shade trees no damage is yet reported from the city, but it is thought that crops have suffered considerably. The storm seems to have been general in this part of the State.

PAINESVILLE, O., June 17.—A balloon ascension was made here yesterday. In its descent the balloon struck the tops of some trees and dumped the occupant, Prof. Clark, some sixty feet to the ground. His injuries are thought to be fatal.

MANDALAY, June 17.—The Deacons are active in all parts of Burma. A policeman's family has been butchered by them at Dhattan.

WHEAT PANIC.

The Chicago Wheat Corner Falls to Pieces.

A Terrible Drop in Prices—\$20,000,000 Wiped Out—Firms Bankrupted—Effect of the Break in Other Cities.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Demoralization and financial disaster overtook the great wheat clique yesterday. The much vaunted "combine" is smashed and bankrupt. There was a conference of principals and agents Monday night at which it was resolved to abandon of trouble in the wheat deal appeared yesterday, when the July "peg" at 85½¢ was broken through. That let July down so far that a marginal price for June, which was at 92½¢, was inevitable. Joe Wiltshire, of Cincinnati, was here Saturday, Sunday and yesterday. Repeated interviews have been held between the Chicago Cincinnatians and their Chicago Chicago brokers. At one interview at the Riehelle Monday night, Kershaw left, apparently so troubled in spirit that those who saw his face felt that a panic was inevitable. These rumors are said to have reached the ears of F. B. Ream, Billy Loring and C. W. Beza & Co., for whom had the board opened in the morning than the above firms had a dozen brokers in the pit. The first item in the list of sensational events that crowded fast and thick upon each other through the day was the announcement that 1,033 cars of wheat had arrived Monday and that 600 were expected. Then came stories of the meeting of clique brokers and the Cincinnati principals. This was followed by the announcement by Rosenfeld that it was the purpose of the clique brokers to let the market down as low as the crowd would sell it in order to get in on a lower range than another. Still there were few who really thought this meant an abandonment of the deal, but the wiser or luckier ones acted on the theory that it was the beginning of the end. The panic may be said to have commenced with the tap of the bell. The first bid made for May wheat was 81 cents and the price for the same wheat dropped to 79 cents, a difference of 2 cents from the closing price Monday night. Within an hour millions of bushels were sold by the clique. At one time yesterday June wheat sold at 10 cents lower than Monday's close. This is the most phenomenal drop on record on this board. The fall means that the visible and invisible supplies are worth \$20,000,000 less. They were worth Monday night. This is a good deal of value to be wiped out in four hours, and it is something unprecedented in the history of our cereal market. Three good firms went down yesterday and another is hanging over a crumbling commercial precipice. Rosenfeld & Co., Bailey & Co. and Hamill & Brine have suspended and Kershaw & Co. hold over by grace. It is not believed that further failures will occur, but there are fears that when setting time at the clearing house comes to-night, further results of the Cincinnati lay-down will appear.

THE FELLING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The very general impression that Cincinnati furnished a large part of the clique which has been charged with managing the Chicago wheat deal, turned attention in this direction yesterday when the panic in wheat developed. Very strangely the Cincinnati members of the clique vanish from all attempts to locate them. Mr. J. W. Wiltshire, who has been publicly named as one of the mysterious number, flatly declared when asked for information as to the cause of the trouble that he knew nothing about it. He was so deeply interested as charged he gave no sign, and went riding "as usual" when "change hours were over. The other were suspected of being in the deal were equally reserved. One of the leading men of the supposed clique said he did not believe Cincinnati men were in it—that it was made up for operations in California and Cleveland. Whatever the truth may be, there is no sign of any suffering here. Outsiders, who have some opportunity of knowing, say that the clique was not caught deeply in July wheat, and that the June option had been practically settled. The city yesterday was full of rumors, but nothing definite was known.

THE FELLING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—There was a good deal of excitement on "change yesterday over the great tumble in the price of wheat in Chicago, especially as the crowd has been very bearish and has been playing the short side both here and in Chicago. Private messages laid the break to an unsatisfactory interview between Wiltshire and the brokers at the Riehelle, at Cincinnati, last Monday night, and to a report that the board's attorney had rendered a decision that wheat in cars on the side track and in vessels in the harbor was irregular. As the break progressed in Chicago very heavy offerings were made here, but there was also active buying by shorts. The decline, therefore, was not great, being less than 2 cents, with a slight recovery at the close.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The center of speculative interest was transferred yesterday from the Coffee Exchange to the Produce Exchange, where the reports of the break in Chicago created the greatest excitement. The New York market was, of course, but a reflex of that of Chicago and the remarkable thing is that a greater decline did not take place here. "The clique is busted," was one of the reports which flashed from Chicago over a score of private wires to New York. About noon the report was received on the floor of the Produce Exchange that Morris, Rosenfeld & Co., the head and front of the Chicago crowd, had failed, while all sorts of rumors were current concerning other supposed members of the clique. During the day a report prevailed that the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati, with which the clique was doing much of its business, had closed its doors, but subsequently this was denied.

PANIC AT DELTE.

DELTE, Minn., June 15.—Panic struck the wheat market yesterday morning, creating havoc among the dealers. July opened at 76 cents, August 80½ seller. Receipts, 62,645 bushels; shipments, 25,845 bushels and twenty-seven car loads. July closed at 72½¢, August 78½¢ bid.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas editors were royally entertained by their brethren and the citizens generally at Arkansas City on the 11th.

The State House Commissioners have accepted the bond of George H. Evans & Co., who were awarded the contract for the completion of the State House.

AFTER July 1 more than \$2,000 per mile can not be voted by municipalities in Kansas to railroads.

The wages of primary teachers in the Emporia schools have been advanced.

In proportion to the number of soldiers sacrificed in the late war as compared with those sent by each State into the field, Kansas sustained the greatest loss of life. One out of every five from Kansas died of disease or was killed in battle.

KINGMAN has commenced to bore for gas. CALDWELL has voted \$30,000 to the Rock Island.

BARNETT HUESING was sentenced at Topeka recently to three years in the penitentiary, having pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery. In November last he passed a forged check on T. T. Garvey, agent of the Santa Fe, amounting to \$30.

CLAY CENTER has a German Y. M. C. A. It is said that at the depth of 170 feet a twenty-eight inch vein of coal has been discovered at Horton.

It is said that Kansas is building more school houses in proportion to her population than any other State in the Union.

WILL CRAWFORD, of Brookville, Saline County, has received \$5,000 from the Union Pacific railroad for the loss of a foot which was run over and cut off by an engine.

A PEABODY paper says that wolves are to be seen in that neighborhood as office seekers.

The acreage of corn planted in Kansas this year is fifty per cent. greater than in any former year.

The tallest man in this country is said to be Mr. J. D. Hardin, of Lakin. He is seven feet three and a half inches high.

A STRANGE phenomenon occurred the other day near Mankato, Jewell County. Lightning struck a wire fence and demolished all the sound parts entirely, leaving the decayed parts intact.

MARION STEVENS and Thomas Davis were instantly killed by lightning at Newton, Kan., recently. They were watching a black cloud when a flash darted out with the above fearful result.

THE Pittsburg, Baxter Springs & Galveston Railroad Company was chartered at Topeka on the 16th.

KINSEY, by election, has resolved to issue bonds of \$10,000 for two new schools.

The Deaver, Memphis & Atlantic surveyors were at Kinsley on the 15th.

The contract for the Winfield Opera House and Board of Trade building has been awarded to Ubel & Geil. The buildings will be completed December 1 at a cost of \$85,000.

PLANS for the \$800,000 machine shops of the Missouri Pacific were received in Atchison on the 15th.

HALF a mile of the street railway track in Clay Center has been completed.

G. YORK, of Fort Scott, was elected a vice-president of the American Association of Nurses, lately in session in Chicago.

TWENTY thousand persons were reported present at the Grand Army reunion at Winfield on the 16th. The lecturers were: Congressman R. G. Horr, on "Genuine vs. Sham"; Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of New York, on "The Sunny Side of Liberty Prison"; Lieutenant William Gibson, of Iowa, on "The Sunny Side of Andersonville"; Ex-Governor George T. Anthony and Lieutenant Vauter, of Ohio.

The commencement exercises of the State Normal took place at Emporia on the 16th. Diplomas were conferred on twenty-four graduates.

The census-taker for Greeley County submitted his report to the Governor on the 16th. He found 5,638 people in the county, of which 487 were homesteaders. For temporary county seat 400 men voted for Tribune, 45 for Horace and 14 for Lombard.

GOVERNOR MARTIN, on hearing of the proposed return of the captured battle flags to the Southern States, sent an energetic protest to President Cleveland.

AT the corner stone laying of the new court house at Columbus on the 15th it was estimated that 15,000 persons were present. The ceremonies were conducted by Henry C. Cook, grand master Knights Templar of the State of Kansas.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State for the Boles Medical Institute of Lawrence.

"CHIEF CHARLIE," a native of Senegambia, and recently with Robinson's circus, was begging Governor Martin the other day for a pass to his native country. He was sick and penniless. As no appropriation existed for the purpose the request was refused.

THE Chicago, Kansas & Arkansas railroad filed its charter recently. The road will run from St. Joseph, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark., passing through the counties of Lincoln, Atchison, Jefferson, Shawnee, Douglas, Franklin, Miami, Anderson, Linn, Allen, Bourbon, Crawford, Labette and Cherokee.

THE State University will, in September next, offer in addition to the general and special courses already in existence a four-years' course in electrical engineering.

THE Young People's Christian Union met at Fort Scott on the 15th in the Presbyterian Church. Delegates were present from many of the cities of Kansas and Missouri.

A PRISONER escaped from the jail at Winfield recently by punching out the bricks. He had been confined on a charge of forgery.

The water in the Arkansas river has been higher lately than for many years.

THE Topeka City Council has passed an ordinance providing for an occupation tax.

E. JAMESON, a real estate speculator, of Leavenworth, has brought suit against D. R. Anthony, of the Times, of that city, for libel.

GEORGE ATHERTON, baggage agent of the Southern Kansas railroad, committed suicide recently at Harper by shooting himself through the brain. He was thirty-six years of age and no reason was known for his act.

SAM JONES, the noted revivalist, was at evangelical meetings held recently in Winfield and Ottawa.

GEORGE FRENCH, private secretary of Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, visited Topeka recently. He expressed the opinion that the Senate chamber was the finest legislative hall he had ever seen.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

The Long-Expected Decision of the Inter-State Commission.

Railroads Must Judge For Themselves as to Whether They are Justified in Discriminating—Aggrieved Parties Will Then be Heard.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission rendered last night its long-expected decision upon the fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce act, which prohibits a greater charge for the transportation of passengers and property over a shorter than over a longer distance in the same direction, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. The decision was made upon the petition of the Louisville & Nashville and other railroad companies, which were among the first to apply for relief from the fourth section of the law. The decision is very long, comprising more than 15,000 words, but the most important feature is the announcement that the Commission, after mature consideration, is satisfied the statute does not require and prescribe that it shall in every instance and exceptional case grant as order for relief before the carriers are at liberty in their tariffs to depart from the general rule. The carrier must judge for himself what are substantially similar circumstances and conditions which preclude special rate, rebate or drawback, which is made unlawful by the second section, since no tribunal is empowered to judge for him until after the carrier has acted and then only for the purpose of determining whether his action constitutes a violation

Chase County Courant

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

DEAR OLD SONGS OF HOME.

O wheel sublime of tireless time,
Turn backward in your flight,
Bring out the chimes in airy rhyme
Of boyhood's music bright!
Like bells of joy outstringing,
These memories old are clinging,
Now faint, now near again I hear
In accents clear where'er I roam,
My mother sweetly singing,
Singing, sweetly singing,
The dear old songs of home.

Make me a boy, with boyhood's joy,
As in the days of old,
When ruddy blush before our gaze
Went up in sparks of gold,
I see the kettle swinging,
The shadows round it clinging,
Till once again in sweet refrain,
On land or main, where'er I roam,
I hear my mother singing,
Singing, sweetly singing,
The dear old songs of home.

At set of sun, when day was done,
Like silver chiming bells,
Rose on the air, with evening prayer,
The songs we loved so well.
Still in my ear they're ringing,
And memories old are bringing,
Like gentle shower, of boyhood's hour,
With subtle power, where'er I roam,
O mother sweetly singing,
Singing, sweetly singing,
The dear old songs of home.

No time can blot this fragrant spot,
This chime of silver bells,
But oft my heart with sudden start
The secret surely tells.
Then 'mid the glad bells ringing,
With holy thoughts springing,
Now faint, then clear, again I hear
In accents dear, where'er I roam,
My mother sweetly singing,
Singing, sweetly singing,
The dear old songs of home.

—Fred E. Woodard, in Current.

THE OLD SACHEL.

How \$100,000 Was Carried From Albany to New York.

Several years ago, the Commissioner of Insurance for the State of New York had, upon a certain afternoon, received into his hands the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, which it was absolutely necessary, for some reason, should be in the vaults of the State Treasury in New York City by ten o'clock the following day. The commissioner at first thought of going himself and delivering it to the proper officials; but as it was not convenient for him to do so, he decided to trust the money in the hands of his private secretary, Mr. S., a man every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his superior officer. As the commissioner was giving Mr. S. some special instructions regarding the funds, and about placing in his hands a large-sized office satchel containing the money, it was noticed that there were two or three men, who doubtless understood the import of the mission, standing in and around the office of the commissioner. It was now almost time for the five p. m. express train for New York. Mr. S. thought, however, that by hastening his steps somewhat, he would have time to go to his house, make some hasty preparation for his trip, inform his wife of his intended journey, and bid her adieu. This he did; but before he had left the house his wife very prudently suggested that, instead of carrying the money in his office-bag, which, being marked "Insurance Dept.," might attract attention, he should place this bag in an old satchel of his own, which was larger, and much the worse for wear. Acting upon this suggestion, he hastened from the door; and as he passed he noticed a man leaning leisurely against a lamp-post near by. He thought but little of the circumstance, until he saw this same man again on the platform of the car in which he had taken his seat, and evidently designing to take the train for New York, or some way-station beyond Albany. This fact set Mr. S. to thinking. That countenance somehow was familiar; he had seen it before, he was sure, but when or where he could not tell. He was troubled.

Somehow this circumstance seemed to him to betoken evil. At last, considering the matter, he remembered the fact of the men standing near the office as he was about leaving it; and decided that the man seen by the lamp-post and standing on the platform of his car was one of those men. Soon after the train started from Albany, this man, in company with another, took his seat inside the car, and directly opposite the one which Mr. S. occupied. His watchful eye kept track of them and their doings; for he by this time had fully decided in his own mind what were their evil designs. And now what should he do? He felt a great responsibility resting upon him. To appear to be disturbed by the presence of these men would not be wise. To keep close watch and guard over that old satchel, and by that very guardianship attract attention to it, would by no means do. So, though in fact he was greatly worried and distressed, he decided to put on a nonchalant air, and appear to give no heed to them or to the trust committed to his care.

The night was cool, and he decided to take a seat by the stove and pretend to drop asleep. So giving the satchel a toss upon the work-box, as if it was something of no value whatever, he prepared himself for an evening nap, pulling his hat over his eyes, stretching his limbs in a careless way in front toward the stove, and reclining his head on the back of the seat. In this position, though apparently asleep, he was in reality watching those who were watching him. This apparent carelessness on his part seemed to throw the men somewhat off their track, and the hope of Mr. S. was thus to rid himself

entirely of their company. He saw, however, that they were still watching him very carefully. With a newspaper before them they pretended to read, but were evidently counseling together as to what should be their next move. Soon one of the men arose from his seat, walked leisurely down the aisle of the car, and then back again, and finally took a seat near the wood-box, where lay the coveted treasure. Before long, Mr. S. awakened from his sleep (?), yawned carelessly, and, seeing the man sitting by the stove, remarked that, as the night was cold, he'd better stir up the fire and put in more wood. The man was only too glad to accede to the request, as, in getting the wood from the box, he had (or probably made) occasion to lift the old satchel out of the way; and Mr. S.'s keen eye noticed that as he lifted it, he took the opportunity to feel (as well as the circumstances would admit) its weight, and thus try to determine, if possible, its contents. A somewhat lengthy conversation ensued between Mr. S. and his newly-found "friend," and to certain inquiries made, S. said that he was on his way to Philadelphia; that he had been working up in one of the offices in Albany, but "the boss" had discharged him, and, as it was necessary that he should be at work, in some way, in order to support his family, he was hoping, through the influence of an acquaintance there, to get a situation. "By the way," said Mr. S., "won't you toss me that old satchel? I think my wife put some apples in it for me."

The satchel was tossed and opened; the apples were found and a division of them made, and soon they were (apparently) "hale fellows well met!" whiling away the time as best they could, as the train was slowly making its way to New York. The night was dark, a cold and dreary rain-storm had set in, and their train, due in New York at 10 p. m., was two hours late; and as the hour of midnight drew on, Mr. S. had many troubled thoughts and queries with himself. "How am I to rid myself of these men? How get the satchel in safety to a hotel? What if there is no carriage in waiting at the depot, on my arrival? What if these men should rob, possibly take my life in order to accomplish their object? The case is desperate indeed!"

Such were his thoughts as the train reached its destination, and "New York" was announced by the brakeman. On leaving the car these newly made "friends" were careful to keep in company with Mr. S. and the old satchel!

As they walked along through the depot, one of the men inquired: "Where are you going to stop tonight?"

To which Mr. S., in a careless way, replied: "I don't know. Where is a good hotel?"

They answered: "We are going to one in Chambers street, and it is a good one!" "I guess I'll go there, too!" replied Mr. S.

By this time the end of the depot building was reached; and there, at that midnight hour, in the pouring rain-storm, stood one single carriage, with its driver by its side.

"What will you charge to take us to the Hotel in Chambers street?" inquired Mr. S.

"Two dollars," replied the driver.

At this critical moment, determined, then and there, if possible, to rid himself of his pursuers, Mr. S. jumped into the hack, quickly closed the door, and, holding it fast from the inside, hailed the driver.

"I'll give you ten dollars to drive as quickly as possible to the Metropolitan Hotel! Hasten for your life!"

The driver, comprehending in some sense the situation of the case, jumped upon his seat, and was just starting, when one of the men outside, angered at the sudden turn of affairs, and determined, if possible, still to obtain the desired booty, made a dash for the satchel through the carriage window, shivering the glass into a thousand pieces. This detained the driver for a few moments, as he thought of the broken window of the carriage, and knew not who would settle the bill.

"Never mind the glass! I'll pay for that! Drive on for your life!" said Mr. S. excitedly.

Thus assured that he should be no loser, the driver put the lash to his horses, and in a short time he drew up at the entrance of the hotel. But so weak was Mr. S. from the excitement of the occasion that he could scarcely move from his seat, though his hotel had been reached and his pursuers had been baffled in their evil designs. He soon recovered himself, however, settled generously with the driver, registered at the hotel and was shown to his room. But even there he did not feel safe. He remembered that these men heard him give the driver of the carriage orders to drive him to the "Metropolitan;" and what would prevent their coming to the hotel, finding his name upon the register, and the number of his room, and even then making one more desperate effort to obtain that old satchel? These and similar thoughts, passing quickly through his mind, led him to decide that he could not in safety pass the night there. He at once called at the office, paid for the room he had ordered, and left the hotel to seek the private house of a friend residing in the city. The wisdom of this course was seen in the fact that only a short time after he left the men did actually call, as Mrs. S. learned the next day, and inquire for him; and were told

that he had left the hotel, and the night clerk could not inform them where he could be found. Ringing the door-bell of his friend's house, his summons was soon answered. To his friend he made known at once his situation, and was of course cordially welcomed; and under the shelter of that friendly mansion, he and the old satchel passed safely the remainder of the night.

By ten o'clock on the appointed day he stood within the walls of the Sub-Treasury building and delivered up the charge which had cost him so much solicitude and trouble within the last few hours.

When all was over and his mission ended, he declared to a friend to whom he was relating the experiences of that midnight journey, that he felt ten years older than he did the day before, and said he had no desire to be again a special messenger, and intrusted with such responsibilities as were associated, on that journey, with that old satchel.

—Demorest's Monthly.

PAPER BARRELS.

Weeds and Rank Meadow Grasses Available for Their Manufacture.

The growing scarcity of the timber supply and the cost of wooden barrels has at different times during the last twenty years led to various attempts to produce a paper barrel which would answer all the purposes for which the wooden barrel is used. These attempts, however, have been attended with no practical success until recently, when a barrel was produced from paper pulp which seems destined to supersede the wooden article. Its general appearance is that of the common wooden barrel thickly varnished, while only five pieces are used in making it. It is bound with ordinary wooden hoops and the head is of one piece, so constructed that it fits into the barrel airtight and is held firmly in place by a hoop without the use of nails. The body is seamless and the interior and exterior are glazed with a substance which renders the barrel impervious to moisture so that liquids of all kinds can be transported in it without loss. It is also very strong and stiff, not easily broken as the nature of the compressed paper is such that neither dry or damp weather affects it, the contents retain all their aromatic qualities. There are numerous other excellent qualities claimed for this barrel.

Thomas Dougherty, the chief flour inspector of the New York Produce Exchange, certifies that he had inspected 150 barrels of flour which had been shipped from a distance in these paper barrels and had found them to be all sound. It generally happens when flour is shipped in wooden barrels that a quantity of it sifts through the cracks where the staves join and is lost. It was found by weighing the flour shipped in paper barrels that none of it had been lost in this manner.

The pulp used in the production of these barrels is obtainable from any fibrous substance and as there is hardly a locality where some such substances do not grow, the barrels can be manufactured almost any where. The bulk of the wood used for the manufacture of barrels, is now brought from Western Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and, as the supply is constantly decreasing there the difficulty and expense of obtaining the timber is increasing. The inventors of this process for making these barrels say that the weeds and rank grasses which grow on the meadows lying between Jersey City and Newark N. J., will produce an excellent pulp for this purpose and that thus these practically waste lands may be made productive and profitable. The cost of manufacturing the paper barrels is no greater than that of making the wooden article and, with the patented machine, it is said that two men can produce 600 barrels in a day. —N. Y. Tribune.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

A Recruiting Officer's Chat About Applicants for Enlistment.

The number of recruits that offer themselves is an excellent barometer of the condition of trade throughout the country. When trade is slack crowds present themselves, while, when work is plenty, it is hard to get as many good men as we need. Not one applicant in ten is accepted, as if a man has the slightest physical infirmity, such as imperfect sight, or deafness of one ear, he is rejected. The weight of the recruits is carefully regulated, none being allowed to enter the cavalry who are over 155 pounds, and a very light or very heavy man is rejected for all branches of the service. We have a great deal of trouble with young fellows of nineteen or twenty who wish to enlist without the consent of their parents. They all swear that they are over twenty-one, and it is next to impossible to convince them that we will not muster them in. The officer in charge is obliged to be very strict, as if for any reason a recruit mustered by him is rejected, he is obliged to pay all expenses incurred by the Government. A great proportion of the accepted recruits are old soldiers, who have been discharged and have made up their minds to leave the army. They try civil life from three months to a year, at the end of which time they nearly all are again in the ranks, as soldiers are well fed, well clothed, cared for when sick, and are as a class far better off than the ordinary laboring man. Men are beginning to recognize this fact, and of late years a far better class of men have enlisted than was formerly the case. The army is no longer composed of ruffians and criminals, but of a most excellent set of men. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE ART OF PLOWING.

Something About the Most Important Work Performed on the Farm.

Plowing is the foundation of crop growing. Bad plowing can not be corrected, and bad plowing is easier than good plowing. Holding the plow-handle is not plowing. Unless the plow cuts a uniform width and depth, the work is not well done. Hence the plowman must give attention to his work, watching the course of his plow every moment. The good plowman holds the handles tightly in his hands, not rigid, however; throwing the plow to this side or that, that it may take more or less land. When it is said that the plow must cut a uniform depth, reference is had to the natural surface of the land, not to holes or mounds made by hogs, etc. Good plowing includes plowing to a depth proper for the particular crop and the particular soil. Some soils are to be plowed deeper than others; ground for some crops is to be plowed deeper than for other crops. It may be proper, for instance, to plow sod land deep or shallow, to invert fully the furrow or to place it on edge, in order to suit the plowing to the soil, the crop to be grown, and the season of the year. Hence no invariable law for plowing can be laid down. And because of this, intelligence and thought are required of the plowman who does his work properly. The wise farmer will put his most intelligent, careful workman at the plow, leaving the harrowing, rolling, etc., to the boys. He will also put in the plow his team that is best matched in gait and endurance, and which walks the most steadily, for with a team made up of a fast walker and a slow walker, or of which one horse lags, or which does not walk true to the furrow, it is impossible to do good work. He will also give the most attention to the condition of the soil when the plow is to be put into it; for if the land is plowed out of condition, the result is more serious than if it be harrowed or rolled out of condition. Some soils may be plowed when quite damp; others will when not damp. Some may be well plowed when the weather threatens; but to plow some soils just before a heavy rain is to throw work away. Also, the time of plowing properly depends somewhat on the crops to be planted on the ground. If land lies for some time after plowing before fall wheat is sown, it is all the better; but corn is always best planted on fresh land—the sooner after the land is plowed and got in order the better.

Much depends on the plow. The less height to which the soil is elevated by the mold board the less the draft. Some plows have sharply curved, short, high mold boards; these are hard on the team and the plowman, and usually throw the earth higher and harder than is necessary. For a very stiff soil they are the best, as they break up the furrow; but for the majority of soils they are not suited, as they make unnecessary draft and throw some of the ground in a complete circle, leaving the same side up that was up before. Such plows throw sod on edge and break it into pieces, hence are often preferred for fall plowing, as they leave the ground in such condition that the frost has the greatest effect, while there is the least danger of the ground being made solid by a mild wet winter. For spring plowing of sod, a plow with a long, little curved mold board is the best, as it turns the furrow smoothly upside down, and does not break it. Hence the ground may be fined and worked down without bringing sods to the surface. Such a plow is best for loose, light soil also. The form of the mold board must be noted when the plow is purchased. A good plow is easily put in such condition that it will not do good work. If allowed to rust it will not turn the ground well, and is hard to pull out and hold. Some men throw the plow on its share side and drag it from one field to another, or along the end of the "land." This wears off the corner of the share, making the plow run unsteadily and leaving a little ridge of ground not turned. Hold the plow upright when going across the ends of lands, and have "shoes" for the plows when they are to be taken from one field to another. Blacksmiths often ruin plows. They draw the point of the share to one side or down. If a plow is set on a level floor, every point on the edge of the share and the edge of the land side should touch the floor. Otherwise the point has been drawn up or down, and the plow will "dip." A line running along the land side should be straight, not curved; for if the point stands out or in, the plow will "crowd" or "shirk." The beam of the plow should be short, to bring the horses nearer the point of resistance; but have the whiffle-trees connected with the beam by three or four links, else the horses, stepping on a mound or in a depression, will jerk the point up or down. —American Agriculturist.

A printer arrived at Macon, Ga., one day last week, and for the short time he worked made \$7. When he drew his pay he found three things necessary—to send some of the money to his family, to pay his board, and to replenish his wardrobe. To accomplish the three things he started out in town to see what he could do toward making himself presentable; and at one store he bought a pair of shoes and a pair of socks for thirty-five cents; at another store he bought a coat, vest and pants of midsummer pattern for \$15, making the cost of the entire outfit \$15.50.

A fifth wheel, for use on light vehicles, has been invented by a Keokuk (Ia.) man.

THE SHAH'S REVENUE.

How the Funds for the Support of Persia's Government Are Obtained.

Persia is relatively rich, for she owes nothing to bankers or bondholders either at home or abroad. She has no debt and the Shah covers a snug sum annually into the treasury as a reserve. It has been sneeringly said by the Russians, who wish to belittle in order to weaken her, that Persia has no national debt because she has no credit. The truth of this assertion can only be proved when the Shah attempts to raise a loan, which has never yet been done by the Persian Government. Of course, if more were spent for internal improvement of if there were less speculation, there might be less reserve or a larger revenue. But the fact remains that while something is done to promote material progress, something is still annually saved.

The revenues of the Shah come from many sources. The land, live stock, customs, excise and mines and fisheries furnish the chief sources of revenue. The collection of some of the taxes is attended with considerable risk, and results in not infrequent riots and bloodshed.

Regarding some of his revenues the Shah very wisely continues to follow a method common in Europe in former ages, that is, farming. By farming the pearl fisheries, for example, the Shah may receive less than if the tax on them could be justly collected and turned over to his Government. But as that is practically impossible, the Shah makes sure of a given sum on which he can depend, and leaves it to the agent who farms them to make his profit from whatever surplus may accrue. But while the Shah is advantaged by the system of farming, the people are much more heavily oppressed, as they are in the hands of the officer who farms that revenue. Nominally he may keep to the letter of the law in collecting only such ratio on the products as the law prescribes. But in reality great abuses grow out of the greed of the farmer.

The turquoise mines are farmed. They are less productive than formerly, while the manufacture of excellent spurious turquoises in Europe has tended somewhat to lower the demand for the genuine article. The difficulty of getting the stone is also excessive, as the mines are growing deeper all the time and the shafts are very dangerous. Many are killed in the Persian turquoise mines, which are found in the province of Kerman in the South, but the best ones are mined in Khorasan in the North.

The fisheries of Persia are farmed. They are chiefly in the Caspian Sea and in the mouth of the rivers emptying into it, and consist chiefly of salmon and sturgeon. The boxwood in the forests adjoining the sea is also farmed. This has been a considerable article of commerce, but the supply is now falling off.

The customs are farmed and form a very important source of revenue notwithstanding that by the treaty of Turkomanчай with Russia, all goods entered from nations enjoying its privileges under the "most favored nation" clause pay a maximum duty of five per centum. Turkey has an entirely different treaty with Persia which allows the two countries to claim a ten per cent. duty. Abuses doubtless exist in the collection of customs, especially in the matter of speculation. But the wonder to me is that under existing circumstances the abuses are not greater. Land tax also forms a most important source of revenue.

The nomads of Persia, who number nearly a million, are taxed by a monthly levy on their flocks, which is moderate and collected with regularity. This tax or part of it is farmed. Generally it is raised without difficulty except among the warlike tribes of the Southwest. Among them the tax gatherer only ventures attended by a strong guard of soldiers.

The Shah adds still further and very materially to his revenues by the presents he receives in coin from the high dignitaries he visits from time to time, and from the sale of important offices to the highest bidder. Not that he awards an office to any one who overbids others, but to the one who, of several having ability, adds to talents for the post the largest pecuniary consideration. What these sums are can be only surmised from general report; but that large amounts annually go into the coffers of the Shah in this way is a fact well assured; indeed it is a practice that has existed in Persia for ages. —S. G. W. Benjamin, in Philadelphia Press.

Boston and Detroit.

It was on a west-bound train. A Boston young gentleman had struck up a conversational acquaintance with a Detroit young lady.

"Do you like Smollett?"

"I—I guess I've never seen him. Who's he with?"

The Boston young man started, but, fearing that he had been misunderstood, he heeded not the query.

"You are surely fond of Fielding?" he continued.

"Oh, yes, it will do," replied the Detroit girl, "but slugging is what I like, and you just wait till our big four get after your bean-eaters—they'll make 'em think it's raining base-balls out in the back end of your park." —Chicago Herald.

Little Fannie looked intently at her mother for some time. Then she said: "Mother, you ain't a girl, are you?" "No, Fanny." "What are you?" "I am a woman." "You were a girl once, weren't you?" "Yes, Fanny." "Well, where is that girl now?"

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Bishop Hare has confirmed 13,000 Indians during his episcopate.

—Mrs. Emma P. Ewing has accepted a professorship in Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., where she will teach household science.

—The Kuren Theological Seminary at Rangoon has just graduated nine young men, who immediately entered the ministry among their people.

—Always be ready in time for church. If you do not respect yourself sufficiently to be punctual, respect the feelings of other people. —Our Country Home.

There are signs of improvement in reference to Sabbath observance in Germany. In Stuttgart, six hundred shopkeepers have engaged to close their shops on that day. In Karlsruhe a second distribution of letters has been stopped. In Alsace-Lorraine, public houses are legally closed till noon.

—A little boy at a village school had written the word "psalm" in his copy-book, and accidentally blotted out the initial "p" with his sleeve. His little sister at his side burst into tears over the disaster, but the spelling reformer defiantly exclaimed: "What if I did leave him out! He didn't spell nothing, and what was the good of him?" —Pioneer Press.

—A good idea of the Lutheran Church of America as to locality and languages can be gained from the statistics of churches erected in 1886. The total was 276, of which 152 were German, 62 English, 37 Swedish, 22 Norwegian, 2 Danish. Besides these there are Slavonian, Finnish, Icelandic and Bohemian Lutheran houses of worship. —N. Y. Independent.

—There are now 16,000 colored teachers in the United States; 1,000,000 pupils in the Southern States alone, 16,000 in the male and female high schools, and 3,000,000 worshippers in the churches. There are 60 normal schools, 50 colleges and universities and 25 theological seminaries. Colored people pay taxes on from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 worth of property.

—Advices from France show deep anxiety, because "every thing seems done to crowd religion out of child-life." There is an immense weight of infidelity to be lifted off these people; but something is being done by various Protestant bodies, and most efficient service by the energetic workers of the McAll missions, who seem to have a measure of the old Pentecostal flame. —Congregationalist.

—A Boston mother was talking to her little four-year-old daughter about her being good and loving God. The little girl dropped upon her knees by the side of her mother and offered a little prayer. She then arose and with a very self-complacent look said: "Mamma, did God hear that prayer?" "O, yes, my dear; God always hears our prayers." "Mamma," said she, very earnestly, "what did God say?" "He didn't say anything. God doesn't speak to us in that way." "O, yes, mamma, he did; you didn't hear Him. He said to one of the angels 'only hear that little girl pray!'"

WIT AND WISDOM.

—A party who plays upon the piano can easily give a note off hand. —Boston Bulletin.

—Grey hairs are honorable, if the head they adorn is honorable. —Pomeroy's Democrat.

—An exchange asks: "What shall we do with the warm weather?" We might put it on ice.

—In the matter of speed there is a great similarity between a flash of lightning and a bit of unfounded gossip. —St. Albans Messenger.

—The Cheyenne Indians are eating their ponies. In some parts of the country "ponies" are used as a beverage. —Pittsburgh Chronicle.

—It is a very genuine admiration that with which persons too shy or too awkward regard the real actors in life's stirring scenes. —Hawthorne.

—Husband!—Ready for the opera, are you? Well, that hat would scare the devil! Wife (sweetly)—That's the reason why I wear it, my dear.

—Authors are actually pleasanter in their books than personally; they are like newly-made fires that won't go without a good deal of puffing. —Becher.

—The dangers of ignorance are many and nameless. They move in the night. An ignorant man is not a safe man even when he means well. —Myron W. Reed.

—The cares, which are the keys of riches, hang often so heavily at the rich man's girdle, that they clog him with weary days and restless nights, when others sleep quietly. —Isaac Walton.

—It seems to be the business of life to lay by fresh cause for anxiety and discontent by increasing our estate; whereas we should rather know how to lose it all and be contented. —N. Y. Herald.

—Sympathetic Friend—Look here, Ned, you want to get something to help that cold of yours. Ned—Not much! I want to get something to help me. The cold is too well helped already. —Boston Budget.

—Stepping-stones.— I hold it truth with him who sings To one clear harp in divers tones That men may rise on stepping-stones Of their dead selves to higher things.

—Fannyson. —"Miss Northcote-Briggs is a charming girl," observed Cholmondeley Jones enthusiastically; "such lovely hair and eyes and such a splendid figure!" "Yes," replied Plantagenet Simpson, "I've heard it is \$500,000 in her own right." —Wheeling Intelligencer.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WATSONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

SONG OF THE REJECTED.

I will no longer see my Sue,
My suit is spurned and oft denied,
The same slim prize is lovely Prue,
And Mollie is unmodified.

Della no more with me will deal,
Although she holds my heart in snare,
I can not make Ophelia feel
The darts that she has planted there.

Mable I'm able to be free
From you, no more I am your slave,
And Grace, unless you smile on me,
I shall go graceless to the grave.

My Flora's heart will not o'erflow
To my half-crazed appeals at all;
And Minnie's most emphatic "No"
It strikes me like a mite ball.

And although Dora I adore,
Yet she for me will never care;
Though Cora pierced my bosom's core,
She will not heed my suppliant prayer.

And Maud is modest when I'm near,
My presence she can not abide;
And in regard to Clara, dear,
My mind is still unclarified.

And Winnie I can never win,
And Carrie's heart won't carry me;
And Mary, though with constant din
I plead, will never marry me.

—S. W. Foss, in Detroit Free Press.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

Explained to the Satisfaction of Everybody.

"Haw, haw, haw! Come, my boy, shake off that graveyard look o' your'n. Take a drink and wash down your troubles and you'll be all right. You ain't used to this thing. We kin see that easy 'nuff. Your talk gives you away. Now don't be down-hearted. I've taken a liken' to you, even if you do wear a billed shirt. The boys don't go much on airs, but you kin stoke your last ounce o' gold dust agin the earth that they're all square."

The speaker was an elongated individual who labored under the sobriquet of Big Bill, and who was evidently a leader in his set, judging from his authoritative tone and manner. It was a motley crowd and the stranger addressed looked very much out of place among these horny-handed and rough-looking miners.

The opening scene of this tale was at the largest hotel and saloon in one of the mining towns of the West, which for convenience sake we will call Oretion, and the gilded palace wherein the above conversation took place had been dubbed the handsome and suggestive name of "Nosepaint." That it was true to its singular cognomen was plainly evident from the number of colored noses discernible in the group.

The young man to whom this speech was delivered was a handsome young fellow of perhaps six-and-twenty. His name was Gerald Chambers, and his appearance was entirely at variance with his surroundings. His story was not altogether an uncommon one, and was like many another which now and then comes under our observation. Its explanation can be found in a few words—he had loved and lost.

Harriet Lane, the lady of his choice, was a beautiful young woman, and the only child of John Lane, Esq., a retired banker. She loved Gerald with all her heart, but the old adage, "True love never runs smoothly," was quite fitting in this case. Her father, for various reasons, disliked Chambers, and had warned her that his attentions must be discontinued. Gerald was not wealthy, and this may have had some weight with Mr. Lane, who was a man of biased views on most all subjects. He was quick-tempered, and once his mind made up, settled matters. Gerald and Harriet, therefore, found great difficulty in carrying on their love affairs, and clandestine meetings were resorted to, though he tried every honorable means of convincing Mr. Lane of his error in keeping them apart. So matters went on for some time.

By and by Mr. Lane began to suspect that the two met secretly and without his sanction, and he determined to put an end to all further proceedings by quietly removing to some distant city. This plan he at once put into execution, and so well did he guard against communication between them, that for the time being they were lost to each other.

Gerald Chambers was not a man to be daunted. He sought high and low for them, but so well had their steps been covered, he was finally obliged to abandon his search. He drifted hither and thither aimlessly and almost despondent, spending his money lavishly and recklessly, until he was awakened from his reverly-like state by cruel fate, which swept from him his little balance. Once aroused, he was himself again and determined to seek fortune and quietude in the mining towns of the Far West, and so it is we find him at the "Nosepaint" in Oretion. Having given the reader an idea of the state of affairs, we will now proceed with the thread of our narrative.

"Come, young fellow, make yourself sociable, for if there's one thing more nor another we do pride ourselves on in Oretion, it's bein' sociable," continued Big Bill.

"No, thanks, gentlemen, I am not thirsty and don't care to drink, so please do not consider me impolite if I refuse. I have a severe headache after my hard day's travel in coming here, and must retire. Good evening, gentlemen," and with this he left them.

"Wall, hang up my pick and shovel if that ain't the queerest chap I've seen in a long time," was the exclamation Gerald heard as he stepped out.

His first inclination was to go to his room, but on a second consideration he decided to take a moonlight stroll over his new home. Thoughts came fast as he walked about the new quiet and deserted streets.



"NO, THANKS, GENTLEMEN."

"I have decided to begin life anew," he said to himself. "All that I cared to live for has vanished. She has gone from me and life seems a blank. The past is dead, why should not Gerald Chambers be dead. By jove, here's an idea." Thus he walked about soliloquizing and formulating plans for the future.

"Here I am," he continued, a "stranger in a strange land. No one here knows me, nor where I come from. Thoughts of the past are bitter and harrow my soul, and the very sound of my own name has grown distasteful to me. There can be no harm in it. By jove, I'll do it," and with this last resolve he returned to the "Nosepaint" and retired.

From that moment Gerald Chambers was dead to the world. When he looked about next day for some business opportunity the inhabitants knew him as James Johnson, a man who had met financial reverses in the East, and like themselves, had drifted to Oretion in hopes of replenishing his empty coffers.

As time wore on his superior qualities generally and many amiable traits won him the friendship and esteem of the entire community. His appearance and bearing gained him the respect of all. He was prosperous beyond his most sanguine expectations and in a short time became the leading spirit in all enterprises. His enthusiasm in matters pertaining to the welfare of Oretion was unbounded, and public honors were placed at his disposal. Everybody had a good word for James Johnson.

Ten years works wonders. The little mining camp of Oretion was now a prosperous city. Large buildings had been erected, and in place of the once famous "Nosepaint" Hotel a substantial four-story structure had been built for the same purpose by James Johnson, who was now looked upon and recognized as the leading man of the place.

Ten years had not entirely sufficed to obliterate the scar upon his heart, and the fact of his still being unmarried proved his fidelity to his first love. But this was soon to change—sooner than he anticipated. Time is a great healer of mental wounds, and he who had resolved never to wed unless it be to Harriet Lane, would shortly find himself growing well and strong once more.

Oretion had become quite an objective point for summer tourists, and even though a half score years had passed, Johnson occasionally saw people whom he had known in his earlier life—when he was Gerald Chambers. But no one recognized him; his full beard was alone sufficient to prevent this. The Johnson House—as the citizens insisted the new hotel should be called—being the leading hostelry of the city, was, of course, frequented by the better class of tourists.

Among the latter this summer were two ladies, a Miss DeBar and her maid. The former wore a deep black costume, manifesting the fact that she had probably sustained some serious family affliction, and her general appearance indicated that she was in poor health. Mr. Johnson at once felt a kindly interest in the lady, and gleaned from her the fact of her father's death; that she had been ill for some time, and that her physician had advised her to make a tour of the West.

When he returned to Oretion the hotel clerk handed him a note written in a delicate hand, and on the seal was the impression of the letter "H." He started as if struck. Where had he seen that seal before? Ten years had passed, but ten years more could not blot out that impression from his memory. He retired at once to his room, for a note bearing this seal was too holy to be read in the presence of others. It read:

"Oretion, Colo., Sept. 1, 1886.
"Mr. James Johnson:
"ESTEEMED SIR: Please do not think me rude or unadvisable for pursuing this course to express to you my appreciation of your many favors. I feel that I am indebted to you for the beneficial results to my health, and would be only too glad to reciprocate in any manner within my means. I hope you will do me the honor of paying me a visit while you are in New York. My address is 143 F— avenue.
"Sincerely,
Miss H. DeBar."

He read it over and over again. There was a strange fascination about the letter he could not resist. One point seemed clear—the lady's initial was "H."—but the question arose in his mind, where did she become possessed of the seal? Was it possible she had received it from Harriet Lane? He remembered of Harriet telling him that it had been in the family for years, and that her grandmother had had it made in Paris. Had he met a friend of Harriet's without even asking of her whereabouts? Something seemed to tell him that through Miss DeBar he should once more find Harriet.

From one corner of his desk he produced a package of yellow letters over which he had spent many hours when his heart was heavy. Every one of them contained a seal, and on close comparison it became very evident that the impressions in the wax were made by the same stamp. These old mementoes of his early love brought back many pleasing reminiscences of the sweet long ago, which had since been turned gall.

New York at last! The city had undergone many changes. Many of his old haunts had disappeared and in the great metropolis not one recognized in him Gerald Chambers. His business occupied much of his time. In the meantime the papers had announced the arrival in the city of "Mr. James Johnson, a prominent capitalist of Oretion, Colo." Speculators anticipated a "big deal" and Wall Street opened its doors to him. Altogether he was made quite a conspicuous figure for the time being. Everybody seemed to know all about him, and he smiled as he thought how little they really did know. He noticed how ever-ready is the world to pick up a man if he has money.

It was not until the day before his departure that he found time to call on Miss DeBar, and he accordingly addressed a note asking permission to come. Imagine his surprise when the answer bidding him welcome was stamped by the same seal. He was burning with impatience to solve this mystery.

Still greater surprises than the mere semblance of two seals were in store for him.

A cab soon conveyed him to his much-desired destination, and when it stopped directly in front of the house where in former years Harriet Lane had lived, his consternation was manifestly great. He thought there must be some mistake, as this was formerly S— avenue. Inquiry of the cabman elicited the fact that the names of the streets had been changed.

Miss DeBar's maid answered his ring and ushered him in the drawing-room, stating that her mistress would be in shortly. During the brief interval that he had to himself he discovered that this was the very room in which he had last seen Harriet. It seemed to him as though the occurrences of the past ten years had been a dream or horrible nightmare, and that this was the wakening. Every thing was just as he had last seen it; even Mr. Lane's portrait hung in its accustomed place. Further musing were interrupted by the entrance of the lady of the house. He turned about. Was it a vision!

"Harriet!" involuntarily escaped his lips.



MISS DE BAR SHRANK BACK.

Miss DeBar shrank back while her face assumed an ashen hue. Mr. Johnson was in a like predicament, and for a few moments there was a painful silence that seemed to both an age.

"Miss DeBar," he stammered out

after regaining his composure somewhat, "I must beg to be excused for my seeming rudeness, but I assure you it was entirely unavoidable. Your appearance for the moment reminded me so much of one who was at one time dearer to me than all else on earth."

"Your apology is timely and entirely satisfactory, Mr. Johnson, and I am sorry that anything in my appearance should cause you pain."

"Miss DeBar, we have known each other for some time, and now I wish to ask you a question which I am afraid will make me appear impertinent."

"Any information I can impart shall be most cheerfully given."

"Well, then, it may be necessary for me to explain in a brief manner first why I seek to know this. Years ago a very dear lady friend of mine occupied this house, and the last time I saw her was in this very room, standing just where you were when I turned about, and naturally my curiosity was aroused. You reminded me very much of the lady, and can probably explain the strange resemblance."

"I am afraid that I can not. My father formerly lived here, but for various reasons moved away to a distant city. On his death I thought I could never be happy unless I returned to my old home."

"A strange coincidence, indeed," he muttered inaudibly.

"I have arranged everything just as it used to be," she went on, "and have placed father's picture in its accustomed place. See, this is my father," pointing to Mr. Lane's portrait.

"Then you are—surely you can not—no, no. I am mad to think so. But explain. I knew Mr. Lane." As he mentioned the name she paled once more.

"You knew father?"

"Father—Lane? there can be no doubt now. Then you are Harriet Lane?" he added, excitedly.

"Yes."

"Harriet, do you not recognize me. Your Gerald?"

"My God, can this be true? No, I fear 'tis but a dream."

"No, Harriet, 'tis the waking to a cruel reality that has cost us both dearly. Now look at me. Can you not see I am your Gerald?"

"Yes, yes," and she fell sobbing in his arms. "But how comes it you are called Johnson?"

"And you DeBar?"

The reader already knows of Gerald's trials, and a few words will serve to make clear every thing. Mr. Lane, learning that Gerald was seeking for them, assumed his mother's maiden name, DeBar, and after his death Harriet was obliged to keep it up for the reason that every body addressed her as such.

"To think," she said, "that we had met six months ago and did not know each other!"

"Yes, my darling, but love has lifted from before our eyes the veil and every thing is now clear."

The mystery of the seal was solved. It seems sacrilegious to intrude on this holy scene longer. Let us hope, that after so many trials and tribulations, their pathway through life may be strewn with roses, and that Heaven's choicest blessings be showered upon them.

JOHN M. SCHONEMAN.

BUTTER-MILK FOR HOGS.

How to Feed It so as to Provide the Greatest Amount of Nutrition.

Buttermilk is a highly nitrogenous food containing about one part of nitrogen to two of carbon. The proportion of nitrogen is at least twice as great as it need be, and as it should be to be profitable—that is, to feed without material waste. Corn-meal, on the other hand, is highly carbonaceous, containing eight or nine parts of carbon to one of nitrogen. It is at least twice as carbonaceous as it should be, just as the butter-milk is twice too nitrogenous. Now a due mixture of both these two foods will probably balance the ration and secure the greatest economy, both in preventing waste and in providing the greatest amount of nutrition. In feeding pigs, to begin with, Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, recommends one pound of meal to each gallon of butter-milk. This leaves the ration still strong in the nitrogenous element necessary to promote growth. As the pigs advance in size, and fat rather than growth and muscle is desired, more cornmeal may be added. This will make the food more carbonaceous and cause the hogs to lay on more fat. In some experiments made at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, counting corn meal worth \$28 a ton and buttermilk at 16 cents per 100 pounds, it was found that a pound of pork cost 4.6 cents. At first, 12 ounces of corn meal were added to each gallon of buttermilk, on another occasion, and the quantity of meal gradually increased, closing with 5 1/2 pounds of cornmeal and three gallons of buttermilk to each hog. Reckoning on the same basis, the cost of a pound of pork was 5.73 cents. This was in the winter, the difference in the season accounting for most of the difference in cost. In the first case it took 2.4 pounds of dry matter to make a pound of pork; in the second, 3.67 pounds of dry matter to a pound of pork.—U. S. Dairyman.

An improvement on the chestnut bell has been patented. It rings only on fresh and original jokes, and thus much labor is saved.—New Haven News.

In a Western town there is a female dentist. As she is young and good looking, there is not a young man in the village who now has a tooth in his head.

PROGRESSIVE FARMING.

The Cause of the Dissatisfaction Existing Among Farmers' Sons.

Young men abandon farming, mainly because the old plans of conducting farming operations are too closely adhered to, and yield inadequate net returns upon labor performed. There is really no charm in farming, because no ease, leisure or profit are afforded until the land is in grass, or mainly so; and grass husbandry is rarely met with; that is, to the extent, and reduced to that system, and productive of that quality and quantity in the product that insures an easy life to the owner, and profitable returns, by reason of his being able to carry a large stock upon it. Young men in these days, having educational and other advantages, not known on the average farm twenty-five years ago, desire some leisure for improvement and recreation, and the farm that is mainly devoted to grain growing does not and can not give this leisure. The continuous and exhaustive labor, with the usual meagre profit, even if there is any profit at all, causes many a young man to turn his back upon the farm, and when this step is taken, he seldom returns.

There are plenty of young men who have the industry and talent necessary to succeed with live stock, breeding the higher classes of improved stock, or else the rearing of stock for feeding as taste may dictate, who are annually leaving the homestead, simply because the taste and talent possessed is not brought into action and developed. The presence of good in a country, take any State as an example, is notable, not on account of its presence, but of its absence. Take the country over, and there are but few counties in every State that furnish more than a very limited number of exhibition animals of either of the improved breeds. This leaves the major proportion of the young men on farms entirely deprived of influence and opportunities that are calculated to make them prefer farm life. Due credit is not given to the fact that live stock farming is entitled to rank among the more attractive and entertaining pursuits of men. Commercial avocations are comparatively plodding and commonplace. Those engaged in these pursuits can have but little pleasure in the business, outside of the mere feature of money-making. This is the prospect before the young man who seeks the city in search of employment more remunerative and more agreeable than the farm affords. To a young man so constituted as to enable him to see something of interest in the growth and development of the higher classes of farm animals, and who takes an interest in making improvements in these, through selections for coupling, there is a wide field for instruction and entertainment, which in commercial pursuits is lacking.

It is an error to suppose that a young man with moderate means can not own and properly raise the better classes of animals. A man does not require to own a hundred head of cattle or horses that he may be sure of possessing a show herd. He can as well possess a model animal, and one that will in every way interest him, if he is able to own but a few. The smith at the village can make a good horse shoe as that turned out by a factory of the larger class. It is not the number of articles of a given kind that a man makes, or causes to be made, that tests his skill, for this is effectively shown in a limited number possessing symmetry and durability. The same rule applies to breeding, and if a young man has a taste for the business and possesses judgment and skill, he can select and buy, and breed as perfect animals as are in the collection of his neighbor who owns a hundred head.

It will be found that much grass and little grain growing will prove to the sons upon the farm as well as those in charge within doors, that farm life can be stripped of its old-time severe burdens. The farm animals, when given the opportunity, are self-tenders, and the equal of the wild beast upon the plain in helping themselves to food placed within their reach. While the owner rests or sleeps, assimilation and growth goes on, but in commercial pursuits this is not the case. In this business there is quite often an increase in bad debts, and these help materially to account for the very large proportion of those who, sooner or later, fail in business. It is not the proportion of those who succeed in gaining wealth in the cities, that entices young men into the vortex where so many are swamped, but rather, as mentioned, the laborious drudgery of farm life as heretofore, and still too much practiced. Modern views and modern literature upon farming and breeding, if heeded, will point out a better way.—Live-Stock Journal.

Pungent Brevities.

Net proceeds—The fisherman's profits.

A bowled strike—One on a ten-pin alley.

A wordy warfare—"The Battle of the Books."

A milk punch—A prod administered to a refractory cow.

Salute of the conductor—"How fares it with you?"

Pupils at the natorium are now getting along swimmingly.

Soldiers are great sufferers from cold. They have been known to sleep, under cover, in a hot fire.—Detroit Free Press.

"Stuffed veal" was the legend on a tag which a mischievous waiter appended to the back of a duke as he was leaving the table of a restaurant where he had tried to play the role of a gourmand.—Boston Budget.

PITH AND POINT.

—Once in people's mouths, 'tis hard to get out them.—Glasgow Herald.

—A woman will never put anything in her pocket that she can hold in her mouth.—Judge.

—Most farmers like to smoke, and still they are not fond of the weed.—Burlington Free Press.

—When a man is twenty-five he knows something; when he is forty-five he wishes he knew something.—Boston Courier.

—Among the Zulus young people fight and get married. Here they get married and fight.—Texas Siftings.

"My motto is, 'Live and let live,'" said the soldier, as he turned his back to the enemy and fled from the battlefield.

—A Hudson young man has been arrested for "pure laziness" and being a "drag" upon his father.—Kingston Freeman.

"Yes," said Fogg, "as a success I have always been a failure; but as a failure I have been an unqualified success."—Accident News.

—The mouth is the window to the intellect.—Whitehall Times. The trouble is, however, that too many men are all window.

—Scene—Grammar class. Dialogue between teacher and Johnnie.—Teacher—"What is the future of 'he drinks?' Johnnie—"He is drunk."

—When we realize with what celerity a goat can separate a man from his surroundings, it is difficult to understand why but should be called a conjunction.—Yonkers Gazette.

—An advertiser offers for sale a "lounge hair-picker." The public would like to know whether it will also pick hairs off the shoulders of a coat?—Burlington Free Press.

—There are a good many married men in this world who know all about what a model wife should be, but who have very hazy ideas about the component elements of a model husband.

—Mrs. Walspill—"Even the dress she went to court in last year is not yet paid for. Madame Fichu herself told me so only yesterday." Miss Mumsy—"Oh, my dear, that is Madame Fichu's well-known way of reminding her customers of their little outstanding bills."—Fun.

—Has Nature Struck?—An honest man is Nature's noblest work. Once seen few hope again to see his like. If fact their severity makes some folks say that Nature must be out upon a strike.—Siftings.

—A little Indian girl said to her teacher:—"We have not prayed for the poor." Her teacher replied,—"Well, you pray for them." The little girl then said,—"O Lord, bless the poor, and make them fat if you can!"—Harper's Bazar.

—A Chicago man has spent \$10,000 in fitting up his sitting-room; and when his sons get old enough it is probable that they will prefer to spend half the night in the boys' club-room containing a couple of seventy-five-cent card-tables, half-a-dozen broken-back chairs, and a two-dollar-and-a-half stove.—Norristown Herald.

—Mamma (coaxingly)—"Come, Robby, take your medicine now, and then jump into bed; that's a good little boy." Robby—"I don't want to take any medicine, ma." Father (who knows how to govern children)—"Robby, if you don't take your medicine at once, you will be put to bed without taking it at all."—Chicago Tribune.

—A traveling theatrical company of seven members can convert themselves into seventeen different persons—on the programme. Which is no more remarkable than the fact that the villain, who is shot full of holes and dies in terrible agony, appears five minutes later as his own son.—Drake's Travelers' Magazine.

—Among the Fashionables.—Mr. Swell (who has rented a fashionable apartment house)—"We needn't be ashamed of this, my dear." Mrs. Swell—"No, indeed; it is perfectly lovely, and such a fashionable locality!" Mr. Swell—"That's the beauty of it." And, now, my dear, if you will send Perkins out for a loaf of bread and a half pound of butter we will have something to eat."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

HE FLED IN HASTE.

How a Tactless Stranger Labeled a Most Interesting Family.

"I came in here a few weeks ago," said a stranger to the proprietor of a place on Michigan avenue, "to buy some candy, and a cross-eyed woman with a stuck-up nose—"

"That woman, sir, was my wife!" replied the proprietor as he moved along the counter.

"Ah! Excuse me! But there was a girl here. She was a tall, slab-sided young woman with red hair, and had freckles all over—"

"That was my daughter, sir, and how dare you talk that way!"

"Oh! it was! Beg your pardon, sir—beg a dozen pardons. The boy that waited on me had a mouth as big as a pumpkin pie, and I don't believe he knew enough to last him over—"

"That was my son, sir! Have you come in here to deliberately insult my family!" shouted the proprietor.

"Your son, eh? Beg more pardons—lots of pardons. What I wanted to say was—"

"You get out! You came here to give me a hit about an old man with dyed whiskers who had married his third wife and walked with a game leg, and I won't stand it! Go right out or I'll do you mortal injury inside of a minute!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Chase County Courant
Special Paper of Chase County.
E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

In thirty years Kansas has had but three severe droughts—one in 1860, one in 1874, and one in 1881. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa and other States, have a worse record than that, and yet some eastern people allude to Kansas as "drouthy Kansas."

As a great deal has been said in, and outside of the papers about a recent order concerning battle flags, we would call the attention of our readers to the fourth and sixth columns on our eight page, this week, where the whole matter is fully explained, we think, to the satisfaction of even the most radical Republican.

When asked to pardon a St. Louis man who had been convicted of violating the election laws, President Cleveland said: "I cannot pardon a crime against the election laws except it be in a case presenting unusual strong consideration for clemency. I consider such an offense the worst of all crimes, and I know of none the punishment of which is more important to the public."

Can the red man be civilized? An affirmative answer to this question seems to be given in an article entitled "Met lakahda," by Z. L. White which will be published in the July number of *The American Magazine*. A tribe of brutal savages, the worst Indians on the Pacific Coast, has been transformed, according to this account, into an orderly, industrious and thrifty community.

The man Tuttle who has been making himself so conspicuous in the G. A. R. controversy over Cleveland and the St. Louis reunion proves to have been an ex-Democrat, who, like many others, who abandoned the party for the Republican, just as it was coming into power and the latter was going out, has been kicking himself ever since, and misses no opportunity to open his vials of wrath.—*Emporia Democrat*.

Babyhood for June is as reasonable in character as the roses themselves. Young mothers, and old ones as well, to whom the feeding of children during the summer has always been a perplexing problem, will be delighted with the opening article, "Summer Diet for Young Children," by L. Emmett Hold, M. D. The writer speaks concisely of the danger of over-feeding and of the use and abuse of water and other drinks, etc. 15 cents a number; \$1.50 a year, *Babyhood Publishing Co., 5 Beekman St., New York*.

"But the trouble is," says one, "a poor man can not compete with your bonanza farmers. You farm too much by wholesale in Dakota for a man of moderate means." Do you think so? Then read the returns of our last census, which show that the average size of farms in Dakota are only about 200 acres. When it is remembered that land is so cheap that any one can have a farm and that 200 acres are not beyond the reach of any industrious man, the objection alluded to disappears.—*Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.*

Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, came in from Council Grove, yesterday afternoon, but too late to meet the train west, on account of the wash-out on the Missouri Pacific. Mrs. Pinkston was re-elected President of the W. C. T. U. of the 4th Congressional district at the late annual convention of the W. C. T. U. at El Dorado. The following officers were elected by the convention in said district, for the next year. Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, Cedar Point; Pres. Mrs. Mary Haines, Augusta, secretary; Miss Jessie Shaft, Clements, treasurer. The Presidents of the districts are Vice-Presidents of the State, and the county Presidents are Vice-Presidents of the districts.—*Emporia Republican, June 17th*.

The condition of some of the Pennsylvania miners, as shown in an article elsewhere, reveals a worse state of slavery prevailing in the Keystone State than ever existed south of Mason and Dixon's line. A good many laboring men have laughed when the term "slave" was applied to their fellow-workmen in the "protected" industries, but if a more complete ownership of man was ever attempted than by the firm in question, the fact has escaped the pen of the historian. The Pennsylvania coal barons are among Uncle Sam's most favored children, and they take advantage of his kind "protection" to not only smother the coal consumers, but to rob the poor miner of every cent he earns and to take from him the last remnant of his personal liberty.

The Puritanical Sunday law of New York will be applied to the hotels. Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court in test cases brought before him has decided that hotelkeepers could not sell liquor to their guests with meals on Sunday. This will result in boarders and transient guests "laying in a Saturday supply" and many hotel rooms will have their sideboards adorned with decanters and glasses. When virtue becomes too austere it repels the average mortal and defeats its own purposes. When the edict is that people must go dry whether or no, men resent the dictation, regarding it as an unwarrantable restraint upon their appetites. It has always been so and there is no recent record to show that the nature of men has undergone any change. Temperance there should be, but the intemperance of temperance is to be avoided.—*Kansas City Star*.

The present discussion concerning President Cleveland's contemplated visit to St. Louis on the occasion of the National Encampment of the Grand Army, is a public scandal. It has been put in motion for political effect and to work up a prejudice against the President is apparent to everybody with a thimble full of brains. Many of the old veterans, no doubt, disagree with the President's policy upon many questions, but we believe the rank and file, who represent the fighting element of the Union Army, will be glad to welcome him to their encampment, and if any insults are offered him they will come from a class of soldiers who took care to keep out of harm's way during the war and whose present affections for the old soldier is born and kept alive for political purposes only. President Cleveland is an honest man (wrong we verily believe in many things,) and he is entitled to the respect of the old soldiers as well as all other classes of citizens. The present attempts, now being made to turn the National Encampment into a political pageant, deserves the condemnation of every decent citizen of the country!—*Osage City Free Press, Rep.*

When your friends from the east ask you to tell them something about Kansas, say an exchange, tell them its net valuation is \$1,000,000,000, or \$666.66 per capita; that the value of her farm products last year was \$732,000,000 or \$432 per capita. That it has 200,000 miles of telegraph wire, and 11,000 miles of railroad and 1,500 miles more contracted for. Tell them that there are 7,000 school houses and 2,500 churches within her boundaries. That although an agricultural State it has 4,900 manufacturing establishments. That it supports a population of 1,500,000 on the products of one-fourth its territory, and the remaining three-fourths, if brought under cultivation, could support 4,500,000 more. That there are 1,000,000 homesteads waiting occupancy. Its live stock is 5,000,000 cattle and swine, and 400,000 horses and mules. That its people are crammed full of pulse and energy, the most noble, whole-souled collection of humanity that can be found on the face of the earth. That it has the purest water and the most delightful climate this side of Paradise. Tell them all this, and then if they have never been here they will have a faint idea of what Kansas really is.—*Parsons Palladium*.

CARD OF THANKS.
Elmdale Grant Relief Corps desire to use this method to return many thanks to Commander A. M. Brees and Mr. J. Post Wood for the highly appreciated cabinet which they so kindly presented to the Corps, to keep books, papers, etc.; and also wish to extend many sincere thanks to Mrs. Johnson, for the beautiful flowers she gave us for Memorial Day. COMMITTEE.

THE BUILDERS' PORTFOLIOS.
People who intend to build should inquire among our local builders until they find out who has the Shoppell Builders' Portfolios. Such a builder can show the inquirer an immense number of excellent plans for modern houses, barns, etc.; and also can give correct local prices for building from any of the plans. Builders who have not yet procured The Shoppell Builders' Portfolios should write at once to the Co-operative Building Plan Association, 63 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.
The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending June 14, 1887, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents: Pacific Building, Washington, D.C.; Justus Bissing, Catharine, harvester; G. A. Greenleaf, Newton, transfer of embroidery patterns; R. E. Huff, Eureka, sirup and measuring pump; W. S. Reamer, Osage, rope measuring device; J. P. Roberts, Somerset, fence post; D. L. Sneider, Emporia, combined abdominal support and pessary; John Westfall, Lawrence, stock car.

A FORTUNE FOR \$5.00.—RECIPE.
This is cheap enough, but to many the five dollars would be as difficult to get as a fortune. There are no names or explanations, but the inference is that one is to make the fortune by buying a lot of recipes, making the articles and selling them at a large profit. A long list of recipes is given, and we refer to the matter to caution against buying the recipes to make this and that, that are hawked about. They are generally useless, and at times dangerous. Among those in this list is "Tooth Wash," to remove Blackness. This consists of about one-fourth muriatic acid, and if used well will remove the blackness—and the teeth also. Another, "To Remove or Destroy Hair," consists largely of sulphuretted of arsenic, a most violent poison, and dangerous to apply to the skin, as it may produce fearful sores.—Don't buy Recipes.—*American Agricultural July*.

THE NEW YORK NOVELIST.
The New York Novelist is one of the latest ventures of The Literary Revolution. It is published weekly (also in monthly parts), at the price of 50 cents per year, and will give during each year not less than eight complete novels of the most famous and popular authors of the world; such novels as cost, commonly, bound, from \$8.00 to \$12.00, and even in the Seaside, Franklin Square, and other Libraries, cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00. The first four issues contain, complete, the famous story of "Prince Otto—A Romance," by Robert Louis Stevenson. It is followed by the greatly talked-of story of "King Solomon's Mines," by H. Rider Haggard, of which such an eminent author as Julian Hawthorne says: "There is no story of adventure that surpasses it." This will also be completed in four weekly parts. The Novelist is published in handy magazine form, large type. The publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street, New York, will send a specimen copy free to any applicant.

DISTRICT COURT.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

This Court convened in this city on Tuesday June 7th, and since then has disposed of the following cases:

State vs. John E. Harper, drunk and disorderly; plea of guilty, and sentenced to 24 hours in the county jail, the county to pay costs.

State vs. John Brown, being drunk on street; verdict, guilty; motion for new trial overruled.

E. A. Hildebrand vs. Theodore Zoellner et al., dismissed without prejudice.

Mary Brandley vs. E. & E. S. L. R. R., appeal; new award, \$950.00.

James Hays vs. same, appeal; award \$925.00.

Loretta Johnson vs. Mitchell C. Johnson, divorce; alimony \$50, and to plaintiff's counsel \$12.

T. B. Nesbit vs. H. G. White et al., appeal; verdict for plaintiff for \$94.28.

Chas. Gray vs. Thomas G. Smith et al., foreclosure, judgment vs. Thos. G. Smith for \$56.

Cy. Common vs. Ithmar Gay et al., foreclosure; sheriff's sale confirmed.

Strong City vs. T. B. Johnson, appeal; dismissed.

W. W. Guthrie vs. J. J. Massey, County Clerk of Chase county, Kas., injunction; Clerk enjoined from charging taxes against \$2,690 of plaintiff's personal property, viz: 15 horses and 255 head of cattle valued at \$2,690.

J. M. Kerr vs. S. J. Evans, foreclosure; judgment for \$196.96.

John Emslie vs. Peter Hays et al., foreclosure; sheriff's sale confirmed.

Florence E. Simmons vs. Geo. W. Simmons, divorce; dismissed on plaintiff's motion.

R. C. Sohanson vs. W. B. Beebe, to set aside tax deed; judgment for plaintiff.

S. B. Harvey vs. L. Matter et al., dismissed.

Angela Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., vs. James Zwadde, foreclosure; judgment for \$227.

J. K. Finley vs. Ed. Hornaday et al., foreclosure; judgment for Lambert Investment Co. for \$1,475, and plaintiff for \$477.05.

M. A. Campbell vs. John T. Prather et al., to recover money; judgment for plaintiff, \$644.60.

Peoples Bank of Rockford, Ill., vs. Fred Pracht, note; dismissed.

Bohn Bros. & Co. vs. Ferry & Watson, appeal; judgment for \$594.16.

S. B. Harvey vs. Kittie McGinley, partition; John D. Minick appointed guardian, finding half interest in property to both plaintiff and defendant.

J. W. McWilliams, Ed. Pratt and J. M. Tuttle appointed commissioners in partition to report as soon as possible.

W. F. Laughlin et al. vs. Ferry & Watson, appeal; judgment for \$127.62.

R. H. Spencer et al. vs. Ferry & Watson, appeal; judgment for \$101.22.

Robt. Hamilton vs. Ferry & Watson, appeal; judgment for \$99.54.

As set forth in books can not be monopolized by "patent" or "copyright"—only the form of embodiment can be thus covered. The latest discoveries (or imaginings) of the scientists, the latest "finds" (or frauds) of the archaeologists, the latest theories of the political economists—all are subject to the "sight drafts" of the latest Encyclopedia, Alden's *Manifold Cyclopaedia* undertakes to combine in the most convenient and concise (and yet full) and economical form possible, the result of the scholarship of the world, up to the time of its publication. Availing itself mostly of the labors of its predecessors who have accomplished the best results, the *Manifold Cyclopaedia*, draws more largely from Chambers than from any other of the family of Cyclopedias, and more largely from Stormouth than from any other of the family of Dictionaries—the Chamber's is an acknowledged model of a Cyclopaedia; but it is adapted primarily to England rather than to America; Stormouth is the acknowledged peer of Webster, Worcester, the Imperial and Murray, as an authority, but without a peer in the combined qualities of conciseness, clearness, and accuracy of learning. No authorities, however, are blindly followed, but effort is carefully made to bring all matters to the generally accepted standard of the most eminent American, rather than foreign, scholarship.

Editorial talent second to none in America, in experience and skill, is engaged in the conduct of the work; the publisher's past experience in Cyclopaedia making (notable in the Library of Universal Knowledge, now known—treble in price—as the *International Cyclopaedia*) is good basis for the pledge he makes to his patrons that the *Manifold* shall be inferior to no other Cyclopaedia in any of the important qualities of a popular guide to knowledge. Specimen pages free, or a specimen volume may be ordered and returned if not wanted. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

REPORT OF COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order, Friday evening, June 17th, 1887, by the president, Miss Cleo C. Lee, and, in the absence of Mr. McMakin, an impromptu address was made by Rev. L. Martin, followed by remarks by Messrs. G. B. Fenn and F. B. Holcomb, and the good done by the same.

Saturday morning, the meeting opened at 10 o'clock, with devotional exercises, led by Rev. L. Martin, after which the reports of Schools in the township were heard. The following is a short report of each of the eight Sunday schools: Cedar Point, reported by G. B. Fenn—Supt., Frank B. Holcomb; average attendance 60; considered the best school in the township. Homestead, reported by the Supt., R. F. Riggs—average attendance nearly 60; a live school and doing good work. Mr. Riggs also reported for Dist. 44, saying it was alive and at work, but was not represented in the convention. Dist. 45, reported by the Supt., John Riggs, attendance all in the district, both old and young, which cannot be said of any other school in the county. Clements, reported by the Supt., Jessie Shaft—attendance mainly children, but the parents wanted. Joint Dist. 71, reported by the Supt., C. Hoberg—a small school, but growing. Beverlin Sunday school, reported by Chas. Sayre—in a flourishing condition; Supt., J. B. Ferguson. Wonsiv, reported by the Supt., Shepherd Sayre—Holding the Fort, but reinforcements needed.

All the topics on the programme were taken up and vigorously discussed by nearly all the members present, which showed a lively interest in the work. Excuses of Christians for not attending Sunday-school, was taken up by Mrs. G. B. Fenn, followed by Mr. F. B. Holcomb; their remarks deserve especial praise, and should have been heard by all those professed Christians, who always absent themselves from the Sunday-school.

The Children's meeting, led by Miss Dwelle, was enjoyed by the little folks, and listened to with interest by the older ones.

It was decided to hold another Township Convention at an early date, at Wonsiv; and a committee, consisting of the Supts. of all the schools in the Township, was appointed to make all necessary arrangements. The convention was well attended and enjoyed by all. CLAY SHAFT, Secy.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT
Adopted by Zeradetha Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., at a regular communication, held in their Hall, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 17th, 1887.

WHEREAS, The Grand Master of the universe has called our beloved brother, Wm. P. Pugh, to that bourne from whence no traveler e'er returned; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, we have sustained an irreparable loss, and the community has lost one of its most useful citizens, a man whose whole life was devoted to the relief of pain, suffering and sickness; a man useful as a citizen, successful as a physician, and tenderly loving and kind as a husband and father.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

Resolved, That our Lodge be draped in appropriate mourning for the usual length of time.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the county papers for publication, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy printed on the minutes.

J. W. STONE, }
T. H. GRISHAM, } Committee.
J. P. KUHL, }

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN, ATTENTION!

The Gray Bros. have the largest assortment of blooded stallions in the County. They have spared neither pains nor expense to get them, and offer to the public the services of as good animals as there are in the State. Go and see them; you will be treated with the greatest consideration; fair dealing and general satisfaction guaranteed.

PUBLIC SALE OF CATTLE, HORSES AND HOGS.

The undersigners will sell at his residence, adjoining Strong City, on the east, on Saturday June 25, commencing at 10 a. m.
30 Cows, with calves.
15 full fed, extra fat steers.
2 thoro-bred, short-horn bulls.
10 horses and colts.
5 good brood mares.
5 fat hogs.
Terms—12 months, except on steers and hogs, at 8 per cent, on approved notes. Terms on steers, and hogs, made known on day of sale.

JOHN EMSLIE.
300 acres of land adjoining Strong City, for sale, or leased on easy terms, particularly well suited for dairy purposes.

PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH-GRADE CATTLE.

On July 7, 1887, I will sell, at Cedar Point, Chase county, Kas., the following cattle:
9 two-year-old steers;
7 yearling steers;
7 yearling heifers;
32 cows and heifers, mostly with calf or calf by side;
1 thorough-bred bull.
Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, a. m.
TERMS—Six months' time, on bankable paper, at 10 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. off for cash.
June 23-2t D. B. SMITH.

GRAND 4TH OF JULY BALL.

Under the auspices of the Strong City Lodge A. O. U. W., will be held in the Strong City Opera house. The committee has engaged first-class music for the occasion. Tickets \$1.00. Refreshments will be served in the hall. The public are cordially invited to attend.
A. C. COX,
CHAS. FILON,
ROBT. BELTON, } Committee.
J. F. KIRK,

W. R. C. FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the U. S. Grant Relief Corps will give an ice creek and cake festival at the G. A. R. Hall, at Elmdale, on next Saturday evening, June 25th. A cordial invitation is extended to all.
HANNAH W. BRESSE,
ANNIE E. EAGER, } Pres.
Secretary,
Elmdale, Kans., June 18, 1887.

Wanted, a good agent (of either sex) in all principal towns and cities of the U. S., to take orders for our new patent low priced solid Bronze or Nickel Door Plates, Door Bells, Street Numbers &c. From \$100 to \$500 can be made in a very short time. Fine outfit cases for samples FREE. Write for proof of what we are doing and list of unoccupied territory. It will pay you to do so. We refer to the Editor of this paper who has purchased one of our Plates.

MICHIGAN DOOR PLATE CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE.

OF WELL-BRED, SHORT-HORNS AND HIGH-GRADE CATTLE.
Thursday, June 23, '87

We will offer for sale one mile west of
Clements, Chase co., Kas.

49 Head of cows and heifers, all registered or eligible to register, consisting of the well known families of Young Marys, Floras, and a number of Goodnesses, Alectas and other standard families. Females mostly in calf or calf at foot. Four bulls from nine to thirteen months old. This is no cutting out sale, but the entire herd will be sold without reserve. We will also offer about 70 head of high-grade cows and heifers and steers. All cordially invited.

Clements is located on the A., T. & S. P. Ry., 30 miles west of Emporia. Free transportation to and from trains. Sale to commence at 10 a. m.
Catalogues June 10th. Address,
W. C. BANCROFT,
Cedar Point, Kas.

Col. S. A. SAYERS, }
Mandiater, Kas. } A. E. ICE
W. C. BANCROFT, }
Clements, Kas. }
TERMS OF SALE—6 months' time at 10 per cent interest, on bankable paper.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. ja28-4t

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS., 6456
May 29th, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, July 9th, 1887, viz: H. E. No. 2296 of Henry Weibold, Elmdale, in the southeast 1/4 of section 28, in township 19 south, of range 6 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Herman Piper, Elmdale, Detlef Kaegobohn, Clements, A. Hanke, Elmdale, Henry Schubert, Elmdale, all of Chase county, Kansas.
S. M. PALMER, Register.

WORKING CLASSES.

We are prepared to furnish all persons with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex can easily earn from 50 cents to \$500 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address: GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anything else in the world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you more money right away than anything else in the world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex, all ages, something new, that just costs money for all workers. We will start your capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a life time. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address: TRU & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM!
FERRY & WATSON

Desire every one to know that they have one of the
Best and Largest Stocks,
Of goods ever brought to this market.

GORSISTING OF,
DRY GOODS
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
COFFINS,
FURNITURE,
BOOTS and SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
CALASSWARE,
TIN WARE,

And, in fact, anything
NEEDED BY MAN
During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO
FERRY & WATSON'S,
Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,
and

YOU WILL BE PLEASD
With their
BARGAINS.
Jan3-4t

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES
Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bruises, Bunions, Corns, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Blisters, Spavin, Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Scraw, Worms, Saddle Galls, Stiles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND- BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs it as a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Horseman needs it for general family use. The Cannier needs it for his teams and his man. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench. The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard. The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply aboard and ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. **Keep a Bottle in the House.** 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory, Islander's use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Store, it may save when you need it.

Notice for Publication.
In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas.
A. B. Emerson, plaintiff, }
vs. }
Geo. W. Hoy, defendant. }
Geo. W. Hoy, the above named defendant, will take notice that he has been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, in and during the following described Real Estate of said defendant, situated in Chase county, Kansas, to be sold to satisfy said judgment, to wit:
Lots 1, 5 and 9, in Block 2.
Lots 1, 5 and 9, in Block 3.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 4.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 5.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 6.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 7.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 8.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 9.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 10.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 11.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 12.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 13.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 14.
Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 15.
All situated in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas. The said Real Estate was taken on an order of attachment in said county, and the proceeds arising from the sale of the same will be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment to be obtained therein.
A. B. Emerson, }
Plaintiff. } BY MADDEN BROS.,
Attorneys. } His Attorneys,
A. T. W. ELLIS, Clerk of District Court.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. TAYLOR & SON, our authorized agents.

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and first insertion.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time tables: EAST, A.T., N.Y., EX., MAIL, PASS, F.R.T. Lists times for various routes like Cedar Pt., Clements, Elmdale, Strong, Safford.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for C. K. & W. R. R. time tables: EAST, Pass, Mat. & Frt. Lists times for Gladstone, Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Evans, Hilton, Diamond Springs, Burdick, Lost Springs.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Mr. G. B. Shannon was down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. Hugh Jackson went to Kansas City, last week.

J. C. Rath, who has been attending the Normal, the past year, went to Chase county, yesterday. While getting a pig from under the pen floor, at Mr. Wm. Hillert's, last Monday, Mr. J. J. Massey fell and hurt himself in the left side quite badly.

and after dinner he went down again, but soon called for help; the bucket was lowered and he got into it; but, when about eleven feet from the top of the well, he fell back to the bottom of the well, and when taken out he was dead. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school-house, in Cottonwood Falls, on Friday and Saturday, July 8th and 9th, 1887.

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

WOOD -:- MOWER And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

BAUERLE'S Fresh pies, cakes, bread, etc. Lunch served at all hours. Full meals, 25 cents. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway. Cottonwood Falls. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

W. H. HINOTE, GENERAL BARBER SHOP, EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, a house and lot at Matfield Green; also, barber shop, if the house and lot are sold. For particulars apply at this office. je9-2m.

BIRTHDAY PARTY. There was quite an enjoyable party held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Watson, on Monday, June 20th, 1887, in honor of the eight anniversary of the birth of their daughter, Frankie.

Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West.

Giess & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Babies' photos quicker'n a wink by Art. B. Caudle. je9-tf

L. F. Miller will sell his household and kitchen furniture on Main st. in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, June 4th, 1887; also, one good horse. Any one needing furniture will do well to be present. These goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder on the above date. my26-2w

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan. Farm views my specialty. ART. B. CAUDLE, Photographer.

All persons wishing spaying done, if they will let me know of the same soon, I may be able to do their work before going west. J. S. SHIPMAN, Elmdale, Kans. febl0-tf

Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. R. L. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, and solicits your custom. Give him a call.

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. Jeans pants at \$1.25 and \$1.50; strictly all wool filling. They are just as good as the Humbolt Jeans at \$2.00 and \$2.25. Save money on overalls, working shirts, shoes, clothing and hats. You will save 25 per cent. on your purchase if you buy your goods at Ferry & Watson's. apr21-tf

Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. Something new - photographs on silk, made by Art. B. Caudle. You can buy more Flour and Feed for the same money, at the CITY FEED STORE than at any other place in the county. dec30-tf

Hat marks, perfume bags, book markers, handkerchiefs, etc., look fine with a nice photograph on them. See them at Art. B. Caudle's. STRAYED. From this City, May 14th, 1 Dark roan pony mare, about 7 years old, harness marked, no shoes on. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of, or any information in regard to, same. EMPORIA GROCERY CO.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., nov12-1f

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

DR. S. M. FURMAN, Resident Dentist, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches.

MISCELLANEOUS. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement and speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS NEW DRUGS, THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. febl9-tf

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, (Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALER IN- HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE, FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

Agents for the Celebrated McCormick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves, W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. mehl1-tf

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr23-tf

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut. Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 18445 May 21st, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, July 24, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 8551, of Patrick McCabe, for the Lots 1 and 14, section 30, township 20 south, of range 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Martin Bookstore, Lida James McJelland, B. Stout, Jim Graham, Bazaar, all of Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP. CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOUSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can get for the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, contains over twenty varieties of Shells, carefully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Address: MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO., (Box 15) Key West, Florida.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOHN V. SANDERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office under Chase Co. National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-fe2-tf

WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Will practice in all state and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS. C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of 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. Jy18

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

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec9-tf

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of other sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUM & CO, Augusta, Maine.

JERSEYS REVIVED.

Novelties Recently Introduced by Leading American Suit Designers.

Now that the elastic jersey has been abandoned by the common taste, leading suit designers have taken it in hand and remodeled it for the exclusive trade. In cut, the postillion basque, short on the hips, with a jaunty coat back, leads, but there are more severe styles for matronly figures. The sleeves are fashioned with a cuff; the fronts are varied with bretelles, pleated vests, yokes and gamps, and with the assistance of beaded sets the little waists may be made as dressy as the most expensive brocade or satin.

For wearing out last season's skirts a jersey is invaluable. It only costs a trifle to make over a dress, and if the cloth is brown, gray or blue a jersey of similar color may be bought, and at the sole cost of purchase a fair costume is provided. Black jerseys are always obtainable, but as the styles now run that somber color is not favorably regarded. The prettiest jersey is a gens d'arme blue, but it is a novelty, and because of that fact the price is \$10. Dear? Well not exactly. You could not have a dress-waist made for the money and have it fit as the jersey will. A waist of this delicate blue would be very stylish with any plain or mixed cloth skirts of gray or brown, and would make a summer toilet or a black satin sensational, for the simple reason that the combination is odd and the jersey not readily procured.

In navy blue there are very desirable tailor-made jerseys with V fronts for \$2.50; cashmeres with beaded vests sell at \$5, and glove-fitting cloths in steel gray, slate, ceru and brown are worth \$4.50. Just now gray fabrics are rampant and the more's the pity, because only beauties can wear the shade. If that fact was ignored in selection, buy some beaded or braided goods, epaulet the sleeves, and cover the whole upper half of the waist. Put black, blue, brown or garnet on gray; beware of green with yellow in it, and if it is desirable to enliven a brown jersey lay a vest of white flannel or broad-cloth down the front. By way of keeping a jersey down, the hem may be filled with small shot, or better—braided or beaded in wheels. At any jersey house you can have the waist fitted to the figure, as the seams are sewed with a chain stitch. Before wearing it have the garment stitched anew. You will need some interlining—buy a cheap cashmere jersey or have a silk waist to wear under it to conceal the underwaist. A leading modiste in the city has her customers fitted with an underwaist of oil-boil-silk, and a pair of black lisle thread stockings are fitted to the arm holes as sleeve lining. This novel if crude device improves the fit and increases the comfort.—Chicago Inter-Occan.

MAKING PLAY OF WORK.

A Practical Way of Teaching Children to Be Neat and Orderly.

"Did you ever hit on this way to get a cluttered sitting-room put to rights by the very folks who have brought about in it chaos itself? The children think it great fun to overturn chairs and hang rugs on them for tent doors; to strew the carpet with playthings and snippings of paper; to drop books, picture cards, building blocks and dolly and her wardrobe, just where the newest tack of their latest play left them; but it is not always fun, either for you or them, to get all this litter and clutter picked up and cleared away.

Of late we have made a little game of such work by giving each child so many breadths of the carpet, and all that might be upon them, to put in perfect order. There are five breadths in our sitting-room carpet, and at such a "corner" in the disorderly state of the room I give two breadths—not consecutive lengths—to each of the two older children, and the fifth breadth to the little three-years-old, choosing for her the strip of carpet that has the least litter upon it. When little children have been interested in such work, it is surprising how swiftly and deftly they will straighten rugs, fold papers, pick up shreds and litter and pack away playthings.

From end to end of their carpet breadths our small people go—setting back chairs, making neat piles of the scattered books and papers that clutter the tables and shelves, winding the straggling threads in mamma's spool and yarn baskets if they chance to be on their territory, winging the hearth, and patting up, plump and smooth, chair and lounge pillows, till even mamma's sharp eyes can not see another raveling to pick or one more paper to fold. She can quietly go on with her sewing or mending all through a long afternoon while her room is alternately being put in and then put out of order, only she must be wise enough to plan that the former comes last on the programme before their supper or bed-time hour comes.

The children are so quick to notice and herald each other's oversights and any slovenliness in this play-work of clearing sections of the room, that I have little need to call their attention to any article or scrap left out of place. Even the baby will trot across the room to provokingly point to a wrinkled rug or an overlooked toy on a strip of her little sister's territory, and gravely say: "See there!" If a chair or table, with its tumbled heap of books or papers, stands on two carpet breadths, the exacting little landholders require each other to put to rights just such a part as stands on their division of territory, and the chair, basket or stand. I have seen the little tot good-naturedly lug away together.—Clarissa Potter, in Good Housekeeping.

HOTEL CHAMBERMAIDS.

Interesting Information About Their Duties, Privileges and Incomes.

From a conversation with an intelligent housekeeper of one of the prominent hotels in New York a representative of the Graphic recently gleaned considerable information about a class of women concerning whom very little is known by the public at large—the hotel chambermaids. When asked to give an estimate of the total number of chambermaids employed in the hotels of New York, the housekeeper replied that there were just about as many of them as there were soldiers in the Seventh regiment, and that they accomplished more with their brooms and dusters in a week than the regiment could with their rifles and swords and cannon. (Evidently this good dame does not love the military.) The nationality of the chambermaids, as a class, is Irish, though occasionally a German is found among them, and still less frequently a Swede. The latter have the highest reputation as servants, and are in great demand in private families. The hotels obtain most of their chambermaids at the agencies for servants, the advertising plan having long since proven a nuisance, because so many incompetent and undesirable girls apply for the vacancies. The wages of hotel chambermaids range from \$8 to \$12 a month. In nearly all cases they eat and sleep in the hotel, and most houses will not employ one who has family ties that necessitates her absence at night. The average time of service among this class of servants is much greater than is generally supposed. A hotel chambermaid who is faithful, competent and honest, can almost always hold her position as long as she likes. In the hotel whose housekeeper furnished this information, there are several chambermaids whose record is fifteen years and over. Three or four proprietors have come and gone; but these faithful women have remained at their posts, doing their work efficiently, and thoroughly contented with their lot.

It is not a secret that tipping is very general on the upper floors of a hotel; almost as prevalent, in fact, as in the dining-room. Between their wages and these tips the chambermaids manage to accumulate quite a goodly sum of money. Their wages are seldom squandered; on the contrary, many of the girls have substantial bank accounts, besides giving or sending a portion of their earnings to aged parents or others partially dependent upon them. There is considerable favoritism among the patrons of a hotel, especially among the permanent boarders, toward particular chambermaids; and when one becomes a favorite her tips are naturally larger and more numerous. Boarders often insist upon having a certain chambermaid do their work because they have tried her before and know her to be honest and competent. As a class these girls are reliable and can be trusted. Accusations against them are sometimes brought, but in nearly every case where money or articles have been purloined from a room it has been shown to be the work of some sneak-thief. The systems in the large New York hotels are nowadays so perfect that a dishonest chambermaid is soon discovered and cast out. As a class, too, these girls have good morals. Nearly all of them are Roman Catholics and regular attendants at church, while many are charitable to a fault.

There are usually no regulations as to how the hotel chambermaids shall dress, but each one takes pride in presenting as neat an appearance as possible, well knowing that she will probably be the gainer sooner or later by so doing. The Brevort House employs eight chambermaids, while the Fifth Avenue Hotel requires forty. The number at the other houses range between these limits. The hours of actual work are not long or tedious, most of the girls finishing their customary labors before three o'clock in the afternoon. In addition to these duties, however, is the night watch, at which the girls take turns. This night watch consists of one girl on each floor at large hotels, while at houses of smaller size, two chambermaids are usually sufficient to constitute the night force for the entire building. This night service is absolutely necessary, because in a transient hotel rooms frequently have to be changed and put in order for new occupants in the middle of the night or early in the morning. When the daily duties are finished the girls are generally at liberty to go out. Each always has at least one walking dress, and some appear on the street in such trim attire that no one would take them for domestics. Whenever a chambermaid is taken sick she is carefully looked after by the housekeeper, and, if necessary, attended by the hotel's physician. If her disease is of a dangerous and contagious character she is removed to a hospital, and properly treated there.—N. Y. Graphic.

The authorities at Vienna recently took it into their heads to impose a tax of 1,400 florins on the chef de clique of the Court opera-house. The functionary in question protested, and appealed to the law. The competent court has decided the case against him, being of opinion that professional applause is a marketable commodity, legally subject to taxation.

During the last sixteen months 185 natural gas and oil companies have been incorporated in Ohio, with an aggregate capital stock of \$9,262,978.—Cleveland Leader.

LIVE-STOCK NOTES.

Eight Points for the Consideration of Farmers and Dairymen.

The owner knows his cows and can breed them intelligently and by selecting and rearing the best in the most careful manner will soon build up a better herd than he can buy. He has a sympathy and affection for the animals nursed from early calfood, and if he be a kind and gentle master his cows have an affection for him which not only renders them docile and good-natured but more profitable. At times a dairyman or stockman must get new blood into his herd, but this is best done by procuring a bull, and a young calf is the best to have, as it is reared with the herd and becomes acquainted with it, so that there is no disturbance or quarreling when the bull is introduced.

2. In buying new stock beware of the hippodrome or so-called "combination sales." No man sells off his best stock. The poorest goes to the sale. There it is boosted by all the arts of the professional auctioneer, and the bidding of agents who are not buyers, but "teasers," as it were, to lead on the too-hesitating purchasers. Many a man has rued his "bargains" thus procured, but to save appearances he bears his cross in silence, or makes his sad complaints—like the song bird—to the silent moon.

3. One can rear calves with much economy. A calf does not need cream; sweet skimmed milk, or whey, with linseed and pea meal to replace the casein removed from it, will feed as good calves as one need have. Bone and muscle and a large capacity for digestion are required for dairy cows, and, indeed, for heaves if the fattening propensity can be put on to these. But sweet milk and sweet whey are indispensable. These may be secured by a little good management. Deep setting of the milk will secure the one and heating and carrying from the factory in closed cans made perfectly clean will secure the other.

4. Fancy points do not pay. It is the broad backs, deep sides and round hams which make profitable pigs, and not the short necks and turned-up snouts, which seem to be running away for want of a body to be rooted upon that make the prime bacon, pork and ham for market or family.

5. All kinds of stock should have summer shelter. Sheep suffer exceedingly from heat, and the loss of milk tells the story as regards the cows. A simple roof supported upon posts, if one has not a few shady trees for the purpose, will be a great comfort to our domestic animals.

6. Every young thing about the farm goes to grass naturally, the first thing. A two-weeks-old colt is eating grass alongside of its dam; some three-weeks-old calves are nipping the young grass in the orchard, and a brood of chicks only three days old are pecking the tender blades here and there. Then let farmers provide grass in abundance for young animals. It is the cheapest food.

7. Properly equipped for their work, veterinary surgeons may be true "helpbearers." It would pay a stockman, dairyman or farmer feeding ten head to give a dollar for each one to have a competent veterinarian visit his herd once a month and be within call on emergencies, and for this sum contract to attend upon and treat all the sick animals of the herd or farm. If swine-breeders and dairymen were to act upon this principle, there would be a sudden end of hog cholera and "pleuro-pneumonia," for the surgeons, interested in preserving health of their charges, instead of "breathing out slaughter" would put in practice the abundant precautionary methods to avoid and evade these diseases.

8. When not shorn of their rightful endowments, agricultural colleges afford the best opportunities for young men who have a liking for live-stock, and a desire to learn how to care for them and treat their ailments, to pursue this purpose to a successful end. It is best for every student to seek out the college in his own State and demand that his application be properly met. This will be a sharp spur to laggard States to put their agricultural colleges in working order to meet in a sufficient manner the requirements of their citizens.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

Keep But One Kind.

No one but a fancier should keep several breeds of fowls. Let the farmer choose that breed which gives him the most pleasure to care for, and, as a rule, the money received goes far toward that end. The breeds that are exhibited in the largest numbers and in accordance with the popular demands are Light Brahmas, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, with an increasing interest for Dark Brahmas and White Plymouth Rocks. A farmer makes no mistake if his taste leads him to select either of the five kinds named; all lay dark, desirable egg for the market, and all are good, genuine poultry. Remember, in these days, the specialists are the ones that get a reputation and make money; but, in this case, the grand secret is that with one kind the breeder soon finds out the possibilities of the breed, soon learns it thoroughly, the breed improves in his hands, his strain becomes noted, he derives an added pleasure in handling and his pocket-book grows fat.—Our Country Home.

The autographometer is an instrument lately devised in Paris for automatically recording the topography and difference of level of all places over which it passes. It is carried about on a light vehicle, and has only to be dragged over the ground of which a plan is desired.—Springfield Times

GENESIS OF THE HORSE.

An English Scientist's Comments on the Prehistoric Equine Species.

An English naturalist, writing upon the horse of Great Britain, traces the ancestry of the present species back beyond the historic age, and as to species now extinct, refers to species having more than one hoof to each limb. The same is true of America. Fossil diminutive horses have been found with four hoofs or toes, like those of cattle. In relation to these prehistoric horses in Great Britain, our authority says: "Far back before the age of man there lived upon the earth a species of the horse family, long ago extinct. This horse was a little larger than a sheep, and some say not larger than a terrier dog. These little horses as far as we know from the fossil remains, were the beginning of the horse tribe. They had every outline of horses, and the anatomy also, with the exception that the feet were the most peculiar. Instead of having one hoof on each leg, as our modern horse, this diminutive pony was the possessor of four, making sixteen hoofs in all. As the horse developed, these hoofs, or speaking more correctly, these toes, all disappeared, leaving our modern horse to walk upon the end of one toe.

"In order to clearly understand the manner of the gradual disappearance of these toes a little anatomy may be tolerated. Starting with the hand of a man as a standard, the thumb, which is really a finger, the index is called the second, the next third, fourth and fifth. It has been observed that when this order is in any way interfered with, the first to disappear is the thumb or the first finger. This is noticed in dogs. The 'dew claw' is the first finger or thumb. So it was with the little horses. No remains can be found possessing the first finger. The earliest had the second, third, fourth and fifth toes present, all of which reached the ground and were usable. These toes all disappeared until none was left except the third, on which the horse of the present day walks. The one just preceding our modern horse had three toes, the second, third and fourth, but the outside ones did not reach the ground and accordingly were not usable. They were up a little distance on the leg, like the hoofs of a deer, and only remain on our modern horse in what is known as splint bones.

"It occasionally happens that horses, as well as other animals, will breed back, and a monstrosity, as it appears to us, will be the result. In England, some time ago, a horse was born which had two hoofs on each foot, and was carried about the country as a curiosity. It was a reference, or index of what sort of feet the species once had. Just why they were at first in possession of such feet is a matter of conjecture. It may have been because the ground was soft and marshy, and the extra feet gave more surface for resistance, and as the earth grew firmer no necessity existed for so many toes, so that by disuse they began to disappear. With the modifications of the feet the horse increased in weight and strength, getting ready to help man bear his burdens and progress in the line of civilization. As it increased in size, through man's interference and culture, it also increased in mental capacity, until one of the most intelligent, docile, useful creatures ever given by the Supreme Being to man is the animal almost human—the horse."—Farm, Field and Stockman.

PACKING FOR MARKET.

The Importance of Shipping Produce in Neat Packages.

Those who grow produce for market do not need to be told of the importance of neat and proper packing to secure ready sales and the best prices. The farmer sometimes has a crop, such as an unexpected crop of early apples, that he would gladly turn into money, but he is not provided with baskets for packing his fruit, and if sent in barrels the fruit would arrive in bad order and bring low prices. To such the bushel crate comes as a ready resource. A bushel crate is easily made, and forms a neat and handy package for nearly all kinds of produce. To make a bushel crate there are required three pieces, each eight by fourteen inches, for the ends and center piece; the strips or laths for the sides are two feet long. The width of these depends upon the article to be packed. Sixteen strips are commonly used, with spaces between for ventilation. Often the corners of the end and middle pieces are cut off; this makes the crate octagonal in shape, which is an advantage, as it allows of better ventilation when the crates are stacked together. In building the crate the two strips at the top are not nailed down, to allow an opening through which to fill it. In packing in crates, as in barrels, they are to be shaken to settle the contents, which should project slightly at the top to require some pressure to bring down the last slats, which serve as a cover, into place. Vegetables and fruits should always be packed with pressure, otherwise they become bruised and injured generally in transit.—American Agriculturist.

Then there are lazy ways of breathing, and one-sided ways of breathing, and the particularly bad habit of breathing through the mouth. Now, nose was meant to breathe through, and it is marvelously arranged for filtering the impurities out of the air and for changing it to a suitable temperature for entering the lungs. The mouth has no such apparatus, and when the air is swallowed through the mouth instead of breathed through the nose it has an injurious effect upon the lungs. Chicago Herald.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Don't ask a convalescent if he would like this or that to eat and drink, but prepare the delicacies and present them in a tempting way.

—Early, late and often, is the proper rule to be observed in the feeding of young poultry. Do not forget that young chicks are infants.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

—The farmer often fails of a market because he does not get his product in proper shape for selling. He may sometimes combine manufacturing with agricultural production to his advantage.

—Banana Tarts.—Take a rich, red banana and wrap in a thin fold of pie crust, put into a brisk oven and bake until the crust is brown and flakey. Eat with powdered sugar or lemon sauce.—Boston Budget.

—Fine wood cabinets should be wiped out with soft cloth, the corners especially may be brushed with a small hair whisk. If the surface has been polished and is grown dull with age or use, a very little linseed-oil on a woolen rag may be used to go over it.—Good Cheer.

—Farmers would find it to their advantage to corn mutton in a weak brine for home consumption. The hams can be smoked and used like dried beef, or they can be boiled. The corned mutton will be found an agreeable change from sausage and spare-rib.—Christian at Work.

—Beef Tea for Invalids: Take one pound of juicy, lean beef and mince it. Put it, with its juice, in an earthen vessel, in one pint of tepid water. Let it stand one hour. Slowly heat to boiling point. Let boil three minutes, strain through a colander and stir in a little salt.—Toledo Blade.

—Before disposing of a cow be sure she is not fully up to the standard. If butter is the object it is not the cow that gives the greater quantity of milk that makes more and better butter than the others. The quality of the milk should be considered, as well as the cost of the product in care and feed.—Troy Times.

Jumbles: Rasp on some good sugar the rinds of two lemons; dry, reduce it to powder, and sift it with as much more sugar as will make up a pound in weight. Mix it with one pound of flour, four well-beaten eggs, and six ounces of warm butter; drop the mixture on buttered tins, and bake the jumbles in a very slow oven from twenty to thirty minutes. They should be pale but perfectly crisp.—Demorest's Monthly.

—When linen has turned yellow cut up a pound of fine white soap into a gallon of milk, and hang it over a fire in a wash-kettle. When the soap has completely melted put in the linen and boil it about half an hour, then take it out. Have ready a lather of soap and water, wash the linen in it, and then rinse it through two cold waters, with a very little blue in the last.—Indianapolis Journal.

—A correspondent of the Farmer advises farmers to try to feed all the grain they can pay for. Then their lands will be constantly increasing in fertility. He believes that feeding pigs of good breeds will pay a good interest on the capital invested, even where all the food is purchased, but when pigs are fed largely on skimmed milk, from a dairy farm, the profits are really liberal.

—Dirt floors are always damp. The warmth of the animals attracts moisture from below to a certain extent. Dirt is an excellent substance, but the best results from its use are obtained when it is scattered liberally over a wooden floor. It is an excellent disinfectant and absorbent, and therefore purifies the stalls. The ground is not a proper floor. There should always be some dry substance between the animal and the ground.—Troy Times.

PASTURES FOR HOGS.

One Way of Preventing the Maladies That Annually Decimate Swine.

The plants for hog pasture must depend upon the locality where the swine are kept. They eat fewer vegetables than any other of the farm animals, less than ninety in all. Blue grass and rye make excellent early pasture. Red clover is the best single plant. In the South and in the far West, alfalfa takes the place of red clover. Throughout the whole of the New England, the Middle States, the Western and the Northwestern States, red clover may be considered the main dependence for pasture, although the most of the ordinary pasture grasses will be eaten.

While the great value of green pasture, as containing all the constituents of healthy growth, can not be overestimated, grass and clover alone are not sufficient for growing swine. It will be found true economy to supply a grain ration liberally all through the growing season, and as the green food fails during summer droughts, this grain ration must be increased. As supplementary to other green food, however, at such times, green sorghum or corn will be found excellent. Hogs are fond of chewing these stalks, swallowing the juice and rejecting the fiber; so also many weeds are highly relished by swine. Amaranth, (red root), purslain, pig weed and a number of others might be named. Green food is an important subject for the consideration of breeders and feeders of swine. If from no other cause than a hygienic one, it would pay. With a liberal and diversified system of feeding, and attention to the purity of water the hogs drink, and attention to the cleanliness of yards and sleeping places, comparatively little loss would be experienced from the maladies that annually decimate swine.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—A scrub hog eats more than a good one.

—No fruit-grower can afford to be without a force pump or syringe with which to spray his trees. It is the cheapest way to fight insects.—Home and Farm.

—Molasses Cookies.—One cup each of molasses and brown sugar, three-fourths cup of melted lard, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one in the sour milk, the other in the molasses, and flour to mix, not too hard.—Household.

Cream Carrots.—Peel and slice thin, boil until tender; then drain off water, add butter and let them simmer a while, then turn on rich milk with flour enough to make a gravy. They are nice without the milk for a change.—Boston Budget.

—Most kinds of fruit trees thrive best on rolling land. Hardly grapes do well on almost any soil with a little care. Sandy ridges are best adapted to their growth, but sand and leaf mold mixed with underdrained clay will produce large vines and fine yields of fruit.—Troy Times.

—Alfalfa is proving a great blessing to the cattle growers of California. With it and a supply of water vast tracts of sandy waste, once thought valueless, have become a source of large profit to their owners. The flesh of alfalfa-fed cattle is said to be of superior quality.—Cincinnati Times.

—Jelly Sauce.—Melt one ounce of sugar and a couple of tablespoonfuls of currant jelly over the fire in half a pint of boiling water, and stir into the sauce a teaspoonful of corn-starch dissolved in half a cup of cold water. Let it come to a boil, and it will be ready for use.—Demorest's Monthly.

—Remember that the greatest enemy a plant can have is another plant of the same kind growing by its side, as both feed on the same material. Remove the weaker plant and leave the stronger. One good plant will yield more than two plants under unfavorable conditions.—Indianapolis Journal.

—Never cut down a tree in a field that is to be cultivated, but dig around it and cut out the roots, when it will fall over and the stump can be removed at once. A stump in a field or garden is as bad as a rock and harder to dig out, but if taken out with the tree the job is not a difficult one.—N. Y. Mail.

—In many of the best nurseries the practice prevails of root-pruning trees a few months, and sometimes a full year, before they are to be taken up. Ordinary cultivation necessarily involves considerable root-pruning, and is one reason why forest trees grown in nursery rows are so much surer to live and grow than the same varieties taken from the woods, where they have grown without any disturbance of their roots. In the forest growth, the roots have wandered without check, and can not be taken up without destroying the remote ends, which contain the feeders.—Exchange.

—It is often the case that ladies are benefited by light work in the garden, and especially if they are interested in observing the different stages of growth of the plants, and when the farmer's wife, and the children also, become interested, the cost of the labor may be really considered as nothing, while the saving of doctor's bills and the enjoyment of the garden luxuries more than compensate for the care bestowed. If every farmer would have a garden and take an interest in it, it would greatly add to the comfort and enjoyment of farming, as well as prove very profitable.—St. Louis Republican.

HOW TO LOAD HAY.

A Common-Sense Method Worthy of General Adoption.

The ease of pitching a load of hay off the wagon by hand depends mainly on the way it was loaded. Loads to be "hand-pitched" should always be built by some method or plan. If, as is often the custom, each forkful is distributed over the entire surface, or at random, the hay will be so interwoven that a forkful can not be taken up without lifting three or four times its weight in tearing it loose. It is impracticable to build around the load, as is done with bundles of wheat. The most satisfactory method the writer ever practiced, is as follows: Begin at back end of rack and build up across the end three or four feet wide and two or three feet high. The loader can stand on the bottom of the rack and lay the abutment up loose. After this is as high as desired, begin to lay the forkfuls against the front of it in a slanting position and continue to the end of the load. Build an abutment at this end and return toward the back end, placing the hay in the same manner as before. Continue this operation of placing each layer in the opposite direction from the one upon which it rests until the load is high enough. The loader can tramp on one layer while putting a layer in opposite direction above it in place.

By this method one can learn to make shapely loads that will ride better than the hap-hazard load; but the principal advantage is found when it is pitched off, for by following the layers in the reverse order, every forkful is easily detached. While the stack is low, the stacker will find trouble in handling the hay as fast as the man on the load can roll it off to him. The line of division between the layers is easily found, as the hay above and below lays nearly at right angles. In fact, it will not come up any other way than by going the reverse direction from that followed in loading, and the load can be pitched off in two-thirds the time of one built hap-hazard.—Prairie Farmer.

HISTORY OF SCULPTURE.

Some Points Not Contained in the Ordinary Reference Books.

When we gaze upon a beautiful piece of statuary, it is interesting to recall the fact that it was through gradual and successive steps that perfection in sculpture was attained.

The earliest statuary was of the rudest form, being little more than quadrangular blocks of stone to represent heathen deities, and seeing one set up by the roadside one must have been puzzled to decide whether it was Mercury or a mile-stone. One day it occurred to some stone-cutter who was engaged in cutting out a god, to put a head on him, and that was the beginning of busts. Busts in return have put a head on many a man who indulged in them.

In the decoration of heathen temples hands were added to the statue, and that sculptor was the most successful in the game who could deal the best hand. Feet followed, as a matter of course, for statuary, like poetry, enjoy a very long run without feet.

It was Phidias, of Athens, who inaugurated the true ideal style of Greek art. He wrought the statue of Minerva for the Parthenon in ivory and gold. This occurred during the reign of Pericles, who, being born tired, was called Prince of Tyre.

The perfection of Greek art is attributed to the fact that her sculptors made nature, in her best and happiest moods, their model. They never missed a circus, where they found well-knit joints among the leapers and riders, and massive shoulders and thick muscles on the cannon ball man; and John L. Sullivan never gave an exhibition there that they were not to be found close to the ropes.

Greek sculptors formed the head, hands and feet of different stones, frequently, while wood and metal were employed for the draperies and accessories. They also painted their statues, which was a humane thing to do, as they were frequently left out-doors during an inclement winter, and in the absence of other garments a coat of paint was some protection.

Among the most noted works in ancient statuary was the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world. It stood 150 feet high, and held a lamp in its hand, which was lighted at night. By its illumination a sailor on an incoming vessel could "tell Aunt Rhody" as far as he could see it.—Texas Siftings.

THE USE OF LOONS.

Playful Creatures That Make Magnificent Sport for City Shootists.

The crazy scream of the loon is heard again through the silent watches of the night and at early morn. Seven were seen sporting themselves in Pigeon Lake the other morning. It will be a good thing if they become numerous around here, as they will make magnificent sport for the innocent shootists who come in the summer with their kits. If there is anything that will tickle a loon half to death it is to get a pair of breach-loading, nickel-mounted, double and twist, brown canvas, copper-riveted through-out, city sportsman after him. He will stand on his head and kick at the clouds with delight. He will sit on the water like an old-fashioned three decker, with his off eye shut and his beak on the grin, till the city chaps think that if he can't blow that galoot clean out of the water at the first pop it would be useless his shooting at a barn. Then he draws up, holds his breath, shuts his eyes, and pops. So likewise does the loon, and while the sport is confusedly looking for the pieces, the loon comes up within four feet and a half of the boat and laughs—a wild lunatic laugh, that would put unholy thoughts into the very best church deacon that ever lived. Then the rowing and shooting commences, and if the loon does not take at least five hours' hilarious fun out of them, why he must be a young one and not feeling extra well. Yes, loons should be encouraged.—Bobacyn Independent.

Why She Wants to Marry.

Constance is very young, but she is also better worth quoting than most grown people. Her envy was somewhat aroused by the fact that a wedding was about to take place in the family of her little playmate, and that the playmate thereby had the advantage of her; so she remarked, very complacently, to her little friend's mamma: "Mrs. —, did you know that I was engaged to be married?" "Why, no, Conny; is that so?" "Yes, ma'am; I'm engaged to Fritz Ward" (small boy of her acquaintance). "He doesn't know it, but I've got to explain it to him."

Modern Conveniences.

"I tell you," said Sam Sample the other day to a lawyer friend, "The court house of to-day is a great institution."

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The Difficulties in the Way of Germanizing the Two Provinces.

The Germanizing of Alsace has not gone on as rapidly as the German Government could wish, if one can judge by the large majorities of which the solid delegation of French-sympathizing members were sent to the Reichstag in the election just past. It was something for the Paris newspapers to gloat over. Even the women who sell newspapers in the kiosks on the boulevards chuckled over the discomfiture of Bismarck in beloved Alsace. What minority who voted for the imperial candidate think, or what their motives were, can only be known in a general way. Like many other Germans, they probably supposed that the election of delegates to the Reichstag who favored the Septennate was a gauge of the peace of Europe. What another war would mean to Alsace, with the hatred that the fast generated, they can well imagine, having still vivid in their memories the lives lost, the cities and towns devastated and the fields laid waste. It was not to be expected that at such a time citizens of Strasburg would lay bare their hearts to the fullest extent to a stranger. Yet in various conversations that I have had I have been able to detect but one strong undercurrent of sentiment, and that was sympathy with and affection for France. My most implicit confidences were received on the roof of the cathedral. Here is a little world by itself, made up of watchmen whose business it was to signal the fires that may break out in any part of the city, and care-takers, who also serve as guides and attendants to strangers. They show the historical institutions, point out the places of interest visible from the roof, and mount the spire with every one that comes, no one being permitted to ascend alone. Yet no one ventured to say in so many words that he wished to see Alsace made again part of the French domain. The information was conveyed in hints and innuendoes, and tones that meant volumes. One said that he had performed his military service in France, he had taken the oath of allegiance to the German Government, and now he did not really know what he was. One expressed himself in one way and another in another. The elevation was great, and yet there seemed a sort of idea that the echoes might repeat the confidences to the authorities on the level of the earth far below. So afterward in the cafes and in the inns where I visited. There were smothered words of sympathy and hope for France, and though nothing abusive was said of Germany, not a phrase of commendation could be heard anywhere. If there was censure it was of the septennate, criticisms of Bismarck, and only inferentially could it be interpreted as the preference of the speaker for the country which was the land of his nativity and all his early associations. If I had had confidential admission to some socialistic circles I should probably have heard a good deal said more openly. As it was, I was convinced that if it were possible for the question to be decided by a vote of the people, that it would be almost unanimous in favor of the old order of things under the old rule; but this can not be. It looks as if it could never be. The suggestion to make Alsace-Lorraine an independent province like Switzerland, with its neutrality guaranteed by the powers, that should act as a sufferer between France and Germany is a good one if it was feasible. The two countries have no other cause for quarrel. There could then be only a commercial rivalry, in which France would be sure to have the best chance, her goods being so superior to those of Germany. If something like this is not done there must be a war, or these great and continually increasing armaments will end in the financial ruin of both countries.—Strasburg Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Search of Rest.

"Where shall we go this summer, dear?" asked Mrs. Flyaway. "Well, let's see," replies her husband, "last winter we got malaria in Florida?" "Yes, and the alligators got your pointer dog." "And the preceding summer we got the rheumatism in the mountains?" "We did, and the bears got my little Skye terrier." "And the summer before that we went to the sea shore and you got bled by the mosquitoes and the landlord?" "Yes." "And the summer before that we went into the country and the children were laid up all summer with ivy poison?" "I remember." "Well, if I felt as strong as I used to, I'd like first rate to take a vacation this summer, but I'm feeling kind of weak and listless, and I am afraid I couldn't stand it. Let's stay at home and rest this year."

—The Queen Regent of Spain is a skilled needlewoman, and, as her evenings are exempt from state ceremonies during her mourning, Dona Christina spends most of her spare time in embroidery. She has just finished a magnificent flag for a new iron-clad named after her, the "Reina Regenta," the standard being over eleven yards long and six and a half wide.—N. Y. Independent.

—Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon), who is now living in Switzerland, has begun a work on Napoleon I.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

A BONE FELON—A person convicted of robbing a grave.—Detroit Free Press.

TO DREAM OF A PONDOROUS WHALE. Erect on the tip of his tail, Unless it should happen to fall, (If the weather is warm), Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow. Some signs, however, are infallible. If you are constipated, with no appetite, torturing with sick headache and bilious symptoms, these signs indicate that you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They will cure you. All druggists.

A RECEIVING TELLOR—A gossiping woman.—Texas Siftings.

There may be considerable point to the practical joke of inducing a man to sit down on a bent pin, but the fellow who sits down never sees it. Otherwise he wouldn't sit down.—Merchant Traveler.

It doesn't always follow that because a woman has a tender heart, that she is willing to take up with the first tender.—Philadelphia Herald.

STANDS high at the bar—A six-footer.

It is a curious fact that a man always waits until he is run down before he winds up his career.—Burlington Free Press.

The corpulent man may be honest and fair in his dealings, but can hardly be called straightforward.—Boston Traveler.

RHEUM at the top—an afflicted scalp.

To make a Roman punch, call him a liar.—Winnipeg Siftings.

FLOWERS are nature's kind words.—Bristol Pomery's Democrat.

A CASE-CARD—the police court docket.

The woman with a disagreeable bang is she who hammers on a piano in the house next door.—Boston Bulletin.

A WINDMILL is a breezy affair.

NO, A MAN-GENESIS is not always male gender.

FASHIONABLE Wall street garment-stock-king.

The most soul-stirring diversion—the basted.

WHERE is iron the most ironical? When it is railing.

WHERE to pitch a tent—in a pine forest.

It takes a sober man to walk a tight rope.

"HAYEN't much of a residence in a general way," remarked the impecunious artist, "but I've got a first-rate drawing-room."—Merchant Traveler.

DANCING AT WEST POINT.

One of the Most Pleasant Duties of the Nation's Military Students.

One of the morning duties at West Point is the dancing lesson. Each class has an hour a day allotted to it. The dancing-master calls the dance, the pianist strikes up a lively tune, and the cadets revolve and gyrate in couples about the room. They can hardly fail to become good dancers when all enter into the spirit of it with so much heartiness. The dancing-master is the jolliest of short, fat Frenchmen.

Boils and Pimples

And other affections arising from impure blood may appear at this season, when the blood is heated. Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause of these troubles by purifying, vitalizing, and enriching the blood, and at the same time it gives tone and strength to the whole system, and makes one feel like a new man.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. E. H. Preparé by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PRICKLYASH BITTERS

IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING ASH BARK AND PRICKLYASH BERRIES. Senna—Mandrake—Buchu and other equally efficient remedies.

It has stood the Test of Years, in curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, ACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c. disappear at once under its beneficial influence.

It is a valuable Medicine as its cathartic properties forbid its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and is easily taken by children as adults.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. PRICKLYASH BITTERS CO. Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

Blood Will Tell.

There is no question about it—blood will tell—especially if it be an impure blood. Itches, eruptions, pimples and boils, are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its function of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system, and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the struggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time, serious results are certain to follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders, or even in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent and cure these diseases by restoring the liver to a healthy condition.

The merest schoolboy could dispute the saying that "history repeats itself."—Journal of Education.

Food makes Blood and Blood makes Beauty. Improper digestion of food necessarily produces bad blood, resulting in a feeling of fullness in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, sick-headache, and other dyspeptic symptoms. A closely confined life causes indigestion, constipation, biliousness and loss of appetite. To remove these troubles there is no remedy equal to Prickly Ash Bitters. It has been tried and proven to be a specific.

The sensational newspapers of to-day appear to be edited by men of very broad ideas.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap is infallible for removing dandruff. Hill's Hair Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

FEARFULLY and wonderfully made—typewriter copy written by amateurs.—Boston Post.

WHEN all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

PARIS green—the American tourist in France.—Washington Critic.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

A RELINO passion—the desire to be president.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

The policeman should watch that others may not prey.—Philadelphia Herald.

MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC. Is prepared solely for the cure of complaints which afflict the woman. It gives tone and strength to the uterine organs, and corrects dangerous displacements and irregularities. Its great value in change of life. The use of MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC during pregnancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make the critical change from child to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all seasons. Price 50c. For sale by all druggists. J.S. MERRELL DRUG CO., Sole Prop., ST. LOUIS.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury. NEVER FAILS. Sold by all druggists. AGENTS: MEYER BROS. & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WIZARD OIL FOR PAIN. Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains. The many testimonials received by us more than prove all we claim for this remedy. It not only relieves the most severe pains, but it cures you. That's the idea! Sold by Druggists. 50c. Send Book mailed free. Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY CHICAGO.

Pier's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

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For a woman to say she does not use Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, is to admit she is "behind the times." Nobody uses ordinary soap now they can get "Lenox."



Smith's BILE BEANS purify the blood, by acting directly and promptly on the Liver, Skin and Kidneys. They consist of a vegetable combination that has no equal in medical science. They cure Constipation, Malaria, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fevers, chills and fever, gall stones, and Bright's disease. Send 4 cents postage for a sample package and test the TRUTH of what we say. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Mailed to any address, postpaid. DOSE ONE BEAN. Sold by druggists, Ind.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels. TAKE PACIFIC LIVER PILLS. STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNICE, PAIN, ETC. PRICE, 25 cents. PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. The only \$3 SEAMLESS shoe in the world.

Finest calf, perfect fit, warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As those costing \$5 or \$6. \$2.50 SHOE excels the \$3 Shoes advertised by other firms.

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your order to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢.

Your "Tansill's Punch" cigars are getting lots of friends. Traveling men say, "My every day." "Why, they are better than most 5¢ cigars." Our trade has more than doubled since we commenced to sell them.

PENSIONS for soldiers and widows of the Mexican War and Rebellion. All kinds of Government Claims Collected. Circulars of laws sent free. FITZGERALD & POWELL, U. S. Claim Collectors, Indianapolis, Ind. BELL TRUSS AND SUPPORT CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

REVOLUTIONARY Songs: Hunters of Kentucky, Star Spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle and 20 others. LEONARD LUGER, Coryville, Kansas.

\$40 any made WELL AUGER & DRILLS with our new C. A. BROCKETT & CO. Catalogue free. Kansas City, Mo.

FREE by return mail. Full Description of Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY & R.H. Agents' business, chance ever offered. Ad. J. D. BROWN, Mer., Nelsia, Mo. A. N. K.—D. No. 1139

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

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE. Mrs. MARY A. McCURE, Columbia, Kans., writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery,' and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I begin using the medicine I could never walk across the room most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

LIVER DISEASE. Mrs. I. V. WEBBER, of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them, I was a gray, old woman, with severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong thanks to your medicines."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARUS, Esq., 475 and 277 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La., writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison, especially has it proven itself in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

INDIGESTION, BOILS, BLOTCHES. Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Newton, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with indigestion, boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and general weakness. I tried the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week a cure in case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly do me any curative power. I had no objection so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last resort, but it was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up, yet, bought for me a bottle of everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and the surprise of everybody, my liver, my bowels, and an entirely free from that terrible cough which harassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need not write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE. Mrs. IDA M. STROM, of Ainsworth, Ind., writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without the suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

SKIN DISEASE.—The "Democrat and News," of Cambridge, Maryland, says: "Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md., has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prevent her from being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to recover, and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Cough it strengthens the system and rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

Consumption.—Mrs. EDWARD NEWTON, of Harrodsburgh, Ont., writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly do me any curative power. I had no objection so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last resort, but it was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up, yet, bought for me a bottle of everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and the surprise of everybody, my liver, my bowels, and an entirely free from that terrible cough which harassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need not write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

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Wasted to a Skeleton. For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, Consumption, and my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly do me any curative power. I had no objection so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last resort, but it was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up, yet, bought for me a bottle of everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and the surprise of everybody, my liver, my bowels, and an entirely

THE CRIMES BILL

Liberals and Parnellites Refrain From Voting and All Leave the House.

The Final Stage to Come Up on June 27—The Alleged Abduction in Paris.

Minister McLane Protecting a French Baron—O'Brien in Ireland—Troops For Afghanistan.

LONDON, June 18.—When the debate was resumed on the Crimes bill last evening, Henry Fowler, Liberal, moved an amendment requiring before the enforcement of clause 6 (which deals with proclaiming dangerous associations) that the consent of both houses of Parliament should be obtained.

Mr. Dillon declared that the belief was universal in Ireland that the bill was mainly directed against the National League, and the powers which the clause put into the hands of the Viceroy would be speedily used for the suppression of the league.

Several more amendments having been disposed of the chairman put the question whether the clause should stand as part of the bill. Sir Charles Russell entreated the House to consider gravely the objectionable character of the clause.

While Mr. Russell was speaking the hour of ten arrived and the ministerial benches rapidly filled, the members pouring in from the lobbies. The Parnellites simultaneously arose and left the House, the chairman twice calling upon them to resume their seats.

Amid great confusion a division was ordered and the clause adopted by a vote of 382 to 183.

The Gladstonians returned after the voting, but the division having been declared, immediately arose in a body and withdrew amid Conservative cheers and laughter.

The remaining clauses were put and carried without comment and the bill passed the committee stage. The Conservatives again cheered. The report stage of the bill was fixed for June 27.

After the division the Gladstonians returned to hear the result, and then left the House together, the majority having paired for the remainder of the evening.

Not a single Parnellite voted. All left the precincts of the House immediately. The Unionists voted solidly with the Government.

A conference was held between the Gladstonians and Parnellites last night, at which the course to be pursued relative to the Crimes bill was decided upon.

The more violent of the Parnellites agreed to abandon their obstructive course in deference to Gladstone's wishes. The Parnellites will move the remainder of their amendments during the report stage of the bill.

LONDON, June 18.—The Standard's Paris correspondent has been informed that it is certain that the Countess Campos has departed with M. Garboux, formerly private secretary to the Duke of Pasquier, and both are now in the vicinity of Paris.

As a result of the inquiries the police are of the opinion that the affair was prearranged, and as both are of age, they will not interfere. It is alleged that the abductor wrote a letter to the young lady instructing her to wear a light dress if she was willing to accompany him; otherwise wear dark dress.

On the day before the alleged abduction it is reported that the lady improved her milliner to be punctual with a new light dress, and it is said that she wore the same dress in the Bois de Boulogne. Ex-Queen Isabella does not believe the lady consented to go, and has written a letter to the authorities asking them to pursue the matter further.

All kinds of rumors are in circulation, but no facts can be learned.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. PARIS, June 18.—United States Minister McLane has demanded of M. Pious, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the release of Baron Raymond Selliere, brother of the Princess Sagar, who was recently placed in a lunatic asylum by relatives on the ground that he had become insane respecting the fabulous fortune he imagined was making in America through business relations with General and Mackay.

Mr. McLane submitted information showing that the Baron in 1886, in New York, declared his intention of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States, and contended that such a declaration entitled the Baron to the treatment due an American citizen abroad. The French Cabinet will consider the question at its next session.

O'BRIEN IN IRELAND. CORK, June 18.—Editor O'Brien was enthusiastically received on his arrival here yesterday afternoon and presented with the freedom of the city. He said that the greatest danger he had encountered in Canada was not at the hands of Orangemen but of impetuous friends, as he had feared the occurrence of any such thing would compromise Gladstone or Parnell.

So long as the plan of campaign flag was flying the Irish beyond the Atlantic would extend practical sympathy to Ireland.

FOR THE FRONTIER. LAHORE, June 18.—It is rumored that telegrams have been received from London ordering the Indian Government to forward troops to the Afghan frontier; that orders have been issued for the completion of the railway line to Candahar and the extension of the Peshawar railway to Junjood.

REWARD FOR DYNAMITERS. LONDON, June 18.—The police have issued circulars warning chemists and other persons dealing in explosive substances not to sell dynamite compounds to suspicious looking persons, and the Government has offered a reward of £100 for information regarding the illegal manufacture of dynamite. The circular is almost identical with the one issued in 1883.

NEW LAWS. BERLIN, June 18.—In the Reichstag yesterday the Spirit bill passed its third reading by a vote of 383 to 80. The Steamship Amendment, the Reichsland Administration, the Artificial Butter and the Workmen's Protection bills also passed their third reading. The session will probably close to-day.

BUYING UP MEXICO. SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Guy Webster, of Cincinnati, acting for Eastern capitalists, yesterday concluded the purchase of 2,000,000 acres in Sonora, Mexico. The purchase was made from different parties. The purpose is to establish an American colony.

INDEMNITY LANDS.

The People's Rights Nobly Protected by a Democratic Administration.

The President's instructions to Secretary Lamar have been obeyed, and the great indemnity belts of public land are soon to be thrown open to the settler. It was the attempt to rob Guilford Miller of his farm that directed the President's attention to the exclusion of settlers from these belts. They had been shut out, not by law, but by the action of Executive officers who were anxious to serve the great land grant corporations. In his letter concerning the Guilford Miller case, the President says:

"After a lapse of fifteen years this large body of the public domain is still held in reserve, to the exclusion of settlers, for the advantage of a corporate beneficiary of the Government, and awaiting its selection, though it is entirely certain that much of this reserved land can never be honestly claimed by said corporation. Such a condition of the public lands should no longer continue. So far as it is the result of Executive rules and methods, these should be abandoned."

The Secretary now shows that fourteen land grant railroad companies have made selections in the indemnity belts to the full extent of their rights, and that twenty-two have chosen in those belts all the land that is subject to selection.

The belts have been closed to the settler for various terms, ranging from two years to thirty-seven years. Under the rulings of the department no settler can acquire any rights under any of the general land laws in any part of the belts so long as they remain withdrawn by Executive order.

"There seems," says the Secretary, "to be no valid reason why these orders of withdrawal should not be revoked." They are to be revoked, for the Secretary's plans for restoring the belts to the public domain have been approved by the President.

The action taken by Mr. Cleveland in relation to these lands will be regarded hereafter as one of the greatest achievements of his Administration.

For fifteen years broad belts of public land, covering in the aggregate 100,000,000 acres or a tract equal in extent to the area of the four Middle States and the six New England States, have, by orders of the Interior Department, been closed to settlers to serve the convenience of powerful corporations and to enable these corporations to oppress those who might try to make homes within the boundaries. These indemnity belts should not be confounded with the grant belts. In the indemnity belts the corporations have never had any rights by law except the right to select a comparatively small number of sections in the grant belts.

The boundaries of the indemnity belts were specified, not in order that the corporations might control the lands included by them, but simply to restrict the area within which they were allowed to select sections in lieu of those in the grant belts which had been acquired by settlers before the passage of the granting acts.

And yet the Interior Department was for years so completely under the control of these corporations that all of these indemnity belts—containing perhaps fifty sections which the corporations could never acquire by law for every one section which they could lawfully take to make good their losses in the grant belts—were promptly withdrawn from settlement by department officers and have remained closed until this day.

As we have said, this was not done simply to suit the convenience and caprices of these heavily subsidized corporations. The evidence shows that it was done for another purpose as well. Settlers could not go upon these lands and obtain title from the Government under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, but they did go on with the hope of making reasonable terms with the corporations, for, although the corporations knew that they could never legally obtain title to more than a small number of sections they undertook to exercise control over the whole area. They had not picked out their sections. Who could tell where these selections would be made? A hogish corporation would prefer to pounce upon a settler's improved farm if it could find one. It was the efforts of some hundreds of farmers living in an indemnity belt, who had been oppressed by one of these corporations, that caused the present Land Commissioner to decide that Miller was entitled to his farm, and to direct that indemnity selections must be made upon vacant land. But before this action had been taken the corporations had worked their will with the unfortunate farmers and had exacted payment in many cases for land to which they could not give clear title. All this jobbery must now cease. The companies must take their legal share, and in the remainder of this great tract of 100,000,000 acres the settler will be able to secure title from the Government under the general land laws.—N. Y. Times.

What answer could President Cleveland make, "inquires the Tribune, "if Great Britain should urge payment of the Virginia bonds and Virginia should refuse to pay?" President Cleveland would probably tell Great Britain that Uncle Sam is not a collector for J. Bull. But if Mr. Blaine were President he might say, as he does in his history, that the United States Government itself should pay the debt of Virginia.—N. Y. World.

Republican organs are wont to speak of "the insatiable hunger for spoils of the Democratic party," but can they tell us when any Republican Administration has ever cut down the expenses of Government by abolishing fat but unnecessary offices? It is not remembered that such a thing has gone into the Republican record.—Chicago Times.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

The Satisfactory Condition of the Country Under Democratic Administration.

One of the prominent devices used by the Republicans in the last National campaign whereby to terrify the people was an industrious circulation of the warning that if the Democrats should succeed to power the wheels of industry would refuse to move in their sockets and things in general assume the air of a grave-yard. A cheap jewelry firm in Attleboro publicly telegraphed to New York on the night before election: "If Blaine is elected fill our order; otherwise consider it canceled." Similar cheap tricks had been in operation every day.

But human nature did not radically change after election. Men continued to eat, to wear clothes, to live in houses and even to wear cheap jewelry. The wheels of industry, in fact, moved more nimbly in their sockets than before. It is even doubtful whether the soft-solder man canceled his order.

On the whole the condition of business has remained satisfactory, and is so to-day. That there are strikes and numerous disputes between labor and capital is rather an evidence that times are good than the contrary, for it is an old maxim to make hay while the sun shines and to strike while the iron is hot.

The severe competition among manufacturers has made it necessary to put a far greater stock of goods upon the market than formerly in order to live, while traders find it necessary to handle almost double the quantity of goods in order to secure the gold profits. All this operates to fulfill the great economic law promulgated by Josiah Warren, that the inevitable tendency of competition is to make cost the limit of price. At this point labor is sure to get its own, and Mr. Atkinson would have us believe that we have already nearly reached it.

Ours is a great country. The summer sun shines down upon a mass of humanity as contented and prosperous as grumbling human nature will permit itself to be. The people have no confidence in their rulers. They are gradually unloading themselves of the degenerate Republican party that waxed fat and audacious on the leavings of the great war, and a still brighter prospect stretches out before them.

The second Democratic Administration will find the country more solidly prosperous and happy than at any time since March, 1861.—Boston Globe.

ACTIONS VS. WORDS.

A Sample of Republican "Reform" from the Empire State.

The Republican party out of power is as virtuous in its professions of devotion to Civil-Service reform as the old culprit represents the devil to have been in respect to sainthood when he was sick.

What the Republican party is when it has even a remnant of power is shown by the course of its Senators at Albany. The present Quarantine Commissioners, who are notoriously partisan and personal jobbers, have held office for four years beyond the expiration of their terms. The present health officer, who is notoriously merely the henchman of that political boss, ex-Senator Platt, has held over for three years beyond the expiration of his term.

The present Commissioners of Immigration have held office for more than three years beyond the passage of a law intended to rest their powers in a single commissioner.

Governor Cleveland nominated unexceptionable men for these offices, but a Republican Senate refused to confirm them. Governor Hill has again nominated good men—conceded on all sides to be such—and the Senate purposes to "hang them up." The Republican party thus puts itself on record as not only treating the offices as spoils, but holding on to them after the people of the State have five times in succession voted it down in the elections, but as maintaining in office notorious ringsters who misuse public trusts for factional and personal ends.

Truly, the thunder-tone of these spoilsmen's actions quite drowns out their feeble piping in favor of "reform."—N. Y. World.

THE HOUR HAS COME.

Why Incapable Republican Clerks Object to the New Civil-Service Rules.

Beyond all doubt, the prospect of being subjected to an examination as to fitness is alarming to hundreds of the petted favorites at Washington. They protest that they do not want to be promoted; that they are content modestly to hold on to what they have, and continue in the discharge of duties in which they have become proficient. The cool, sequestered vales they move in now are good enough. Theirs are not grasping souls. The truth is that they fear, not only an examination as to their personal capacity, but an inquiry that may end in demonstrating their superfluity.

They dread the disclosure that there is so little for them to do; that they have for years been practically their own masters; that they are to be found at all hours at their clubs or going the society rounds, and, in a word, that the Government is swindled every time they draw their pay. Nine out of ten of these men are Republicans or Republican sympathizers; nine out of ten bewailed the downfall of the Republican dynasty and the overgrowth of Republican methods. Nine out of ten of them have, ever since March 4, 1865, shivered in the shadow of coming exposure and reform. The dreaded hour has come, however, and all good citizens look to the Democratic party to make the investigation searching and exhaustive, and to apply without favor the agencies of a complete and comprehensive reform.—N. Y. Star.

BATTLE FLAGS.

Grand Army Posts Excited Over a Recent Order.

General Fairchild Vehemently Denounces the Return of the Standards to Southern States—A Legal Injunction Threatened.

NEW YORK, June 18.—"May God bless the hand that wrote the order. May God bless the brain that conceived it, and may God bless the tongue that dictated it." G. A. R. veterans heard these words with bated breath and glanced at each other with awe as the terrible sentences rang out from the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. last night in Astor Hall, New York. The occasion was a reception tendered to the commander-in-chief by Alexander Hamilton post 182, G. A. R. Visitors were present from every Grand Army post of this city and vicinity. Post Commander A. M. Underhill presided. Among those present were Senior Vice Department Commander Lafayette, Junior Vice Commander Charles Hall Grant, Past State Commander Hodges, of Haverstraw, and Corporal Tanner. Before the meeting adjourned it became known that General Ross, of Austin, Tex., had received a letter from the Adjutant-General of the United States army stating that the President had approved the recommendation and the writer had been instructed by the Secretary of War to return all the Confederate flags in the care of the War Department to the Southern States from whose regiments the flags had been captured in the war of the rebellion.

General Fairchild entered the hall with stern set features. Hardly waiting for the usual courtesies he burst forth with the expressions recorded. He told of the news received by telegraph that the President had approved of the return of the "rebel" flags which the veterans had placed in the care of the War Department. They were intended, he said, to be kept in the archives of the Nation as mementoes of hard won fields of battle. The speaker continued: "How can the present loyal Governors of the Southern States accept the emblems of treason after their professions of loyalty to the Union? Must they not return them to the Secretary and say that they have nothing to do with the flags, as the rebel organizations are extinct and their Governors are dead?"

General Fairchild said that he had frequently listened to sentiments which had caused him to bite his tongue in the effort to maintain self-control. A few months past he had visited G. A. R. posts in every State in the North, East and West. He had never at any post meeting heard anything but kindly feelings expressed toward the men who had looked into the gun-barrels of Northern troops during the war. As commander-in-chief he had tried to encourage this kindly feeling. Now this was changed. The time had come to speak in the name of the organization that had been only hand and eye to the sentiment of the nation to forbid this sacrilege.

There was a moment's silence. Then a wild hurrah went up and was repeated and continued. Then came loud calls for Corporal Tanner. He made a violent speech in which, speaking of the proposed return of the flags to St. Louis, he had been discussed by veterans, he said that he had advised the Western veterans to treat the President with respect due him, but now had come an order for which nothing could come but condemnation. These remarks were received with shouts and cheers.

Then Edmund Kennick, late Inspector General of the Department of New York under General Sickles, leaped to the front and offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States having approved the recommendation of the War Department to return to the Southern States in rebellion during the late civil war the standards to the respective States which bore them for such final disposition as they may determine;

Resolved, That this post views with surprise the action of the President and records its protest thereto; and

Resolved, That the sacrifice of blood which the people of the United States have sacrificed to liberty, national union and to God; and

Resolved, That no sentiment of generosity and no expression of magnanimity is involved in the surrender of these emblems of national honor; and

Resolved, That it now only remains to direct that the battle flags of the Union be distributed among the representatives of the so-called Confederacy as a fitting acknowledgment of the righteousness of the "lost cause"; and

Resolved, That this post expresses its disapproval of this act of the first President of the United States who has held office disassociated from the memories of the war for the Union.

The resolutions were carried with a shout. Arrangements will be made to have a mass meeting of veterans next week to protest against the action of the President.

STABBED THE BISHOP.

An Inmate Priest Stabs a Mexican Bishop After the Celebration of Mass.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA EL PASO, TEX., June 13.—Great excitement exists in the City of Mexico in consequence of a murderous assault made on the Bishop of Lamora in the first named city Thursday morning. Bishop Casars had just said mass, and was making his way from the altar to the sacristy to remove his priestly vestments when he was accosted by a man dressed as a priest. The Bishop desired to pass on, but he was forcibly detained by the unknown man, and when the Bishop wrenched loose the disguised man drew a large dagger and plunged it into the Bishop's shoulder. A young gentleman near by saw the murderer's knife drawn and rushed to the Bishop's defense, but he arrived too late to aid the prelate and just in time to receive the second plunge of the deadly weapon. A number of bystanders now came to the rescue and seized the would-be-murderer, but not before he had inflicted serious wounds on the Bishop.

LATER—Particulars by mail state that the man who assaulted the Bishop of Lamora, in Morelia, Thursday, is an insane priest called Rojas. The Bishop's wounds are not so serious as at first supposed, both being in his arm. Young Cortes, who threw himself between the man and the Bishop, received two wounds—one in the hand and the other in the neck—the latter being quite serious, but not necessarily fatal. The two other persons hurt were a woman and a child. Their injuries are slight. The man was only driven from the Bishop by Alderman Antonio Royoso, who struck him a number of blows with a heavy cane.

Freed by the Apaches. CHICAGO, June 18.—A special from Tucson, Ariz., says: The hostiles are supposed to be in the east end of Santa Catalina mountains, as their signal smoke has been distinctly seen. Troops of cavalry are operating in that locality. Over 100 fighting bucks are out, all well armed. The chief of the Avaripia Apaches says nearly all of his young bucks have joined the hostiles. All of the mountains have been fired. The Indians say this was done to stop the troops from using the heliograph signal flash. The crest of the Santa Catalina last night was ablaze for fifteen minutes.

Small-pox has been discovered in the Chinese districts of San Francisco.

GRAND ARMY TROUBLE.

General Sherman Writes a Pointed Letter on a Matter Troubling Some of the Posts of the G. A. R.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—General John A. Noble and Colonel D. P. Dyer, two prominent members of the G. A. R. of this city, have received a long letter from General Sherman, in which he discusses, at some length, the recent middle rogar'ing the invitation to President Cleveland to visit St. Louis during the Grand Army encampment next fall. The material points of the letter are as follows:

The rumor of your troubles in St. Louis reached me by telegraph and has lost nothing by distance. I believe we here in New York now understand the facts—that the G. A. R. hold its next annual encampment at St. Louis on the last Wednesday of September, 1887; that the great fair of the valley of the Mississippi begins Monday, October 2; that the best citizens of St. Louis have invited many prominent men to be the guests of their city on that accidental coincidence of these two important events, among these the President of our common country, Grover Cleveland, his family and suite. The G. A. R. is composed exclusively of men who served in the army and navy of the Union, to which Mr. Cleveland does not belong, and therefore he can not participate in any of its proceedings, but the moment the G. A. R. emerges from its hall of deliberation, it becomes, like the Free Masons, Odd Fellows and other societies of good men associated for a noble purpose, a part of the general community, subject to the laws and usages of that community.

Mr. Cleveland is the President of the United States, elected by a fair election of all our people; commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, free to come and go wherever the jurisdiction of this our Nation—Government extends. He may visit any fort or ship, where the national flag will be lowered to manifest respect to him and his office, and should a foreign ship fall to do him honors none will be so quick to resent an insult as the members of the G. A. R., who perilled life and limb to make that flag respected at home and abroad. The idea of his being insulted, much less endangered, should be on the stand alongside of our commander-in-chief, General Fairchild, the Grand Army is passing in review, and seems to me monstrous. I think I know the Iowa boys too well to believe such a thing possible. Brave men are never ungenerous, and the Iowa soldiers were brave men. I know it from the knowledge acquired in battle, and I pledge my life that no Iowa soldier will do so unmanly an act, and should Mr. Cleveland accept the invitation, which I hope he will, to attend the parade of the G. A. R. at St. Louis on September 28 next I will stand by his side on March past in the ranks of Ransom post, as may be ordered by General Fairchild.

I notice with pain that the President's accidental presence in St. Louis enters into the unhappy controversy. There were many private bills and one of a general nature which the President vetoed. The constitution of the United States compels the President to approve or veto each separate bill as it reaches him from Congress. If approved it becomes a law, if vetoed it requires an increased majority of Congress to pass it, but the President can only account for his judgment by his own conscience and to his God. We, as soldiers, must submit to it because it is the law. I do not believe this Government can ever be too charitable to the old soldiers, wounded, or in distress by age and infirmity. Had I been Mr. Cleveland I would not have ventured to advise him on the general bill, but as to the private cases I would have said: "Charity enters largely into all pensions; and when any special bills have passed the ordeal of the committees of the Senate and House, approve them; but on the general bill exercise your full constitutional power."

Honest men differ widely on this question of pensions to our old and feeble comrades. It is all we want to do what is right, but differ as to the means. All we know is that after twenty odd years after the civil war, the Government of the United States under Republican and Democratic rule, pay out to our soldiers of the civil war about \$60,000,000 per year and a few thousand to the Mexican war veterans, regardless of locality, and not one cent to the rebels of the South whom we fought in the civil war. We engineered the civil war and we approved the cause to make an issue on the question of pensions to our infirm and wounded comrades.

I advise you to go right along, prepare the way for the G. A. R. at its session of Wednesday, September 28, 1887, at St. Louis, and receive them as they deserve—as honored guests; also the President of the United States with such other honored guests as may grace the occasion. If any of our comrades feel hurt at the association they can remain at home, but the sun will rise each morning, the seasons will follow each other in quick succession, and the world, with its myriads of people, will go right along all the same. Let us do right as we know how and trust the future to the boys as we look on us old veterans as prodigies or as old fogies lingering superfluous on the stage of life. I believe I know you both perfectly well and that you would sacrifice life rather than honor. Therefore, whatever you do, I will stand by you—same as to Rainwater, Kennard, Cobb and Jerome Hill, who took the wrong sheet in 1861, but who, now with us in heart and act for the Union, are and indissoluble, now and forever." Instead of the Grand Army of the Republic meeting only in the loyal States of 1861, I am in favor of their meeting hereafter at Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta, following the example of our armies in the war for the Union. I am always your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

RECONSIDERED.

The President on the Battle Flags Incident.

He Reconsiders His Former Orders—The Matter to be Left to Congress—General Drum Blamed—How the Incident Originated.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following letter was sent to the Secretary of War by the President yesterday in regard to the disposition of the flags captured by the Union forces during the late war:

I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented me the action of your Department directing letters to be addressed to the members of the States offering to return, if desired, to the loyal States, the Union flags captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterwards processed by the Union forces, all of which for many years have been packed in boxes and stored in its collar and attic of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by existing law, nor justified as an executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter except to examine and inventory the flags and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

It seems that the return of the Confederate flags was first projected under the Arthur administration. They had been used as exhibits in the museum of the Ordnance Department for many years, but General Benet observing that they were falling to pieces and could not be protected from relic hunters, suggested to Secretary Lincoln that they be removed, packed in boxes and stored away. This was done, but toward the close of the Arthur administration, Adjutant-General Drum urged upon Secretary Lincoln the propriety of returning them to the Southern States and Mr. Lincoln finally assented that this disposition should be made. Congressman Boutelle, of Maine, becoming apprised of what was contemplated, notified the War Department authorities that he would present a resolution of investigation and inquiry in the House, demanding to know upon what authority these flags were to be returned without the consent of Congress. Thereupon the matter was dropped and nothing was heard of it.

For some unexplained reason General Drum had set his heart upon returning these flags, and little doubt exists of the fact he represented to the President that it was the proper thing to do, and had been approved by Secretary Lincoln and that ample law existed to warrant this action. The President did not issue any order to return the flags and the matter was simply held in abeyance until the premature action of General Drum caused the question to be further considered. It was known at the War Department only yesterday morning that a hitch had occurred at the White House, and it was whispered about confidentially that the President was angered because he believed an attempt had been made to hoodwink and deceive him, and one end of the War Department was rather blue.

Nobody is disposed to censure the President as to being the originator of the movement, and the fact that he took prompt action in ordering Secretary Endicott to withhold the flags, acquiescing in the view that Congressional action was necessary in such matters, demonstrates that the matter was engineered wholly by subordinates of the War Department.

Innumerable protests against the return of the flags have been received from Grand Army posts, Governors of Northern States and prominent individuals.

WYANDOTTE WRECKERS.

Evidence in and Arguments Made—The Case in the Hands of the Jury.

PAOLA, Kan., June 17.—At an early hour yesterday morning the court room began to fill, and by the time the hour had arrived to open court, there were fully 700 people present, all waiting to hear the pleading in the Lloyd case. Judge Hindman charged the jury similar to his charge in the Hamilton trial at Wyandotte, after which the argument began. The first argument made was by Marshal F. McDonald, of St. Louis, who in a very strong way laid the evidence before the jury. He was followed by the attorney of Paola, the resident counsel for the defense, Mr. Sheridan made a long argumental speech in defense of Lloyd that had much bearing with the jury. W. H. Sheldon, county attorney of Miami County, followed Mr. Sheridan in a masterly speech on the part of the State, which was followed by Governor C. P. Johnson, of St. Louis. Mr. Johnson's speech was a grand effort, and his plea for the liberty of Lloyd is one long to be remembered by the bar and citizens of Paola. Judge Laughlin closed the argument with one of the strongest declamations for the State that was ever made here. The case now goes to the jury.

RESERVATION LAW.

Attorney-General Garland Declines to Express Opinion on a Case Likely to Lead to Indian Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In response to a request from the Secretary of the Interior upon the question of the jurisdiction of the local territorial authorities and minor courts in executing process against Indians for offenses committed under the act of March 3, 1855, known as the Indian Crimes act, Attorney-General Garland has declined to express an opinion on the ground that the question does not arise out of a real case demanding action by the Interior Department. He suggests, however, that a test case be brought in the courts. This case in point was reported by Captain Kerr, of the Sixth cavalry, from which it appears that during the disturbed condition of affairs lately existing in Navajo County, New Mexico, a party of whites invaded the Indian reservation and stole a herd of Indian horses. The Indians retaliated, and it is now believed that the sheriff of the county will undertake to arrest the suspected Indians. This action, if permitted, Captain Kerr fears, will result in serious trouble.

Scientific Treatment.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The inquest into the death of the lunatic Farrish in the Ward Island Asylum was continued to-day. Emil Sabin, a former attendant in the institution, testified that the favorite method of dealing with refractory patients was to raise them up from the floor, one keeper at the head and another at the feet, and let them drop several times. Witness knew of one patient who had his ribs broken by the attendants. He also knew that some of the inmates were entirely sane. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by violence used by the attendants, McCue and Cleary, also censure the examining physicians for the meager report of the cause of death.