# Countv

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1887.

NUMBER 36

# THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE national drill which ended at Washington on the 30th left some stings behind. Of the \$25,000 which was awarded in prizes \$17,000 was given to the South and \$7,500 was given to the North and West, and this fact has caused a criticism of the manage-

tween the Secretary of State and the British Minister on the subject of the immigration of Irish crofters, whose transportation expenses, it is currently reported, are met by the English Government. Secretary Bayard intimates that the sending of paupers who are likely to become a public charge to this country by the British Gov-ernment will be regarded as an unfriendly

THE Lieutenant General of the army has fixed upon September 19 next as the date for the beginning of the annual rifle competition between distinguished marksmer of the army. The match will take place at Bellevue rifle range near Omaha, Neb.

THE gold holdings in the United States treasury have increased \$6,000,000 in the past month, while there has been little change in the silver circulation.

PROF. S. F. BAIRD, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was reported lying very ill at his residence in Washington. He returned recently a very sick man from a trip to Northern New York for the benefit of his failing health. He was suffering from heart and kidney troubles.

THE will of the late Justice W. D. Woods, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was filed recently by Attorney-General Garland. It bears the date of April 28 last, and bequeaths to his son, Charles Ezekiel Woods, and daughter, Florence Woods, certain specific articles, a gold watch, swords, commissions, etc.; to his wife his real estate in Washington and Newark, O., and also the household furniture.

### THE EAST.

At the Brooklyn Athletic Club games recently W. Byrdpage, of the University of Pennsylvania, broke his own record at the high jump, with one exception beating all records. He jumped 6 feet 21-16 inches, but sprained his ankle in the attempt.

A LARGE eight-story warehouse in New York, bounded by King, Charlton, West and Washington streets, and its valuable contents of cotton, rags, wine and general merchandise, was almost entirely consumed by fire on the 31st. The loss was estimated at from \$250,000 to \$350,000.

JOHN W. DAVIS, of Pawtucket, was inaugurated as Governor of Rhode Island on the 31st. The counting of the ballots by a committee for presentation to the joint legislative council occupied the entire day. No election was declared as to Lieutenan Governor.

Coke strikers at Davidson, near Scottdale, Pa., recently attempted to blow up the works with dynamite. Four million feet of lumber owned in Buffalo, N. Y., burned at Keating Summit,

By a collision between a mail and a freight train in the suburbs of Shan cently, two persons were fatally injured

and much damage done. EXECUTIONS aggregating \$105,458 have

been entered at Norristown, Pa., against Daniel O. Hitner, an extensive quarry and

MISS CATHERINE L. WOLFE, by a clause in her will, authorized her executors to de vote \$1,000,000 toward an Episcopal Cathe dral in New York to be called the Cathedral of "St. John, the Divine." The cathedral will cost \$6,000,000 and will be one of the largest buildings in the world.

BOTH houses of the Legislature of New Hampshire met in joint convention on the districts. The ballot for Governor resulted Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton (Demo crat), 146; Charles H. Sawyer, (Repub lican), 178. Mr. Sawyer was declared

THE New York Dairy Commissioners visited the dairy farm of Edward Brady in Westchester County, recently and found his herd suffering from pleuro-pneumonia They made an appraisal of the animals and awarded Brady \$12,000 for 200 head. The cows were all killed and the barns burned

CAPTAIN JACK HUSSEY, of Castle Garden New York, the savior of thirty-four per sons from drowning and the proud posses sor of a number of medals of honor fron Congress, the Legislature and other bodies was fatally shot through the body the other night by Policeman C. Hannisi, in front of his own house. No reason was assigned for the shooting.

JAY GOULD was reported suffering from a severe cold. An unfounded rumor start ed on Wall street that he was dead.

A SPECIAL from Malone, N. Y., of the 2d says "Ex-Vice President William A. Wheeler is dying. He is unconscious, and, while he may live several days, his death at any moment would not be unexpected.'

Two car-loads of Texas ponies that had been shipped from Texas to Eastern Penn sylvania, and had been wrongly shipped to Bangor, Me., were unloaded recently after they had been eighteen days without food Several of the animals were dead and those that were alive were in a terribly emaciated condition. No drivers were with them.

PROF. SUMMER, of Yale College, has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, completing the membership of the board.

THE body of George H. Disque, the wife murderer who was hanged in Jersey City, N. J., recently, was incinerated at Fresh Pond, N. Y., two days afterward. Brief religious services were held in which some of Disque's relatives took part, before the body was placed in the retort.

THE Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of America, in session at Newburg. N. Y., adopted a resolution declaring the violation of the Sabbath by the Post-office Department was one of the from unjust rents. Unless that was done greatest sins of the Government as well the Government would have serious work as one of the greatest causes of Sabbath in Ireland the coming winter.

A GREAT fire at Hamburg,

THE long strike of the brewery employes of Philadelphia ended in a compromise THE three Pinkerton men on trial for the murder of the boy Hogan during the labor struggle at Jersey City, N. J., last Janu- ors of the Encyclopedia Brittanica, died struggle at Jersey City, N. J., last January were acquitted by the jury.

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THE WEST. THE village of Sycamore, Wyandot County, O., was visited by a disastrous fire the other morning, about one-third of the business portion of the place being destroyed. THE General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States began a five days' session at Akron, O., on the 1st.

About 300 delegates were present. THE situation in the Choctaw Nation was reported serious. The half-breeds were leaving the Nation in large numbers and crossing into Arkansas for safety. Many Indians were under arms. A battle between full-bloods and half-breeds was

PROBATE JUDGE LYMAN D. FOLLETTE, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was reported mis-sing and a rumor had it that there was a large shortage in his accounts. It was alleged that nearly every estate in the pro-bate court where the funds passed through Follette's hands has suffered. It was said that Follette speculated heavily in wheat in the Chicago market, losing large amounts.

THE cattle dealers of Illinois have passed a resolution urging the Legislature to take immediate steps to stamp out the cattle disease in Chicago.

FORGER HOKE, of Peoria, Ill., was found guilty recently and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN addressed a large audience at Springfield, Ill., on the 1st on the political questions of the day. A REPORT of the joint special committee recently appointed to investigate the ex-

tent of pleuro-pneumonia in Cook County, Ill., has been published. The committee reports that the disease exists in a limited district in Chicago only.

CHARLES and Clay Davis and John Enslow, their cousin, were hanged by a mob near Elkerly, Ind., recently, for outraging damage. There was no loss of life.

a twelve-year-old girl, after tying her to a regardless of denominational lines, an-nouncing that the alliance has consented to year. medium for the collection of funds to aid the prosecution in the Haddock mur-

der cases at Sioux City.

Prof. William H. Wooley, of Bethany College, has been elected president of Hi-

ram College, at Hiram, O.

THE molders in the Michigan and Peninsular stove works at Detroit struck recently.

A serious earthquake swept over th greater portion of Northern California and Western Nevada between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 3d. The Latonia Oaks (Cincinnati) was won on the 3d by Ed Corrigan's Unite.

THE SOUTH. Rich finds of placer gold assaying from \$36 to \$59 per ton are reported from Golden

City, Ark.
WHILE towing a raft down the Little Kanawha the other day, near Parkersburg, W. Va., the boiler of the tug boat Whaler exploded, killing the engineer, Peter Walters, and fatally injuring Jackson Smith, fireman, and the ten-year-old son of the en-

DAVID WEEBIN, retail dry goods dealer, and E. Levell & Sons, wholesale hardware, of Savannah, Ga., lost their establishments by fire recently. Loss, \$125,000; insurance,

WHILE Samuel G. Reed, a deserter from the army, was being led from the guard house at San Antonio, Tex., recently to undergo trial by court martial, he broke away from the guards and fled. The guards sent a volley-after him and he fell mortally wounded. He is believed to have committed half a dozen murders. A few ears ago he and another deserter killed a rich Jew named Block at Matamoras and ecured \$10,000. He comes of a good family in Montgomery, Ala.

JOSEPH BARBER, one of the alleged Texas train robbers, has proved a clear alibi. He claims that he was offered \$1,000 to confess that he was one of the band

At the convention of the Episcopal dio cese of Easton, held at Chestertown, Md., on the 1st, Rev. H. S. Lindsay, of St. Church, Georgetown, D. C., elected Bishop to succeed the late Bishop

A RAIN and wind storm passed over Wheeling, W. Va., on the 1st, doing much damage to property. During the storm a boat containing three passengers capsized near the middle of the river, the occupants being swept out of sight almost immedi

A SPECIAL from Coffeeville, Miss., of the 1st says: "Air Mount, a town nine miles east of this place, was visited yesterday by a terrible hail storm. The crops were ompletely destroyed. Many farmers are

Two freight trains collided the other morning forty miles south of Calera, Ala., on the Louisville & Nashville railway. En gineer Howard Rowe and Fireman Burton (colored) were killed outright, as was also a negro tramp, while another tramp was injured. Both trains were badly wrecked.

trip report that twenty-seven large iron and ooden bridges have been washed away in the floods of the past week between San Antonio, Tex., and San Francisco.

Ar Paducah, Ky., recently, Mollie Jack-

RAILWAY men who have made the entire

son, a white woman, was ordered sold for thirty days to the highest bidder on the ground of vagrancy.

THE number of cases of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., up to June 3 was thirteen, of which number four resulted fatally. Six were sick and three convalescent.

# GENERAL

REPORTS from various points in the southern part of Mexico show that the earthquake of the 29th was felt very gene-It was felt in Jalapa, Esperanza rally. Tlascala, Tchuacana, Pueblo and Oaxaca. EARL SPENCER, speaking at Rugby, Eng., the other evening, said he could not ap-prove the plan of campaign, but that it was somewhat excused by the course the Government had adopted. The true way to meet it, he said, was to find some remedy against the eviction of tenants suffering

A GREAT fire at Hamburg, Germany, on the night of the 31st, destroyed docks, vessels and other property amounting to mil-

lions of marks. THOMAS SPENCER BAYNE, the noted Brit-

THERE is little doubt but that a steamer with 750 lives was lost in the recent cyclone THE fund for the relief of the sufferers

by the Opera Comique fire in Paris amounts to 400,000 francs. THE yacht race over the Royal Thames fifty-mile course was won by the Thistle, which ran the course in six hours. The

Irex covered the distance in six hours and twenty-three minutes. The Genesta made the trip in six hours and twenty-five min-A TERRIBLE plague of locusts has visited

the central provinces of Spain. Insects are so thick that gangs of men have been sent to clear the railway lines. Crops are fearfully ravaged. THE German steamer Oder was wrecked on Socotra Island, in the Indian ocean, on May 30. The passengers and most of the

crew were saved. The Oder arrived at Shanghai April 26, from Bremen, and was probably on her way back when wrecked.

The breaking of the dikes of the Theiss river, Austria, recently, resulted in the submerging of fifty miles of the Alfold plain near Szegedin. It was estimated that

the damage would reach \$5,000,000. A PANIC in the cathedral at Chihuahua Mexico, recently, caused by the falling of a candle, resulted in the death and injury

of a number of women and children.

A MERV dispatch says that on May 20 the Afghans murdered fourteen Bokharan officials at Kerki, on the Amudaria, because they refused, as alleged, to incite the inhabitants to resist the Russian advance. and that on the same day a Russian de tachment occupied Kerki without opposi-

THREE powder mills at Frederichs Vark, Denmark, exploded the other day. Fire

Business failures (Dun's report) during the seven days ended June 2 were: For The Iowa Temperance Alliance has issued the United States, 125; for Canada, 25; a circular to the clergymen of the State total, 150, against 175 the previous week,

> A DISPATCH from Anam says: A mandarin and 40,000 natives have submitted to the French resident, pledging alliance by kissing the earth according to the native THE Emperor of Germany on the 3d laid

> the foundation stone of the Holtenau lock of the North Sea canal. Minister Von Boetticher read the address and the President of the Reichstag presented the Emper-or with the trowel and hammer, whereupon the Emperor tapped the stone with the hammer.

> THE commercial agent at New Caledonia, South Pacific ocean, has reported to the Department of State that convicts in that colony are being liberated with the under-standing that they must not settle in any English or French colony, and consequently the majority of them go to San Francisco. THE Allgemeine Zeitung, of Vienna, mer

tions that a project is hinted at to make the Pope King of Palestine under a guarantee of protection on the throne by all the Catholic powers. In the eviction proceedings at Bodyke, gineer, whose right arm was blown off at Ireland, among other things done, a swarm

> iffs. The eviction was accomplished after a struggle of two hours and a half. THE other day a mob of miners gathered in which the socialist council was sitting. Refusing to disperse, a detachment of troops charged the crowd three times

wounding many. A prominent anarchist,

f bees was let loose to obstruct the bail-

### named Fannen, was arrested. THE LATEST.

Washington, June 4.- The commercial agent at New Caledonia, South Pacific ocean, has reported to the Department of State that convicts in that colony are being iberated with the understanding that hey must not settle in any English or French colony, and consequently the ma-jority of them are going to San Francisco. He says that a proposition is now before the local Parliament to vote £1,000 for landing in San Francisco all the worst of these men, as they will not be received in Tahiti or elsewhere. The French Government, he also says, is offering a subsidy of £120 per month for a steamer to run between Neounea and Tahiti and thence to San Francisco for the purpose of assisting these emigrants o America.

CHICAGO, June 4.-The total numerical trength of the bricklayers in Chicago is 3,600, of which number up to Monday night, 1,200 had left the city; 1,300 were at work n Chicago and the balance, 600, were unemployed. According to the leaders of the Bricklayers' Union, material can be obtained from many sources, and they claim get along without taking the bosses of the Building Exchange into account at all. The men still idle state they are able to hold out and that through all the present trouble not more than \$180 has been drawn out of the

treasury. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4 .- Heavy rains visited this district early yesterday morning and again in the afternoon. The fall amounted to 3.41 inches. At Rosedale a man was killed by lightning, also a man at Inde endence. On Main street a cave-in caused wall to fall upon the rear of a saloon; no e hurt. Near Broadway there was a land slide on the Chicago & Alton track, delaying traffic for some time.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 4.-Two car-loads of Texas ponies that had been shipped from Texas to Eastern Pennsylvania, and had been wrongly shipped to Bangor, Me., were unloaded here to-day. It is understood that they had been eighteen days on the cars without food. Several of the animals were dead when the cars were opened and those that were alive were in a terribly emaciated condition. No drivers were with

New York, June 4 .- The suit brought by Julien T. Davies, receiver of Grant & Ward against John H. Norris, assignee of James D. Fish, was begun yesterday before Commissioner Hamilton Cole. The action is to recover over \$500,000, alleged to have been fraudulently paid by Ferdinand Ward from the funds of Grant & Ward to James D. Fish as alleged profits, but which were wholly fictitious profits.

BRACEVILLE, Ill., June 4 .- John Connelly, a miner of this place, yesterday morning shot Mrs. John Stoddard through the heart, killing her instantly. He was arrested and placed in jail, and, while the marshal was yet in the cell with the prisoner, he quickly drew a razor and before the marshal could prevent him cut his own throat. No cause for the tragedy is assigned. Connelly had, however, been drinking heavily.

# KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Reports from over sixty counties in the State to the Kansas Farmer upon the condition of the growing crops show that there s complaint in some of the older counties of damage done to wheat and oats from two causes-dry weather in early spring and ravages of chinch bugs. The acreage of wheat is small and the condition generally not good, though some counties, and particularly the newer ones, report favorably. Oats beaded out low, much of it is weedy; the crop will not average above fair. Some fields have been plewed upand seeded with corn. The acreage of corn is greatly increased over former years in all the counties, and thousands of acres of fresh land are now cornfields for the first Weather is good, all conditions seem to be promising, the stand is good and the condition excellent. Grass is growng vigorously and stock is doing well. No disease reported except among hogs in two localities. Excepting shortage in

# wheat and oats, the general condition of the State is very good.

Miscellaneous PATENTS lately granted Kansas inventors: A. W. Billings, Larned, rotary engine; N. H. Hawkins, North Branch, washing machine; H. N. Hopkins, Garnett, barrel roller; H. B. Mavis, Burlington, ironing board; Edmund Moser, Pittsburg, coal and rock drilling machine; J. S. Williams and B. F. Whitney, Garnett, double lister corn drill and planter; G. W. Wright and A. H. Burns, Enterprise, bag holder; F. C. York, Salina, line protector for vehicles

BURGLARS arm themselves with revolvers from Topeka hardware stores. APPLICATION was recently made by the Kansas bondholders for a receiver for the Kansas Central road, running from Leavenworth to Miltonvale, in Cloud County, a distance of 169 miles. The suit is brought against the Kansas Central, the Union Pacific, Sidney Dillon and Frederick L. Ames, by Leonard T. Smith, Paul E. Havens and others, who own all the bonds of the road excepting those in possession of the Union Pacific. The plaintiffs allege that the Union Pacific is trying to wreck the Kansas Central and ask for a receiver.

REV. ELISHA SMITH THOMAS, of Minnesota, the newly-consecrated Assistant Bishop of Kansas, comes to his new field of labor backed by the highest testimonials from his former home. A St. Paul paper, in alluding to the recent consecration ceremonies said: "The Kansas church people feel as though God had given them a great treasure, not only in Bishop Thomas, but in his refined and earnest Christian piety; and if one can judge from the expression on all hands by Bishops, clergy and people, his previous neighbors and co-workers in

Minnesota mourn heartily a serious loss." About three weeks ago a young woman about eighteen years of age arrived in Leavenworth, representing that her name was Katie Summers and that her parents resided in Sullivan, Franklin County, Mo. She was poor and in search of employment, and soon obtained work at a small laundry. She secured rooms of a Mrs. Butts, paying a month's rent in advance About two weeks after she disappeared. leaving every thing in her room. Foul play

DECORATION DAY was generally in all the principal cities and towns of the

State. On the 28th pensions were granted the following Kansans: Nathan B. Hopkins, of Fort Scott; William Cudmore, of Leavenworth; Moses Roberts, of Chase; Ben-jamin A. Rickey, of Leon; Henry R. Hoskins, of Brownsville; Preston Layman, of Arlington; Robert Orm, of Chetopa; Dwight D. Gibbs, of Carbondale, and Henry F. Landis, of Wellington.

THE other morning the body of an unknown man was found in the Cottonwood river, about five miles from Emporia. Upon investigation a coroner's jury found e had come to his death from wounds in flicted by a hatchet or some similar weapon which penetrated the skull in several places. He was a man about five feet eight inches in height, heavy build, sandy hair, mustache and goatee, about thirty years of age, dressed in a good suit of clothing, and supposedly from New York State, as a piece of a New York paper was found on his person, but no money or other valua-bles. No clew to the murderers. The man had evidently been dead about four

THE Adjutant General has issued an order granting permission to officers and members of the Second Regiment Kansas National Guards to hold a regimental encampment at the city of Hutchinson for one week, commencing on the 4th day of July, 1887; provided, that the State shall not in any manner be held responsible for any expenses that may be incurred for pay of officers and men or for the transportation or subsistence, nor for any losses or injuries that may be incurred or sustained by any of said officers or men or by any other parties, persons or corporations in consequence of the encampment.

SEVERAL years ago a man came to Kansas and bought a section of grazing land, paying between \$2 and \$3 per acre. he sells for \$12 to \$20 an acre, and has never put a cent in the way of improvement. A olerably good investment.

SYDNEY SMITH, the oldest settler in Shawnee County, died suddenly the other day. He was eighty years old and came to Kansas from New York in 1843, locating a short distance above the present site of the city of Topeka. At an early day he estabere a ferry which was known as Smith's Ferry for a number of years.

A CHARTER was recently filed with the retary of State for the Newton, Attica & El Paso Railroad Company. The purose of the corporation is to build, operate and maintain a line of railroad of standard gauge, beginning at or near Newton and running in a southwesterly direction to the south line of the State via Attica. Capital, \$2,000,000.

THE first writ of prohibition ever granted in the State of Kansas was issued on the 2d by Chief Justice Horton, of the Supreme Court, and directed to the district court of Hamilton County and A. J. Abbott, judge. The writ was occasioned by the county seat fight between Kendali and Harrison and rebuked Judge Abbott for attempting to retire the Kendall clerk without judicial proceedings

THE middle of the eastern tier of counties was visited by heavy rainstorms on the 3d. It was estimated that four inches of rain

# CLOSE OF THE DRILL

Conclusion of the Military Gathering at Washington-The Prizes Awarded. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The national drill ame to a most agreeable conclusion yes terday afternoon, when the prizes were awarded by General Sheridan to the successful commetitors. The sun shone resplendent upon the gaily attired troops as they were drawn up in company front upon the drill grounds facing fully 20,000 spectators, who cheered loudly as the prizes were awarded. Enthusiastic soldiers threw up their hats and cheered, while fair ladies waved their parasols and handkerchiefs as the companies in which they were particularly interested received prizes. At 3:30 p.m. the judges from the grand stand announced the following list of prizes and order of excel-

mands: Regiments-First regiment of Virginia, sole competitor; prize, a magnificent stand of colors, with gold, silver and bronze nedals to the officers.

ence of competing companies and com-

Battalions-Washington light infantry irst prize, \$3,000; Louisville Legion of Kentucky second, \$1,500; third, Fifth Rhode Island.

Infantry companies—First, Lomax rifles, company B, First Alabama, first prize, \$5,-000; second, company D, First Minnesota, second price, \$2,200; third, Belknap rifles company, Third Texas, third, \$1,500; Fourth National rifles, Washington, D. C., fourth, \$1,000; fifth, San Antonie rifles of Texas, fifth, \$500: sixth, Indianapolis light infantry; seventh, Toledo cadets; eighth, Washington light infantry, Company B; ninth, Vicksburg Wolunteer Southrons; tenth, Company A, Fifth Rhode Island; eleventh, Muscatine rifles; twelfth, Alexandria light infantry; thireenth, Sheridan guards of New Hampshire; fourteenth, Walker light guards, Company B, First Virginia; fifteenth, Custer guards, Second Michigan, six-teenth, T. A. Wayne rifles, Second Indiseventeenth, Wooster City guards, Eighth Ohio; eighteenth, Jackson rifles, First Michigan; nineteenth, Louisiana rifles; twentieth, Richmond grays, First Virginia; twenty-first, Newley rifles; First Maine; twenty-second, company C, First battalion, New Jersey; twenty-third, company E, First Minnesota; twenty-fourth, Molineaux rifles, company D, Thirty-third New York; twenty-fifth company A, Washington cadet corps; twenty-sixth, Eighth separate company, Rochester, N. Y.; twenty-seventh, Governor's guard of Virginia; twenty-ninth, Company A, First Virginia; thirtieth, Company

C, Second Connecticut.

Light artillery—Battery B, Indianapolis, light artillery, first prize, \$1,500; Milwaukee

light battery, second prize, \$1,000.

Machine Guns—Cincinnati battery first, silver trophy and \$750; battery A, Louisville legion, second, \$500. Zouaves-Chicago zouaves first prize,

\$1,000; Memphis merchants' zouaves second prize, \$750; Keck zouaves, third. Cadet Corps—Michigan Military Academy eadets first, \$1,000; Maryland Agricultural College cadets second, \$750; third, Bethel cadets; fourth, Peekskill Academy; fifth,

Cayuga Lake cadets; sixth, St. Johns Academy cadets. Individual Drill-Private H. G. Stack, San Antonio rifles, first prize, gold medal and \$100; First Sergeant Charles F. Conrad, Company B, Washington light infantry, second prize, silver medal and \$75; First Sergeant J. R. Wagner, Company A.

Louisville legion, third prize, bronze medal and \$50. As soon as the prizes were awarded, the various companies gave brief exhibition drills, and as five o'clock approached, they formed in regular lines for the final dres parade. The troops were quickly inspected and the order "company right wheel, by fours," soon left the green lawns without a single soldier, and the national drill had

## come to an end. TERRIBLE FIGHT.

Nebraska Constable Has a Desperate

Struggle With an Escaped Prisoner. Lincoln, Neb., May 30.—A terrible fight occurred about twelve miles from here late Saturday night which will probably prove fatal to a Lincoln constable. A man named Glenan has been confined in jail here and his wife has applied for a divorce. The case was to be called in the district court to-day. Constable Jacoby, among other business of the county, was charged to notify Mrs. Glenan to make her appearance either Monday or Tuesday next. It was late when the constable arrived at the house. He had been there but a short time when it commenced raining and he concluded to wait till it slackened. During the afternoon Glenan had effected his escape from jall and made for home. arrived about nine o'clock and found the constable's team hitched outside. He cut them loose and started them for home. He then proceeded to stone the house, knocking out all the windows and severe ly injuring his wife and two children. Jacoby succeeded in getting out of the house and locating the assailant. It was pitch dark and he emptied the chamber of his revolver at Glenan without effect. He then grappled with his man receiving at the terrible blow over the head with a club. Here the struggle for life commenced which ended a mile from the house and all through the midnight darkness and drizzly rain until three o'clock in the morning. They are both powerful men and of equal nerve. Jacoby's skull is fractured and his face is beaten and bruised beyond recognition. It will be impossible for him to recover. Glenan is badly used up but his injuries are not pronounced fatal. One of his children will die from the effects of being hit with a rock. Washington, May 30.-Russian papers,

just received, make plain the Russian Government's hope concerning the pending extradition treaty with the United States, and throw new and straight light on the Russian purpose.

The Novo Vremya, of St. Petersburg, in an article on the treaty, says: "The Russo-American extradition treaty is not yet published, as it is not yet approved by the Senate of the United States. However, nobody in our Government doubts that the Senate of the great transatlantic republic will accept it without any change, and that the United States will give to the civilized world the first instance of a just and correct discrimination between political crimes and ordinary capital crimes committed under the disguise of 'a political struggle.'" | bave plenty of spending money,

# WHERE THE FAULT LIES

Our Canadian Neighbors Lay the Blame on the Washington Government for the Lack of More Amicable International In-

OTTAWA, Out., May 29: -The Minister of Customs stated to a reporter last night that the Dominion Government is and always has been willing to meet the United States Government half way regarding international intercourse or the navigation of inland waters. The Dominion Government has made a proposition to the United States Government, in which it is suggested that the same privileges will be allowed American vessels entering Canadian inland waters as are allowed Canadian vessels entering American inland waters. The Minister of Customs indorses the report that recent correspondence with the Canadian Government has resulted in an under-standing that the Canadian regulations in regard to the towing of vessels in Canadian waters and Canadian ports by Americantugs, shall be amended so as to extend to American tugs, whem in Canadian waters, "the same rights and privileges as are granted to Canadian tugs in American waters." Complaint is made, however, by the British Minisær that the privileges covered by section 4870, Revised Statues have not been extended to Caradian tugs.

when visiting American lake harbors.

The fault in the past of a mercamicable-arrangement not having been arrived at appears to have been wholly attributable to the Washington authorities. Mr. Bowell says: "It is the desire of our government to maintain the most friendly relations with our neighbors on the other side of the line, and if the friendly relations which have existed in the past have been or are to be disturbed, it is their fault and not ours."

# THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The Weekly Signal Office Bulletia Showing the General Conditions of the Weath

WASHINGTON, May 29,-The Signal Office weekly weather and crop bulletin for the week ending Satarday, May 29, reports that during that week the weather has been slightly warmer than usual in the Mississippi valley, and thence westward to the Pacific coast, and from Southern New England westward over New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The week has been slightly cooler in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Virginia and the South Atlantic States, but in all agricultural districts. east of the Rocky mountains the average temperature for the week differs slightly from the normal. The season from Jan-uary 1 to May 28 has been slightly warmer than usual in the grain and tobacco regions, while the average, daily excess in the cotton region has been from one to

two degrees. During the week the rain-fall has been slightly in excess of the average in the cotton regions from Texas eastward to Georgia, and generally in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Frequent showers occurred in the corn and wheat regions, where the total rainfall for the week, although well distributed, was slightly below the normal, especially in the western portions. Owing to the favorable distribution of the rainfall the seasonal deficiency of ten to fitteen inches appears, as cotton regions. Throughout the entire agricultural districts the weather has proved especially favorable for the growing crops, and the reports received this morning show that favorable conditions of rainfall and temperature yet continue except in Michigan, Illinois and Southern Minnesota, where the needed showers to-

# day are predicted. THE RED CROSS.

Efficient Work Performed by the Noble Charity at the National Militia Encamp

WASHINGTON, May 29 -One of the most notable teatures of the military encampnent which has so engrossed visitors during the week just closed, and one which has achieved an undisputed success, has been the Red Cross Association. This noble philanthropy, representing the latest and improved organization for affording relief to the sick and wounded, obtained permission through its president, Clara Barton, to establish a hospital on the drill grounds, and was fortunate in having secured not only Government aid and countenance, but the gratuitous services of the medical director, Dr. J. O. Stanton, and those of the executive officer, Dr. Ross, with a corps of able assistants, many of whom did actual

ervice in the late civil war. The work of the Red Cross Association is highly benevolent and merciful, and does not conflict with any other estab-lished charities. Aside from its services during the Franco-Prussian, and the Turko-Russian war, the Red Cross has received the sanction of numerous promnent officials in this country, for its aid forded to sufferers from the elements, and from the epidemics, such as those of the yellow fever in the South the great Michigan fires and the destructive floods

of the Mississippi valley. During its establishment of less than a week at camp George Washington, there have been treated at the RedCross hospital 145 cases. A great many of the visiting greatful and lasting memories of the efcient kindness of Clara Barton and her

# aids of the Red Cross. LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

The Jicarilla Apaches En Route to Their New Reservation in Northwest

SANTA FE, N. M., May 29.—Captain H. S. Welton, special agent of the Indian Bureau, passed through this city vesterday having in charge 502 Jicarrilla Apache ndians, en route from Lincoln County, to their new reserve in northwest New Mexico, where this tribe of harmless Apaches are to be alloted lands in severalty. Forty-one boys and girls belonging to this tribe entertained their parents a Ramon's Training School here. Joseff. the young Indian woman who served as interpreter, and is one of the leading spirits in the new and more civilized life that has dawned upon these Apaches within the past few years, was dressed in a neat dress, and carried a parasol. The Indians are highly pleased over the outlook for their future. They have two thousand head of stock, and seemed to

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SOFTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

# THE TEACHER'S LOT.

Tis now the boy in school Doth hate the teacher's rule,
And think of little else than outdoor fun! And there is cause to fear, From all that one can hear, The teacher's lot is not a happy one.

When in the afternoon, The giddy circus tune
Is heard, and all the scholars want to run; When calriope doth sound, And monkey go around The teacher's lot is not a happy or

When in a distant field Boys see the batters wield Their little bats and for the bases run; And when they fret and pout, And wish that school were out acher's lot's a most unhappy one

And when they think how fine Twould be with hook and line, To sit and fish beneath the nice warm sun; Full well do I know then, And say it now again, They make the teacher's lot no happy one.

A Chicagoan Tells About Some Bold, Old-Fashioned Ones.

TALES OF SPOOKS.

A Prairie Wraith-Slamming Doors at Midnight-A Phosphorescent Mule Horribly Metamorphosed - A Ghostly Practical Joker, Etc., Etc.

admits of no middle view. One must either believe there are or are not ghosts. And yet but a comparatively few years back the ghost would have found many supporters and admirers even among the most intelligent, while among the commoner class he was almost universally respected as well as feared. The delicious thrill of terror that crept down the spine of the youngster as, having spent an evening in listening to the witch tales of some venerable grandam, he stole homeward, his heated fancy turning every painted post into a white-robed specter, will never be forgotten by those who have experienced it. But now, alas! his ghostship has fled before the onward march of civilization; or, if indeed he do remain, he is but a tame. spiritless, and altogether uninteresting ghost, an unfit descendant of his ghastly and terrible ancestor, the ghost of

"Speaking of ghosts," said an old "the ghosts nowadays ain't worth nohave been in Chicago thirty or forty em then-first-class ones, too. None dare show themselves, but regular blood-and-brimstone ghosts that would make your hair stand on end and just had its own particular spook, and if he were caught off from his beat the police were sent out to fetch him in. There's no use in talking, there ain't a decent, respectable ghost in Chicago vicinity who ridiculed and scoffed at harmless, intruder, it disappeared from

best-known ghosts to visit Chicago had distorted by over-indulgence in the ex- who were unbelievers and had vainly its haunt on the prairie adjoining what hilarating fluid of the period, denomitried to solve the mystery. - Chicago was then the northwestern portion of nated ginandsugar. It was to this News. the city. It is more than forty years gentleman that befell the somewhat since this restless spirit vanished forever from earthly scenes, and it is doubtful if there are more than a dozen people now living in the city who will remember the somewhat eccentric career of this remarkable "spook." Instead of choosing the appropriate midnight hour, when churchyards are properly supposed to yawn, for its airng on upper earth, this ghost chose the early evening for its rambles, and was usually visible on moonlit evenings, shortly after nightfall, when it would glide through the atmosphere. its single garment of somewhat yellowish-white trailing just above the tops of the prairie grassdoubtless correctly believing that it would find more almirers at that time than at the later hour when all honest people are supposed to tense astonishment, not to say terror, be in bed. The figure was that of a woman with straggly hair of ebon hue, him at a rapid gait. Petrified by his happened in this way. both arms stretched before her, as if in mingled emotions he stood speechless. the vain attempt to grasp a situation or The spectral animal came, stood before something else that had been lost. She was the terror of the vicinity, but she had one excellent quality—she kept who hesitates is lost, he tremblingly ture of Californy," when Mrs. Clark the unruly children in the house, when parental discipline had failed to produce the same effect. Her age, nationality, and former condition were never discovered, for there were none bold or disrespectful enough to intrude on her privacy with impertinent questions. But at last she was missed from her accustomed haunts and seen no more. It is presumed that she had found what she was looking for and gone to bed to sieep the long sleep of peace.

years later. It confined its presence to one house, long since pulled down to loned feet. It was not a sheep-it was make way for more costly edifices. A a Newfoundland dog! In sheer despair very respectable family occupied this he flung himself to the ground, the anhouse, and had occupied it undisturbed | imal gave a quick, angry bark and vanfor some time. The locality was not ished. The gentleman arose, looked quiet and peaceable. So far as was door. known no crime had ever been committed there and there was no earthly reason for any unearthly visitations. But was a church deacon and a man of one morning it was discovered that great veracity, it can not be doubted. late they are deposited in a postoffice closed at night, was wide open. A thor- Chicago who have seen, or at least tricity, change a calendar in each suit ough search revealed that nothing had have seen others who have seen, him. every morning, and show the direction been stolen, so the theory of burglars | The West Randolph street ghost of the wind by means of a dial .- Chi-

The West Indiana street ghost, equal-

gave a repetition of the performance and also the next. The morning after, back into the room. tired of th's monotonous entertainment, the gentleman decided to move, and went out to hunt for another which married men are so often called satisfactorily-he was detained by busievening's amusement had arrived before he returned home.

About eleven o'clock, when every one else was asleep, the lady of the house, from her room up-stairs, heard the parlor door creak. Summoning all hall, and looking over the baluster, she saw the figure of what appeared to be The question of ghosts is one which of age swoop down, head first, from some unknown hiding-place, and with both hands violently slam the door shut. The infant was clad in a single, flowing garment of spotless white, and its form and features were plainly visible. The lady did what almost any away, her last recollection of the affair being that of seeing the infantile apparation vanish into ethereal nothingness. Her husdand arrived upon the scene just in time to hear her scream, and soon had her restored to consciousness. But her terror was such that she refushed to stay in the house another night. And she didn't. Another place had been secured, and the family moved the next day. But the story was told fortable place. Executions then as now in the neighborhood, and for a long time the dwelling was empty. No one would live in a house where there was positively one ghost and possibly twoone on each side of a door.

One of the most remarkable of these resident of Chicago the other evening, old-time ghosts was that of the phosphorescent mule that roamed over the ticing. I tell you, boys, you ought to city north of Thirty-first street and south of Twenty-second, a territory at years ago. Why, the city was full of that date almost barren of dwellings. This animal had browsed the prairie of your cowardly, sneaking ghosts that grass, observed by few, for some time, go round rapping on tables and don't and those few described him as being unmistakably a mule, but having a degree of luminosity that enabled him to the dead man stalking through the be seen to a great distance. No one scare the life out of you. Every street had the temerity to attempt to approach him, for it was easy to see that a reign of terror, but finally acquaintit was no earthly mule, but undeniably and unquestionably an infernal mule. But there was one gentleman in the

this mongrel specter, and declared that sight and hearing, and in course of One of the earliest and, at one time, it was only the creature of imagination time was forgotten by all save the few singular incident herewith relateddoubtless intended as a salutary illusall scoffers. He had been out in the southern suburbs one afternoon looking over some lands, and at a wayside inn had met some gentlemen residing thereabouts, talked over the land, and remained to supper. It was toward value of the land had been decided upon, and the parties started homeward. From 31st to 22d street was light, deeply thinking of future for- American. tunes in that same tract of land, he became sensible of a sort of "uncanny" feeling, and, on looking up, to his inhe saw the luminous mule approaching him, and in a firm and decisive tone him, and had just reached a sentence said "Mount!" Well knowing that he beginning with: "The mean temperaobeved.

A furious ride began, kept up till nearly across the stretch, when he began to be sensible of some extraordinary change. His feet touched the ground and he drew them up. The goin' to go."—Detroit Free Press. canter had been transformed into a sort of lope, which gradually settled into a broken trot; the hair had become wool. It was no longer a mule-it was a sheep! Bewildered beyond conception, happy. he seized the animal by the ears and held on. A few paces farther and there ly as eccentric but in a different way, was another transition. The wool be-fulfilled its mission on earth a few came long, curling hair, and instead of came long, curling hair, and instead of hoof-beats he heard the patter of cush-

For days he was gloomy and silent;

had to be abandoned. The same thing came on at a later day, and its history cago Times.

occurred the next night and the family is familiar to many. The house it began to feel uneasy. The third night a portion of the older members of the household remained awake to investigate. Toward midnight the soft, creating noise of a door being slowly opened was heard, followed by a violent bang as it was suddenly shut. The same family, the husband's duties keeping thing followed in which the same family, the husband's duties keeping thing followed in which the same family, the husband's duties keeping thing followed in which the same family, the husband's duties keeping thing followed in which the same family, the husband's duties keeping thing followed in which the same family, the husband's duties keeping the same family. thing followed in quick succession as him away nights. They had been there to three other doors, and then all was but a short time when, late one night. the lady heard footsteps, soft and light, The rapidity with which this was ascending the two flights of stairs. done was such that before the head of Somewhat nervous, she awaited breaththe house could recover from his aston- lessly, heard them reach the top landshment and rush down the stairs the ing, and, after a short pause, turn and ghostly fun was over and nothing go down. Night after night this was whatever of an unusual nature was repeated, until, unable to bear it longvisible. After an hour of waiting and er, as the steps neared the top she cauwatching the family went to bed again, tiously opened the door and put out when the banging once more com- her head. As she did so she saw a menced and was kept up at brief in- hand, though nobody was visible, press tervals for an hour. The next night against the other side and push with such force that she was obliged to step

Unlike the other woman, she neither screamed nor fainted. She waited till the steps had descended the stairs, then house. For some of those reasons placing a light in the hall and locking the door on the outside she rushed to upon to explain-though never entirely | the station, a short distance away, and told the police. Two officers returned ness down-town, and the time for the with her. She unlocked the door and went in. But she was horrified to find that her baby, which she had left in bed and asleep was gone. The officers searched the premises and found it in the stove oven-there was no fire-and her pet poodle-dog was hanging by the her courage, she rushed out into the neck to a door-knob, tied with a piece of ribbon she declared she had never seen. The officers remained with her child three or four years the rest of the night, but all was quiet as usual.

An enterprising reporter found it out and published the facts, and for several succeeding nights the street was thronged with people, all anxious to see the ghost, but it did not appear. But where the ghostly hand had pressed other lady would have done in like the door were five plain finger-marks circumstances-screamed and fainted in blood, or something very like it, seen by thousands. The people moved away

and the rooms were long vacant. The ghost at the old court-house had quite a run during its brief engagement, and created quite a sensation. Long years ago the gloomy old courthouse, with its memorable bell-tower, stood on the spot now occupied by the city and county building. The jail was in the basement-a low-ceiled, uncomtook place in the jail, one of the earliest of these being the hanging of two murderers. The night after the execution the officers and inmates were startled at hearing low, moaning sounds, gradually swelling into shrieks, which rang through the halls with startling distinctness. Thorough investigation failed to discover their cause, but they were pronounced an exact counterpart of the moans and shrieks of one of the victims before being launched into eternity. Night after night the sounds were heard, and some of the prisoners averred that they had seen the spirit of halls, just as he was lifted from the scaffold after life was extinct. It was ance lessened the degree of fright, and just as the ghost began to be looked upon as a sort of melancholy, though

# Artificial Rubies.

At the Paris Academy of Science's tration of the punishment that awaits meeting M. Fremy read a memoir on the researches which he has made with M. Verneuil to artificially produce ruby. An alumina crucible was used. so as to avoid the presence of silica, which has the effect of imparting a lamellar structure to the product. eleven o'clock before the prospective Under such conditions, with alumina separated from calcium fluoride by a perforated platinum septum, they have obtained perfect crystals of alumina, then only a barren stretch of low, which, being colored with traces of waste land. As the gentleman was chromic acid, were an exact countercrossing this, under the pale moon- part of the natural stone. - Scientific

# The Old Lady Settled It.

Mr. Clark and his wife were going to California, but it is just possible that they will give up the enterprise. It

Mr. Clark was reading an article about the country from a paper sent laid down her knitting.

"That settles it," she said, taking off her specs. "I ain't agoin' to any country where the temperature is any

# What She Would Do.

She was cosily intrenched upon his shoulder, and they were very, very

'George," she whispered, and he bent his head to listen, "do you know what I would do if your love for me should cool?"

"Would you die, dear?" he asked, assionately. "No, George; I would bring suit for breach of promise."-N. Y. Sun.

-The latest improvement in New thickly settled and consequently was around, and found himself at his own York apartment houses is an arrangement which enables the tenants to mail letters without leaving their rooms. A but finally he told the story, and, as he sluice is in every room, the missives are dropped in, and as fast as they accumuevery door on the lower floor of the But the luminous mule was seen no box. It is further proposed to regulate house, though all had certainly been more. There are persons yet living in all the clocks in the house by elec-

CONCERT OF ACTION. Advantages of United Effort Among Con

Most persons have noticed that individuals engaged in the same kind of business in a large city are likely to congregate n one quarter till they give it a distinctive character. Wall street, New York, contains most of the brokers' offices of the entire city. Another short street is almost entirely occupied by the manufacturers of and dealers in jewelry. All the newspaper offices are run together. In this city one entire street is given up to the general commission business. Nearly all the grain commission houses are in the immediate vicinity of the board of trade building, while the dealers in cattle, hogs, and sheep are about the Union stockyards. The great manufacturers of clothing are close together, though the quarter they occupy possesses no special advantages for this branch of manufacture and trade. As the city resulted in bringing up the quality of becomes older, if it escapes great fires, every kind of business will be likely to Missouri, and of shorthorn cattle in concentrate in some particular locality. Individuals, firms, and corporations engaged in the same department of manufacturing or trade are, of course, chiefly because a large number of per engaged in sharp competitions, but they find it to their advantage to be know what all the others are doing. Each, too, derives considerable advantage from the others. There is much comity between rivals in any branc's of dustry depends on united effort and on business. They not infrequently exchange goods and accommodate those some common and standard article. They are of mutual value in giving information about the reliability of persons who come to buy goods. Customers, too, derive advantage by having dealers in the same class of goods located near each other. Country merchants are likely to conduct themselves as city women do when they go out "shopping." If they do not find just what they want in one place they go to another, and steps and time are saved if similar establishments are in the immediate neighborhood.

Observation also shows that persons engaged in any department of commercial farming, fruit-growing or stock-breeding are more likely to prosper if they are surrounded by those who are engaged in the same pursuit. Enthusiasm is inspired by numbers. There is pleasure as well as business advantage in the companionship of those engaged in the same calling. Only a person possessed of great ability, knowledge, pluck, energy and perse verance is likely to succeed in any undertaking if he is isolated from those who are engaged in the same work. He is obliged to study every thing out by himself, while he derives no benefit from the experience of them. There is no one within a reasonable distance whom he can consult if he is in trouble or in want of special information. He finds great difficulty in procuring suitable help, as so few are acquainted with what he is doing. He is obliged lions to educate persons before their labor is profitable. A man may be a good general farm-hand, but may not know how to shear sheep, raise tobacco plants, cure hops or harvest broom-corn. Outside of old dairy districts it is difficult to procure good milkers. Green hands prevails. Once the idea was popular fruits, bunching asparagus or blanching

A sheep-raiser by himself generally has a hard time. Most of his neighbors will keep dogs that are fond of muttons, and think it is fun to worry sheep, but will not run after a fox and will flee from a wolf. If a dozen men in the same neighborhood keep large flocks of sheep they will generally procure the enactment of a dog law and will see that it is enforced. They will resort to measures that will result in reducing the canine population of the vicinity to the smallest number that can do the legimate business of the neighborhood They will unite in killing wolves and other destructive animals. They will make a home market for wool to which buyers will come. A generous feeling of rivalry will result in bringing up the quality of wool in all the flocks. They will practice economy in changing bucks. They will hold meetings and dicuss the merits of different breeds of sheep, and wild finally find the one that is best suited to their locality. Before many years they will gain a reputation not only for their wool, but for their breeding stock. This will attract buyers of bucks and ewes to take the places where sheep-raising is a leading industry. Large buyers of breeding stock, especially of sheep, like to go to a place where they can obtain a car-load, and where they can make a judicious selection of animals from several flocks.

If a man has sufficient land, capital and help, and enough cows and buildings, he can establish a dairy-farm and make a success of it, even if all his neighbors are engaged in grain-raising or the production of meat, fruit, tobacco or wool. But if he has not very large capital, he will be likely to find milk production or the manufacture of butter and cheese unprofitable if none of his neighbors are engaged in dairying. The milk of about five hundred cows is wanted to warrant the establishment of a commercial or co-operative creamery or cheese factory. Unless a man has a very large farm he will not find it convenient or economical to keep more than twenty-five milch cows. As this is the case, concert of action between twenty farmers living within a radius of about two miles of for the years 1883-1886. The report the factory will be necessary to insure | shows that \$1,807,460 was paid out, its support. Observation in most parts and that 7,853,787 rabbits were destroyof this country, as well as in England, ed, and adds: In spite of this drain on Holland and Denmark, shows that the Treasury, the colony is not yet free dairying is most profitable in localities from the pest, and more money will be

skill and profit result from the interchange of ideas. The largest yields of milk are generally obtained in the great dairy regions. In them the poor milking stock is weeded out. Persons become expert milkers in childhood, and at an early age are good judges of practice of running cars on Sunday, allowed their credit, stand out against the practice of running cars on Sunday, allowed their credit, stand out against the practice of running cars on Sunday, allowed their credit, stand out against the practice of running cars on Sunday, allowed their credit, stand out against the practice of running cars on Sunday, allowed their credit, stand out against the practice of running cars on Sunday, allowed their credit, stand out against the practice of running cars on Sunday, allowed their credit.

feed and take care of them. Concert of action is of great advantage to the breeders of all kinds of stock. The high reputation of American Northfield over five hundred young merino sheep is due to the united labors men and women are now being educatof a few careful breeders in Verment. ed to become missionaries, teachers The generous rivalry excited by the offering of large premiums at State and county fairs made every sheep-raiser anxious to see his name at the head of the list of prize takers. They desired no higher honor than to see in the local newspapers their names associated with the heaviest fleece of wool pro- in the out-of-the-way hill countries. duced in the State. Similiar causes fast horses in Kentucky, of mules in Central Illinois. Raising tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers became profitable in the valley of the Connecticut sons of means and intelligence engaged in the business. The like is true of the close together. Each likes to see and success that attended hop-raising in Central New York and Wisconsin and the broom-corn production in Eastern Illinois. Success in almost every incollecting the experience of many persons. The minute details of doing any who happen to have a small stock of kind of work are learned by watching operations as they are performed and listening to oral explanations made by those who have had long experience .-Chicago Times.

# A TALK TO FARM BOYS.

Why They Can Not Be Too Proud of Their Honorable Calling.

Farmer boys, you need not envy the young men who stand behind the envy the young men who are making nue of \$18,450 for the current year. ready to take the places of the great And certainly you ought not to envy the boys who have no employment at all; those who are growing up to manhood without acquiring industrious habits upon which to rely in times of great need and pressing emergencies, whose idleness invites to temptations which so often lure to bodily ruin. Your clothes may not be so finely spun and made as the city boys, but you are the peers of them all with your bronzed faces and horny hands, however pretentious their employments. Your business is one which antedates every other vocation in the world. The farmer was plowing and sowing and reaping his harvest long before a merchant, or lawyer or doctor was known; and he still stands foremost at the gates whence issue to the milof the world the steady, never-failing streams of plenteousness and life. A generation or so ago the brightest boys of the farmer's family were assigned to the professions. The dull fellows were sent to the fields. Nowadays a different order of things at only muscular strength was nec essary on a farm-the strength to guide a plow, to wield an axe, a hoe or a scythe—the endurance to go through estness."—Charles Dickens. with the sweltering tasks of summer or the exposing duties of winter. These important requisites given, a booby might fill the place just as well as any yourself. one else. So some folks used to think, but what say you, working farmer boys? Do you not place a higher estimate upon your skill, and upon the value of your services? Look up, then, and vindicate yourselves. You are getting health and strength from the wholesome exercises of the fields, and that you may have the necessary intelligence to combine with this strength for the proper prosecution of your calling, apply yourselves dili-gently to acquiring knowledge whenever respite from labor shall give you the opportunity .- American Farmer.

-What is thought to be the shortest courtship and quickest marriage on record have just taken place at Green River City. Frank Tracy went into a restaurant for supper, where he was taunted by one of the waitresses at being a bachelor. He at once proposed and within thirty minutes Miss Hannah Wilson and Frank Tracey were man and wife.

-A German inventor has recently introduced improvements in the treatment of wood, to render this material less liable to the influence of moisture. His system is of special value for wood pavements. The blocks are first treated with a solution of water glass, and then impregnated with a mixture of fluo-silicic acid and some bituminous Frankfurter Zeitung. compounds .- Boston Budget.

-Head and Hand is the name of the little paper, whose first number has just appeared from the press of the LeMoyne Institute at Memphis. Principal A. J. Steele is the editor, but the mechanical work is all done by members of the manual training department. This issue shows both good head work and good hand work on the part of the pupils.

-An idea of the damage done by the Australian rabbits in the colony of New South Wales is afforded by the report that are ost entirely given up to it. asked for this year.

In dairying, as in most other industries, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

Methodism is still the most power-

cows, while they understand how to though they believe their dividend could be increased one per cent, by adopting it.

-At Mr. Moody's two schools in and workers in other branches of Christian effort.

-Higher education has made great advancement in Greece during recent years. The lyceum for girls has a staff of seventy-six teachers and 1,500 pupils. Illiteracy in the kingdom is rare, even

-A little girl in a Boston school whowas asked to define the word "redress" promptly replied that it meant a female reader. And a little girl in an English school recently gave "gandress" as feminine of "gander." - Cincinnati

-A man with patched garments recently came into the rooms of a London missionary society to beg, as was feared, but taking out a package of banknotes he said he wished them to be used in preaching Christ to the heathen. His gift amounted to \$375.

-The Turkish Government officials have now put the seal of the Sultan on thirty-two editions of the Arabic Scriptures and parts of Scriptures, thus giving the sanction of the Imperial Caliph of Islam for the free circulation of the word of God .- N. W. Christian Ad-

-Miami University, Oxford, O., was never in a safer and better condition. The rents of land, the interest of the accumulated fund, tuition and roomrents bring an annual income of \$14,000. and the State of Ohio appropriated \$4,counters of the city shops. You need not | 450 as a contingent fund, a total reve-

-Rev. L. Lloyd, of the Church of army of lawyers and pettifoggers who England, who has been laboring in are subsisting by the litigations of Fuh Chow since 1876, states that the quarrelsome and contentious clients. 1,600 converts whom he found on going to Fuh Chow have been increased to the grand total of 6,000, and of these he himself has been privileged to baptize one thousand .- Public Opinion.

-The various missionary societies have a combined fleet of from twentyfive to thirty missionary vesselssteamers, schooners and sloops-five of which belong to the London Missionary Society, and three each to the Church Missionary Society, the Moravians and the Central African Lakes Company.

-Dr. Lucy M. Hall, physician of Vassar, has kept a list of the number of days each girl has been absent from illness during the year, and compared it with a similar record kept of the young men at Amherst College. She finds that the girls are not absent nearly as much from sickness as the young men. - Indianapolis Journal.

# WIT AND WISDOM.

-De nearer sundown de busier de lazy man .- The Judge. -Education means a great deal more

than book-learning. - N. Y. Witness. -"There is no substitute for thorough-going, ardent and sincere earn-

-True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated

-Every man has a right to make himself something better than he is, but no man has a right to claim honor and credit which are not due him.

-Young woman (timidly to clerk)-"I would like to look at some false hair, please." Clerk (experienced)-"Yes. ma'am. What color does your friend want?" Sale effected. -Life.

-On a Would-be Cornetist: No more his shrill blast Our ears will ring through; He rests now at last, And the neighbors rest, too. -Boston Budget.

-A writer asserts that "the old-fashioned rocking chair is and always will be the favorite article of furniture.' Guess not. The sofa with a tendency to sag in the middle still holds its own--Burlington Free Press.

-Some one who has given the subject considerable study says that "blueeyes usually go with light hair." We have not given the matter much thought, but we have noticed that black eyes frequently go with a bloody nose. - Norristown Herald.

-Teacher-With whom did Achillesfight at Troy? Boy-With Pluto. "Wrong." "With Nero." "Wrong."
"Then it was Hector." "What madeyou think of Pluto and Nero?" "Oh, I knew it was one of our dogs. Their names are Pluto, Nero and Hector."-

-Tough (in apothecary's shop)-Say, young feller, gimme ten grains o' strichnine, right away, in a big hurry, and don't you forget it. Clerk-Rats? Tough-Now, look a-here, I don't want any o' your slang, or I'll jumpover there and spoil that dude collar o' yours in 'bout four seconds. He was waited on immediately.—Harper's

Bazar. -Mrs. Bagley-Aurelia, you had better hide that milliner's bill, and I'll. try to shave enough off the grocer's bill to pay it. Your paw is greatly worried over his business affairs. Aurelia—O maw! you don't mean to say he is going to fail? Mrs. Bagley-I know nothing for certain, but last night I heard him talking in his sleep about being robbed by a man named Umpire and about the men going out on strikes, and I fear the worst. - Philadelphia Call.

# Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTTONWOOD FALLS . KAMEA

### HOME, SWEET HOME.

"Home, home, sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home, There's no place like home." Thus while busy at his play Sang a merry, thoughtless boy. Life and being were to him, Only happiness and joy. Naught he felt of home's true worth, Naught he knew of grief and care. Home was all his little world; Mother arms and love were there. Sweet and clear the childish voice, nocent as songs of birds, om those joyous, prattling lips Fell the sweetest of all words

"Home, home, sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home, There's no place like home."

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we ma roam, Be it ever so humble, there's no place like

Sang a strong an manly voice Bidding home and friends good-bye— While ambition's strange unrest Flushed his cheek and fired his eye. Home is all too narrow now; Home is not enough to please; Wealth and happiness he seeks Far across the distant seas. Though he eagerly sets forth Through a foreign land to roam. Still he sheds a silent tear As he leaves his childhood's home.

"An exile from home, splendor dazzles vain,
O give me my lowly thatched cottag

Far away in distant lands Comes the sad and earnest strains; For the happiness he sought Wealth and pleasures are in vain. And his restless throbbing heart Only love and home can fill. Home has a new meaning now, How he feels its matchless worth, And with aching heart he longs For that sweetest spot on earth.

"Home, home, sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home, There's no place like home.' Now from aged, faltering lips Comes the ever sweet refrain, Lips that many times have quaffed From life's joy and grief and pain. Thoughtfully the old man site By home's cheering, warming light; While dear loving forms he sees Gather round the fireside bright Peacefully he sings the hymn, And his fancies often ro To the loved ones far away In that other home, sweet home.

'Home, home, sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home, There's no place like home." Sang above a coffin now; Cold hands folded on the breast; All life's joys and sorrows o'er: Throbbing, longing heart at rest. Sweetly smile the lips as though Joining with the white robed throng, Meeting loved ones gone before, They would sing the welcome song: "Home, home, sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home,
There's no place like home."

—Ada M. Simpson, in Good Housekeeping.

# SAVED BY A MADMAN.

# Eloodthirsty Pirates Routed by Maniac Captain.

hearing those men who go down to the enough to make every bullet count. On sea in ships speak of their perils and their side we could see from thirty to strange adventures. A bronzed old thirty-five half naked and villainous-Jack Tar, who was anchored alongside looking fellows, with cutlasses in hand of me for a couple of hours the other ready for boarding. Not a shout was day, and who answered to the name of raised nor a loud word uttered on either John Scott, gave me the following side. They floated down to us as sithrilling incident, which I believe to be lently as death, and in grim despair true in every detail:

"It was in the spring of 1872," said Sisters at Hong Kong, being thoroughly disgusted with the tyranny and cruelty of the captain and mate. There was a Frenchman there who kept a sort of hiding place for runaways, and, although we were pretty sharply looked after for a few days, we were not discovered, and the bark went on up the coast. We knocked about for a few days without turning up any thing, and then I shipped aboard a small brig which traded between Hong Kong and the Philippini Islands to the east. She was called the Explorer, and her Capalso an Englishman, and of the six men icans, one a Lascar, one a negro, and were all runaways, and glad enough to get a job, and when we found captain and mate pretty go d fellows, and the brig tight and well found, we turned to with a will and showed a full measure of gratitude. The of a little of every thing for general trading. The brig had made three or our voyages along the west side of the slands, and this time, as we left Hong Kong behind us, we steered to the east, that we might go down on that coast of Luzon Island, which is by all odds the largest of the hundred or more site Hong Kong, but 300 miles away, down to New Guinea and Borneo.

"We had the best of weather and a sort until working down the coast of Luzon. Then the winds were light scare a man out of his boots. and baffling for several successive days, and we made but slow progress to repay us for our hard work. The winds was taken sick. Some sort of a fever seized him all of a sudden, and it must

out from a bay and sailed on a line to and the air was filled with a thousand intercept us. There was no port there, fragments of the piratical craft. A Powerful Secret Organizations Composed and we were not flying a trading sig- head and an arm were blown aboard of nal, and the mate had not taken more than a glance at the junk through the bers. glass when he exclaimed:

"'May I be called a marine if that

fellow isn't up to mischief!' "I was acting as mate at the time, and he handed me the glass, and asked at the junk. I hadn't the glass on him over a minute before I was satisfied that he was a pirate. He had as many as thirty men aboard, and I thought I could make out two howitzers on his deck. He had no signal or flag flying, as would have been the case had he wanted to speak or salute us. There had steerageway, and the junk was duty."-N. Y. Sun. also moving very slowly. Before descending to the deck I looked around the horizon, and down in the northeast I noted indications of a change of weather. My report on the junk was eagerly awaited, and when I had finished it Mr. Reynolds said:

" Look you, Scott, that fellow is after us, and if he takes the brig, none of us will be spared. Will the men fight?'

"'Why, sir, what have we to fight with?'

" 'Muskets-a dozen of 'em-and plenty of ammunition. Here, men, come aft. "It needed only a few words of ex-

planation, for the men had made up their minds what sort of a customer was creeping up on our starboard bow. The muskets were brought up, and with them five or six old cutlasses covered with rust, without the captain being the wiser for it. Indeed, he was out of his head, and could not have been made to understand the situation anyhow. When we had made such preparations as we could, the junk had crept up to within three-quarters of a mile of us, and the mate called us around him and said:

"Now, men, we all know what that fellow is after. If he gets possession of the brig, not one of us will be spared. We are few in numbers, but if we make a stout fight perhaps we can drive him off. At least we might as well die fighting as to surrender, and have our throats cut afterward.' "He then went down and locked the

door of the captain's stateroom, so that he could not get out when the row began, and as he returned on deck it was plain that the junk meant to lay us aboard without stopping to use her cannon. Whether she argued that we were weak-handed and could be easily finished off, or that the sound of her guns might bring us help, I know not, but she made no preparations to use them. She was almost within musket shot when we lost our wind entirely, and, as I looked astern, I saw a dark cloud creeping up the horizon, and knew that something more than a capful of wind was getting ready for us. A streak of wind from off shore brought the junk slowly along while we stood still. The mate whispered his orders, Albeit I have read a hundred books and each of us took a musket and adof adventure in which the sea and sailor vanced to the starboard rail. We had agured liberally, I am never tired of orders not to fire until they were near we awaited their coming. They meant to lay us aboard on the starboard bow, Scott, as he made ready, "that I ran and had men ready with grappling away from the American bark Twin irons. The junk was not more than pistol shot away when we fired our vollev, and three of the pirates were toppled over; then the others began to yell and brandish their naked blades, but we had neither eyes nor ears for

> them. Our mate was shouting: "'Load, boys, and give it to them again, and then stand by with the cut-

two more and wounding one or two,

lasses!'-"We got in another volley, killing

and then the junk struck us, the grapnels were thrown, and with frightful yells the pirates boarded us. We tain and part owner was an English- cut down the first two or three, but man named Garnsey. The mate was they dropped over our rail so fast that we retreated off in a body, and presof us before the mast, two were Amer- ently the whole pack of them were on our decks. A few of them had pistols, the other two were Norwegians. We but the majority had only Japanese cutlasses. We rallied at the mainmast, and for two or three minutes there was hard fighting, during which one of our men was shot dead, and another received a bad wound from a cutlass. We should have been forced back or excargo, as I remember it, was made up terminated right there in two or three minutes more but for an unexpected diversion. Our captain had been aroused, broken his way out, and he suddenly appeared behind us armed with a large American bowie knife, which no one knew he possessed. The only garment he had on was his shirt. His hair was on end, his eyes blazing islands dotting the Pacific from oppo- fire, and there was no doubt of his being dead crazy. He uttered a terrific yell as he came to our rescue, and he forced his way past us and attacked the ast run while going to the eastward, pirates single handed. I saw him kill nor did we meet with a mishap of any two while you could count ten, and the yells he uttered were alone enough to pirates raised cries of alarm and retreated before him, and the way we cut 'em up was awful. Such as could get were still heading us when the captain there got aboard the junk as fast as possible, and, while two of us were casting off the grapnels, our captain have a stout hand to keep him down, broke away from the mate and sprang for he was in the prime of life, and a aboard the junk, just as a strong puff strong man. It was on the third day of wind hit and separated the two of his illness, and the mate had reported craft. We had to stand by our sails, feet and then struck the water, feet him as no better, when, at three o'clock for the breeze had come at a gallop; in the afternoon, as we were about four but we were not over three hundred

us, as also pieces of boards and tim-

"As soon as we could get the brig under control we made a couple of Newsky Prospect where his father was but the only vestige of her fate consisted of a few shattered planks and a act still survives. This is the fourth or me to go aloft and take a good squint mast. There was no one to save and fifth time at least, within five years, not a corpse in sight. We certainly that the present Czar's life has been killed five before being boarded. On threatened, and there is probably no our own decks were eight more, mak- one of his immense number of subjects ing a total of thirteen out of thirtyfive. All others perished in the explo- life. The would-be assassins, as on sion, and perhaps it was better that out previous occasions, were found to becaptain died that way. Our loss, including him, was only two, and the the Nihilists; a society which has long was but little wind, and we scarcely three wounded men were not laid of been the terror of the palace, and of

# THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

One Hundredth Anniversary of Its Cession to the United States.

The cession of the Northwest Terrian important chapter in the history of the country. The problem of the ownership of the land which the various States claimed at the far West, was one of the most serious obstacles to an agreement upon the Articles of Confederation. As early as 1778, Maryland insisted that the western limits of the States ought to be restricted, and the title to the western lands vested in the United States. Her argument was expressed the following year in the instructions of her General Assembly to her delegates in Congress:

"Suppose, for instance, Virginia indisputably possessed of the extensive and fertile country to which she has set up a claim, what would be the probable consequences to Maryland of such an undisturbed and undisputed pos ession? Virginia, by selling on the most moderate terms a small proportion of the lands in question, would draw into her treasury vast sums of money, and, in proportion to the sums arising from such sales, would be enabled to lessen her taxes. Lands comparatively cheap and taxes comparatively low, with the dear lands and taxes of an adjacent State, would quickly drain the State thus disadvantageously circumstanced of its most useful inhabitants; its wealth and its consequence in the scale of the confederated States would sink."

Delaware, in 1779, presented to Congress several resolutions of its Legislature, declaring that as the tract of country west of State frontiers would be won from Great Britain by the blood and treasure of all, it ought to be "a common estate." The resolutions also included the following:

"Resolved, That this State thinks it necessar for the peace and safety of the States to be in cluded in the Union, that a moderate extent of limits should be assigned for such of those States as claim to the Mississippi or South Sea: and that the United States in Congress assem bled should and ought to have the power of fix ing their western limits."

In the spring of 1780, New York onfederation opposed by some on the ground "that a portion of the waste and uncultivated territory within the limits or claims of certain States ought to be appropriated as a common fund for the expenses of the war." Its action was expressly declared to be undertaken "to accelerate the Federal al- of quarter. liance by removing the before-mentioned impediment." Congress thereupon asked all the States having claims to the Western country to follow the example of New York. This Virginia was foremost to do, in 1784. Massachusetts, Connecticut, the Carolinas and Georgia followed. In several cases, if not in all, proprietary rights over some tracts were retained, but these were small in proportion to those vielded.

Virginia's noble gift was the Northwestern Territory, out of which were duly formed Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, with a part of Minnesota. It was promptly accepted, and a temporary provision made for its government. This gave way to the famous Ordinance of July 13, 1787, the final article of which provided that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the Territory, except for the punishment of crimes, expressly adding, however, a provision for the return of fugitives, "from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the

original States." Two forts already existed in this territory north of the Ohio, and the ordinance of 1787 expressly provided for the property of "the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia." But it was in the spring following the passage of the ordinance of 1787 that the first regular colony was sent from the original States, under General Rufus Putnam, and established itself at the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio, naming the settlement Marietta. General St. Clair. the new Governor of the Territory, and Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary, soon followed, and the place was strongly fortified .- N. Y. Sun.

-Edward Samuel, of St. Louis, findwhisky, became discouraged, and toward its southern end, a junk put ing to, when there was a dull explosion, seriously hurt. -N. Y. Sun-

# DISCIPLES OF NIHILISM.

The recent desperate attempt upon the life of the Russian Czar, which took place on or near the very spot on the tacks to fetch the spot of the explosion, murdered six years ago, shows that the desperate spirit which prompted that who leads a more thoroughly anxious long to the vast and secret society of peaceable Russian subjects everywhere. Some of the leaders were promptly arrested. They were found to be, not from the lower or ignorant classes of society, but military officers, university students and men-and women, tooof good education and social position. tory to the Federal Government forms | Even a policeman was found to be concerned in the plot.

This is a striking feature of the Russian revolutionary movement. In most countries conspirators against the state have been unlearned and usually poor men, who have had nothing to lose by anarchy, and who imagine that they have much to gain thereby. But in Russia the Nihilists seem to belong almost altogether to the upper and middle classes. The great mass of the Russian peasants still venerate the Czar, as if he were a being more than mortal. They would regard the raising of a murderous hand against him as worse than sacrilege. It is in the universities, in the wealthy country houses, in the palaces of nobles, in the quarters of army officers, that Nihilism seems to be most rife and most danger-

The Nihilists, moreover, do not seem to be a single, compact and united organization, but to compose a great number of societies, the purposes and nethods of which widely differ from each other. Some of these societies are moderate and patriotic. They do not wish to bring about anarchy. They desire to get rid of the galling and dreary despotism of the Czars and their Government; and to obtain, by means of a constitution like those of other European nations, the political freedom of the Russian people. There are, also, other societies, which are constantly engaged in plots to commit acts of murder, incendiarism and other deeds of violence. They are composed of of fiery and desperate spirits, who are ready, and seem, indeed, almost eager, to sacrifice their lives in order to attain their bloody purposes.

The Czar lives in constant dread of these desperate conspirators. He never goes abroad except under the escort of a strong guard. His palaces are constantly watched by spies and secret emissaries. If he travels, every foot of the railway or road over which passed an act empowering its dele- he is to pass is under the surveillance gates in Congress to cede to the of gendarmes and police, almost with-United States the territories in which it in speaking distance of each other. claimed a proprietary right, giving as Every minute precaution is taken, ina reason that it found the Articles of deed, to hold his person safe from the cret and resolute attacks of the enemies who are known to be always at hand, watching their chance. Every day of his life is embittered by the dread of a sudden attack, which may come at any moment, in some unexpected way, and from some unthought-

This is the penalty the Czar has to pay for the absoluteness of his rule. Cruelty, injustice, tyranny, raise a host of unseen enemies; who, under such a Government, can find, or, at any rate, will employ, no other outlet than violence for their discontent. Such a state of things can only be brought to an end by allowing the people to take a share in the government. Political freedom affords a safety valve for the utterance of disaffection. So long as the Czar remains a despot, Nihilism, or some sort of secret and dangerous combination, will continue to exist .--Youth's Companion.

# HOME POLITENESS.

One of the Requisites of a Happy and Pleasant Family Life. Politeness among the members of a

family is one of the requisites of the home life. No matter how luxurious the home may be, it is a failure if this one feature is missing, while no matter how humble the home, it is always a pleasant one where the virtue of poiteness is practiced among its people. We have too many company manners and too few home ones. Some people put on company politeness as they do their best clothes, that is, for special occasions, and usually put it away in the same closet. Such people never think manners are for every-day use, any more than they would think of dressing in silks and laces to work in the kitchen. They use the most elaborate expressions when addressing an they are courteous, when the contrary is really the case, for true courtesy is never elaborate. The use of extravagant expression is banned by many as sign of insincerity in the person using them, which is by no means so in the majority of cases, but simply a habit thoughtlessly formed of using superfluous expressions on the very simplest' occasions. Such remarks as "I shall never forget your kindness." or "I'm ing it hard work to stop drinking a thousand times obliged to you," in recognition of some slight service renjumped from a railroad bridge at dered. seems ridiculously absurd to a Nashville. He dropped seventy-five thoughtful person, who would much prefer hearing "I thank you," or "I first, with so much force that the sole am obliged to you," which, if spoken pressions in the vocabulary. Courteous | Boston Budget.

people never make extravagant remarks, and though to some they may appear cold in not using them, they can

never be a cused of insincerity. If people would leave off using these expressions abroad, and pay more attention to the use of the simpler ones at home, it would be much pleasanter for all concerned. They would not think of accepting the least service from an outsider without acknowledging it, no m atter how slight it might be, yet in the home all services they accept as though their right, making not the slightest return for such. They do not mean to be ungrateful; they would be indignant if you suggested such a thing; they have been so accustomed to take all services rendered them in the home, since childhood, as a matter of course, that they have never given a thought to the acknowledgement of such. If they would reason a little while, they would very soon come to the conclusion that they ought to have come to long ago, that mother or brother is as much pleased at a "thank you' as any of their friends, and certainly is more entitled to it.

In all homes such words as "I thank you" and "pardon me," should be frequently used. There are always plenty of occasions for using these expressions which will save the home many a jarring note. The father comes in from his day's work tired and a little out of sorts. for things did not go as well as he could wish. Mother or some one of the family brings his slippers to him. He is strongly tempted to take them without any comment, but his better nature comes to the front and he says, "thank you," and his ill nature vanishes before the brightness of expresion that comes over the child's or mother's face at the acknowledgement of her simple service. The mother has a nervous headache, she wants rest, but the baby will not go to to sleep; the father takes him and feels well repaid with a quiet "thank you." Parents who are courteous to each other seldom have discourteous children, as the little ones learn more by example than by precept .- Boston Budget.

# THE FARMER'S LOT.

Ideas of an Agriculturist Who Takes Sensible View of His Calling. I am heartily tired of hearing farmers growl about their business and pity themselves. There is no call for croaking, but when produce is low we should farm better, and try to make the farm produce the family supplies as nearly as possible. Tens of thousands

young men have begun life the farm without capital, and, in middle life, have become owners of good, well-stocked farms, and there is just as good a chance in the future as there has been in the past. There will be seasons of depression and low prices, but in the long run things will average up well. It is no help to the man who has chosen to be a farmer to growl and scold, and it does not alter the fact that farming is profitable, for him to support a large family on what he grows and then because he can not show the cash at the end of the year, to complain that farming does not pay. I think, if | ber, and handy fuel; they beautify and one of our friend's prayer should be answered, and he should have one hundred and fifty children to support, that he would find about the only way he could do it would be to stay on the

It would be a good plan for farmers to open a regular account with the farm, in which they could credit it with all they use in the family. Some things would, perhaps, need to be estimated, but others could be charged exactly. For example, if a beef is killed. credit it at the regular price at which put together with jelly or frosting .cattle are selling; when you butcher hogs for home use credit them at what they would bring in the market. By we ghing butter you can soon find out the average used per week. When you get a grist of wheat ground, credit the farm with the flour. Make an estimate once a week or month, of the fruit, vegetables, eggs and poultry used, and if at the end of the year you do not find that the farm has contributed enough to make a fair per cent. on its taxable value, it will be because you have not lived up to your privileges and made the farm as varied in its productions as you ought .- Waldo F. Brown, in Country Gentleman.

# The Poisoned Tongue.

The snake's poison is in his teeth; but there is something quite as dangerous, and much more common in communities, which has its poison on its tongue. Indeed, your chances of escape from a serpent are much greater. The worst snake usually glides away in fear at the approach of man unless disturbed or attacked. But this creature, whose poison lurks in his tongue, attacks without provocation, and follows up his victim with untiring perseverance. 1 will tell you his name, so you will always be able to shun him. He is called Slanderer. He poisons worse than a serpent. Often his venom strikes to occasional guest, with the idea that the life of a family or neighborhood, destroying all peace and confidence .-Baptist Weekly.

# Swedish Wood Oil.

Wood oil is made on a large scale in Sweden from the refuse of timber cuttings and forest clearings, and from stumps and roots; and although it can not well be burned in common lamps on account of the heavy proportion of carbon it contains, it furnishes a satisfactory light in lamps especially made for it, and in its natural state is said to be the cheapest of illuminating oils. Thirty factories produce about 40,000 liters of the oil daily, turpentine, creof one shoe was torn off and one leg of simply and earnestly, will carry more and other useful substances are also sote, acetic acid, charcoal, coal tar oil miles off the coast of Luzon, and well feet from the junk, which was broach- his trousers ripped open. He was not meaning than all the extravagant ex- obtained from the same material.—

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-- Good Pie Crust: One cup of good cream, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, and flour to mix soft. This is splendid.-Household.

-The richest soils, under crude culture and poor management, fail to produce as profitable returns as do wornout soils cultivated by improved meth-

-Make your tea in an earthen vessel. It may be poured into a wellwarmed china or silver tea-pot after it is drawn, if desired .- Furm, Field and

-Mr. Terry's example has been worth a bag of money to the farmers of this country, in teaching them not to "hog over" their land, but to farm little and farm it well .- Ohio Farmer.

-Remove your old house, plow up the place where it stood and see how it produces; cover a spot ten feet square with boards and keep it covered five or ten years, and it is rich. - Golden Rule. -You can make your own "gas-fit-

ter's" cement thusly: Melt up four and a half pounds resin, one pound of beeswax, and stir in three pounds Venitian red; it will hold gas in .- Indianapolis Journal.

-To Make Mucilage: Put a large teaspoonful of gum-Arabic in a bottle which will hold about a teacupful, fill up with rain water, and when it is dissolved it will be as good as what you can buy for five times the cost. If not thick enough to suit, put in a little more gum.-Rural New Yorker.

-Every farmer should keep a pot of paint in his workshop, or still better, a keg of crude petroleum, to be applied to all the wooden parts of tools. the tools clean and paint and oil them. This operation pays better than any thing which the owner can do with equal ease.—Cleveland Leader.

-When a finger or toe is bruised so as to cause a blood blister under the nail, the nail should immediately be drilled with a knife or other sharppointed instrument, and the blood allowed to escape. This affords instant relief to an injury which may otherwise become exceedingly painful.

-Pumpkin Bread. One quart stewed pumpkin run through a fine seive, one quart buttermilk, one teaspoonful of salt, one cup of New Orleans molasses, cornmeal enough to makes a thick batter. Bake in a Dutch oven slowly all night. In the morning it will be baked

thoroughly and ready for breakfast .-Farm, Field and Stockman. -The Horticultural Times, of London, Eng., says that in spite of the quantity of apples imported from America, home-grown fruit brings one-third more all round than the imported fruit, and finds the reason in the superior quality of the home product. Here is a lesson for our fruit

growers. - Cincinnati Times. -Young men who are starting on new farms, or are starting anew on old poorly-improved farms, should not neglect to plant trees. They protect the crops, give shelter to man and beast; they furnish much needed timornament the home, and make the very home associations more sweet. - Prai-

-Ribbon Cake: Three eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking-powder; mix all thoroughly. Take out one-third for the dark loaf, add to it one-half cup of raisins, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, and spices to taste. Bake the light in two loaves and the dark in one, and Household.

# JEWELRY NOVELTIES.

Quaint Conceits in Paris, Coral Sets. Clasps and Watches.

A handsome moonstone pin and pendant combined consists of a centerpiece of moonstone, with a cherub face carved thereon in low relief and the edges scalloped to resemble a shell. A frame of closely set small diamonds surrounding the whole makes a rich setting for the little picture. One of the most characteristic insect

pins of all is a beetle composed mainly of a split carbuncle representing the parted wings, while small diamonds in silver settings cover the head and the exposed part of the body. To complete the resemblance horns are frequently added, tipped with diamonds.

Some very elaborate coral sets have recently been imported from Naples. Exquisitely chiseled rose sprays and amphoræ pendants are the most noticeable features of these sets. A cupid reclining on a bed of roses forms the bracelet ornament, and the centerpiece of the necklace of the finest set.

Buckles and cloak-clasps in antique oxidized finish are considerably worn now, and pretty etched garters in floral and coin designs are seen in great variety. Two new finishes which have recently appeared in these goods deserve notice. The first, in all but color, is a clever imitation of alligator skin. The second, which resembles an orange-peel in its pitted surface, consists of a sprinkling of fine bright flakes on a rough and dark oxidized ground.

The designs of imported watches are copied largely from time-pieces worn by court celebrities. The present demand tends toward small watches in bulging cases, with open faces. Enamel and chasing are used considerably. Some of the most popular watch chains for ladies are similar to onewhich is a favorite with Queen Victoria. They are short, with a swivel at one end for the watch, while at the other is a small decorated pin, from which depends a short chain terminating in a bell or seal .- Jewelers' Weekly-

8:30, Address, by Rev. McMakins.
Saturday morning, at 9:30, Devotional exercises, led by Rev. L. Martin; at 10:00, Reports from schools in Township; also, of localities where schools should be organized; at 10:30, Use and abuse of Lesson Helps, by L. Weston, Jessie Shaft; at 11:00, Supplemental lesson, What, When, How to present, R. F. Riggs, Mrs. M. E. Hunt; at 11:30, Reviews, G. A. Fenn, Mrs. C. Hobart; at 12:00, Dinner at the School-house.

Saturday afternoon, at 2:00, Song

the School-house.

Saturday afternoon, at 2:00, Song service, led by W. G. Patton; at 2:30, Excuses of Christians for not attending S. S., considered by C. D. Wood; at 3:00, Children's meeting, led by Josie Dwelle; at 3:30, S. S. Literature, What and How managed? J. B. Ferguson, Mrs. H. McCullough; at 4:00, Question drawer, Cleo. Ice, Township vice-President; at 4:30, Miscellaneous business. laneous business.

Singing will be interspersed through the exercise. The speakers will be allowed ten minutes in which to present the topic assigned, and ten min-utes will then be allowed for general discussion.

The ladies of Cedar Point and vicinity will be pleased to entertain all S. S. workers who will attend.

By order of Committee, Dr. J. W. WYATT, JOSIE DWELLE,

FRANK HOLCOMBE. DEATH OF FRED. REINHARDT.

One of the most sad accidents that ever occured in this vicinity happened last Friday night. Fred was working for Mr. E. C. Holmes, and, in the evening went alone to the Cottonwood to bathe; and instead of going to the crossing where the boys customarily go to swim, he went to another ford, to which he was not accustomed, and which is very swift and deep. He could not swim, and he either lost his foot-hold and was washed into deep water, or else was seized with cramps. After he had been gone some time, Mr. Holmes went to the door and called, but received no answer. A search was immediately began, and they soon found his clothes and tracks where he had gone into the water. The neighbors were alarmed, water. The heighbors were alarmed, and the search was continued till the next day untill about 11 o'clock, a. m., when his body was found, which was burried in the evening, at the Cottonwood Falls Cemetery. Death when it comes so sudden and to one so young (25 years) and in the full enjayment comes so sudden and to one so young (25 years) and in the full enjoyment of a healthy and strong constitution like our friend's, it is sad indeed. Gould Creek, Kansas, June 6th, 1887. GRIFFEN.

GRIFFEN.

FOR SALE,

a house and lot at Matfield Green; also, barber shop, if the house and lot are sold. For particulars apply at this office.

WAS IT PLACANISM?

There being such a striking resem-Decial Paper of Chase County.

Every official connected with the execution of Mrs. Surratt, except Andy Johnson, has denied that he was in any way responsible for the hanging.

If Mr. Johnson left any heirs or left any heir left a blance between a portion of an "orizi-

manufal for the work of the control of the control

will be left ungarlanded on this day? Think you the time can come when the soldier's grave will not be hallowed ground? \* \*

The custom of marking the graves of the departed is prehistoric. ic. Every thing which love can devise has, in different periods, and by different nations, been employed to beautify and do honor to and beautify or to the tomb. There is a beautiful legend of ancient Greece-that land of beautiful customs, customs—that a little that a little child having died, its igrief-distracted nurse carried to its grave a bicket containing its cantaining its grived it upon the tigrave, covering it with a slab that its contents explained in the torm of which suggests beauties of sculpture and architecture. When spring came the scantins began to response that way and passed that way and sides.

A great s c u l p t or A great s c u l p t or passed that way and passed that way and

et, garlandingfit on all sides.

A great s c u l p t o r
passed that way and passed that way and saw it. Its beauty saw it. Its beauty suggested to him an sidea, and he worked idea, and he wo r k e d out from it the famous Corinthian cap it al which has immortalized the acenthus. The manner in which we decorate our graves will suggest nothing to the sculptor, but to the poot, the philosopher, poet and philosopher he every-day human being with a heart in his bosom, its sugges-heart in his bosom, its tions are beautiful as suggestions are beautiful energy title.

OUR COTTONWOOD CRITICISED. The body of a man, apparently well-to-do, was found in the Cottonwood river, near Emporia, Saturday. His skull bore the marks of a hatchet, There are no clues to a murder, however, more persons meet a watery grave in the Cottonwood than in any other stream of its length in the state. The fatality of the river is remarkadle.

—Topeka State Journal.

HUMPHREYS'



In use 50 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure. Nos.

1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations. 25
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. 25
3. Crying Colic, or Teething of Inflants 25
4. Diarrhea of Children or Adults. 25
5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic. 25
6. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting. 25
7. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis. 25
8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. 25
9. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25
10. Dysepsin, Bilious Stomach. 25
11. Suppressed or Painful Periods. 25
12. Whites, too Profuse Periods. 25
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing. 25
14. Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. 25
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 25
16. Fever and Ague, Chilis, Malaria. 20
17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding. 20
18. Ophthalmy, or sore, or weak Eyes. 30

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS. \ 6424
April 27th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, and in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, on June 11th, 1887, viz: \(\mathbf{L}\).

E. No. 24079 of James J. Holmes, Elmdale,
Kansas, for the northeast \(\frac{1}{2}\) of the northeast
\(\frac{1}{2}\), of section 20, towhship 20, range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. Shaft, Clements, Orson Eager, Elmdale, Samuel Granger, Cottonwood Falls, William Becker, Cottonwood Falls, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

# Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA KAS... 6456
May 28th, 1887
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District, Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, July 9th, 1887,
v1z: H. E. No. 22206 of Henry Weihold, Elmdale, Kansas, for the southeast 4 of soction
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 Kaegbohn. Clements, A. Hanke,
Elmdale, Henry schubert, Elmdale, all of
Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kan-A. B. Emerson, plaintiff, )

A. B. Emerson, ptaintiff,

Geo. W. Hoy, defendant.

Geo. W. Hoy, the above named defendant, wil, take notice that he has been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, in which said court the petition of plaintiff is filed against him; that the parties to said suitare A. B. Emerson, plaintiff, and Geo. W. Hoy, defendant; that said defendant will be required to answer, demure or otherwise plead to said petition on or before the 7th day of July, A. D. 1887, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of two hundred dollars and cost of said action, and ordering the following described Real estate of said defendant, situated in Chase county, Kansas, to be sold to satisfy said judgement, to wit:

Lots 1, 5 and 9, in Block 2.

Lots 1, 4 and 9, in Block 2.

Lots 1, 4 and 10, in Block 4.

Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 5.

Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 11.

Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 11.

Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 11.

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 13.

Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 14.

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 13.

All situated in Cottonwood Falis, Chase county, Kansas. The said Real estate was taken on an order of attachment in said cause, and the proceeds arising from the sale of the same will be applied to the sair-faction of the judgment to be obtained therein.

A. B. Emerson, By MADDEN BROS.

Plaintiff.

His Attorneys,

Attest, E. W. ELLIS, Clerk of District Court.

Tollian 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; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first 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, Peabody, Monday, June 20th.

THE BLAZING SUN OF THE EXHIBITION SKY Outsplendoring and Obliterating All Past Records!

Most Positively the Only Tented Show that will visit Strong City this Season.

TWO UNPRECEDENTED COMPLETE EXHIBITIONS. RAIN OR SHINE IN STRONG CITY, TUESDAY, JUNE 21ST, 1887.

-The World's Greatest and Most Famous Tented Aggregation!-

Great 3-Ring Circus! Enormous Menagerie! Huge THEATRE STAGE! WORLD'S MUSEUM! CLASIC RACING CARNIVAL AND JO-JO!

New United Monster Shows!

AN UNPARALLED CENTRALIZATION OF THE-WORLD'S ILLUSTRIOUS ARENIC METEORS! 200 Phenomenal Champions!—80 Matchless and Dazzling Acts!

CLORIOUS AND STUPENDUOUS FOREIGN ACQUISITIONS! DONALD MC'KENZIE'S FAME-CROWNED SCOTCH ATHLETES! NUBAR HASSAN'S ARABIAN CIR-

CUS! THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE CIRCUS!
THE JUST ADDED EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION B Big Rings, a Magnificent Theatre Stage, and a Grand Racing Circuit, that Blaze with an Uninterrupted Succession of Marvelous and Perilous Deeds!

Notable and Triumphantly Reinforced this Season with the Old World's Most Startling Human Phenomenon, the Czar's Own Petted and Pampered Prodigy-

THE DOG-FACED RUSSIAN:BOY!!!



# THE HUMAN SKYE TERRIER!

An Unsolved Mystery and Sensation of Two Continents! "Beyond all question, Jo-Jo is the most extraordinary and absorbingly interesting curiosity hat has ever reached these shores.',-New York Herald.

A Playful, Brown-Eyed, Dog-Faced Boy-Covered with Silken Hair from head to foot!-A Pro digious Intellect Veiled behind the Visage of a Dog-Four Languages issuing from Canine Lips!-No Picture can Portray-No Pen Describe Him!

YOUR ONLY CHANCE TO SEE JO-JO-HE COMES NO MORE! By Command of the Czar he Returns to St. Petersburg at an Early Day

SUMPTUOUS AND SOUL-STIRRING

Revival of THE Imperial Roman Hippodrome!

40 English and Kentucky Thoroughbreds!—Professional Jockeys and Drivers!—Historically

Correct Appointments!-Lorgest and Grandest Racing Circuit under Canvas! -REPRODUCTION OF THE OLYMPIAN GAMES-

Thrilling Broadsword Combats on Horseback!



# 3 Times The Most Stupendious Managerie Ever Gathered and Exhibited Under Tents!

Huge Two-Horned Black Rhinoceros, the Sole Specimen on this Continent!-Only Group of Lordly Giant Giraffes!-Priceless Drove of Almost Snow-White Camels!-Blood Exuding Hippopotami!-Only Nursing Baby Elephant!-Living Formidable Deep-Sea Monsters!—Plumaged Beauties from Every Clime on the Face of the Globe!—Fifty cages of Bare and Costly Wild-Beasts!

GREATEST, GRANDEST AND

# Best Trained Herd of Elephants Extant!

Including "Bismarck" and "Juno," the Collosal, All-Overshadowing Central Figures of their Race; and "Doc" and "Ben Buttler," the Rollicking, Precocious Elephantine Clowns!

EVERY MORNING Passing through the Streets of the Cities where we AT 10 O'CLOCK are to Exhibit, will be seen the Most Glorious Pa geant that ever DELIGHTED HUMAN VISION! AN ILLIMITABLE LINE AT 10 O'CLOCK | are to Exhibit, will be seen the Most Glorious Pa geant that ever DELIGHTED HUMAN VISION! AN II.LIMITABLE LINE OF GORGEOUS POMP and SOLID SPLENDOR—UNAPROACHABLE AND INDESCRIBABLE!—WORTH COMING 100 MILES TO WITNESS!

ADMISSION OF TO THE ENTIRE 50c. NIME VEARS OF AGE 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; significantly be with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; payable as soon as she is known to be with foal; so for the season, payable June 25c. | Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal; payable as soon as she is known to be with fo

CHILDREN UNDER ADMISSION COMBINATION SHOWS 50c.

NO EXTRA CHARGE TC SEE JO-JO!

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M. PERFORMANCES BEGIN AN HOUR LATER.

Cheap Excursions on all Railroads. See Station Agents for Particulars

Emporia, Wednesday, June 22nd.

MISCELLANZOUS.

THEGREAT EMPORIUM!

FERRY & WATSON

Desire every one to know that they have

Best and Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market. GORSISTIRG OF,

DRYGOODS. NOTIONS. CROCERIES. COFFINS, FURNITURE,

BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, OUEENSWARE.

GALASSWARE. 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.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

BARGAINS.

The Imported Norman Stallion,



DUBOIS,

will be kept at Evans & Brown's livery barn, in Cottonwood Falls, from April 1st, to July 1st, 1887.

Dubois was imported from France by W. M. Dunham in 1884, and is recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of America, Vol 3,page 94, andin the Percheron StudBook of France Vol. 1, page 68.

Dubois, 1275 (2647) was sired by Norval 794 (1369) Dum Bijon, by Vieux Varllant Norval, got by Brilliant 1899, (736) he by Coco 2d (714) he by Mignon, (715) he by Jenn LeBlane (739) who was a direct decendant of the famous Arab stallion Gallipol, that stood at the stud stable of Pin near Bellesme about 1820, he is a steel grey, 5 years old, and will weigh 1800.

In calling the attentson of the public to this thorough-bred stellion, we would invite you to examine his pedigree, and then examine the stud book of America or France, for the time has come, when parties claiming to have thorough-bred stock, must be able to produce their pedigree, and be able to prove that they are recorded in their proper herd or stud book, parties failing to be able to prove this must be content to have their stock called grades.

TERMS:

\$20 to insure payable March 1st, 1888; \$15 by season, payable during the season; \$10 single service, payable at time of service, All risks must be assumed by the owner, but care will be taken.

We cordially invite all who admire good stock, to call and examine this horse and decide for yourselves as to his merits.

Yours' Respectfully, H. N. SIMMOMS Secretary.

The clydesdale Stallions,



DRUMORE BOY. (No, 2063, S. C. S. B.,)

> ROCKFORD, (No. 3433, A. C. S. B.,) and

will stand for a limited number of mares this season, ending Jund 25th, 1887, at the following places: At James Drummond's on Mondays, at M. E. McCormack's on Tuesdays, at Wm. Drummonds on Wednesdays, and at Elmdale, Tunrsdays and Fridays, until noon; Robt. Cuthbert's, Cottonwood Falls, Friday evenings and Saturdays.

25th, 1887.

Parting with a mare before she is known to be with feal forfeits the insurance. Persons failing to return mares at regular times forfeit the insurance money.

I will do what I can to prevent accidents, but no responsibility assumed.

GEO. DRUMMOND,

HIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia to the Nowspaper Advertising Agency of Messra. W. AYER A SON, our authorized agents.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

# ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	bin.	% col.	1 col.
week	\$1.00	\$1.50			\$ 5.50	\$10.00
weeks	1.50	2.00	3.50			18.00 15.00
weeks	2.00	a 041	3 25	5.00	9.00	17.00.
months .	8.00			7.50	14.00 20.00	25.00 82.50
months.	6.50	0 00	12 On	18.00	82.50	55.00
vear	10.00	18.00	24 00	35.00	55.00 the fir	85.00

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

# TIME TABLE. AT. EX. N.Y.EX., MAIL, PASS., FR'T

EAST. AT.EX.	,N.Y.BA			.,
a m	p m	am	a m	a m
Cedar Pt, 10 03	10 24	11 17	8 09	11 46
Clements. 10 14	10 35	11 27		12 17
Elmdale., 10 39	10 52	11 42	8 34	1 00
Strong 10 45	11 06	11 55	8 47	1 30
8afford 11 04	11 25	12 12	9 05	2 55
WEST. CAL.EX		TIAM	PASS	FR'T.
p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
	4 21	4 42	3 20	6 02
	4 39	4 57	3 37	7 00
Strong 4 10	4 54	5 10	3 52	8 84
Elmdale 4 23		5 24	4 07	9 20
Clements 4 37	5 10		4 18	10 03
Cedar Pt. 4 46	5 22	5 83	4 10	10 00
C. K.		R. R.		***
EAST.	r		at. &	Frt.
Gladstone		15 am		40 pm
Cottonwood Fal	18 9	00	4	
Strong City		50		00
Evans		20	8	35
Hilton		50	2	55
Diamond spring		25	2	25
Burdick			I	55
		30	1 9	20
Lost springs		ass.	Mat.	& Frt
WEST,		35 pm		10
Gladstone	9	50 PIL		30
cottonwood Fa				50
strong City				15
Evans	4			55
Livans				
Hilton	5	05		
Hilton	gs 5	30	10	25
Hilton Diamond sprin Burdick	gs 5	05 30 55 25		25 55

# LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Dr. W. P. Pugh is lying very sick. Mr. F. P. Cochran was down to Emporia, last week.

Mrs. Wm. Strickland had a conjestive chill, Saturday. Gladstone is the name of the station at Mr. Arch Miller's.

Mr. T. O. Kelley, of Marion, is in town attending Court.

Mr. John Gatewood, of Emporia was in town, Saturday. Mr. Wm. E. Newsom, of Emporia, was in town, this week.

Charley Loomis is rapidly recever-ing.—Coronado Herald Master June Smith returned, last

week, from Dodge City. Mrs. Scott E. Winne is lying quite sick with malarial fever.

Mr. J. E. Taylor was down to Emporia, one day last week. The Hon. M. A. Campb last Sunday, at Plymouth.

Dr. C. E. Hait returned, Saturday, from his visit in Michigan. Mr. Wm. Cortright, of Toledo township, was in town, Monday.

Mr. J. H. Mayville has been ap-pointed Marshal of Strong City. Mr. E. F. Bauerle was out to Le

high, Marion county, last week. The fee on the new railroad from here to Strong City, is five cents.

The report of the High School pre-motions are crowded out this week. Mr. J. D. Minick arrived home, Sunday, from the north part of the State. There was a good rain visited this county, Tuesday; also, one yesterday.

Mr. L. F. Miller was taken quite sick, Saturday night, with a high fever. District Court, Hon. Frank Dostert, Judge, convened in this city. Tues-The ties for the street railway are

being laid and the rails placed on Mr. David Ford, of Florence, was in

town, yesterday, visiting his son, Mr. Mr. C. C. Watson returned, Sunday

Mr. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, has

just completed his new residence, on the hill, in that place.

It has been reported to us that two 12-inch veins of coal have been struck, in drilling a well, at Clements. Mr. and Mrs. H. Hegwer, of Hutchinson, were visiting at Mr. A. F. Fritze's, Strong City, last week.

Mr. R. B. Kelley, of the Emporia Wholesale Paper House, was in town, Monday, and gave this office a call.

Mrs. Geo. Cosper, of Bazaar, has gone on a visit to her parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. White, at Wichita.

Mrs. J. Barnard returned, Tuesday, from a two weeks' visit to her parents, in Brownville, Chautaugua county.

at Mr. F. V. Alford's, on Rock creek, Tuesday night, for the benefit of the M. E. parsonage at Matfield Green.

Mr. R. K. Winters, of Illinois, arrived here, last Thursday, on a visit to his children, Mr. Chas. Winters, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and Miss Rida Winters.

Mr. Jacob Hornberger came in from Wichita, Saturday evening, and spent Sunday and Monday with his family, returning to Wichita, Monday even-At a recent meeting of the I. O. O.

F. the following officers were elected: N. G., Joel B. Byrnes; V. G., Geo. George, Sec'y, J. M. Warren; Treas., G. W. Hill; Rep. G. L., H. S. Fritz.

The front windows of the Chase County National Bank have been remodeled and made so a part of each will open, for ventilating purposes. One pane of each is a very large plate glass.

Seventy-five car loads of steel rails were unloaded at this station, last week. We understand that the ma-terial supply yards for several divis-ions of the C., K. & W. R. R. will be located here.

At a recent meeting of the I. O. O. F., of Strong City, the following officers were elected: N. G., G. K. Hagans; V. G., J. F. Kirker; Sec'y, J. C. Petty; Treas., E. A. Hildebrand; Rep. G. L. C. I. Mayle. G. L., C. I. Maule.

leaves three sons and two daughters living in and around Matfield Green.

Our old typo friend, Mr. Charles W. White, formerly of Strong City, is now engaged in getting out a Directory for Osage City. Charlie is a rustler, and will get out a job of which that city will feel proud. Mr. Amos Black, another practical printer, is associated with him in the undertaking. with him in the undertaking.

Don't forget the Fourth of July meeting to be held in the Strong City Opera House, at 8 o'clock, p. m., next Monday, June 13. Every committeeman should be sure to be present, as it is desired to make the coming celebration more grand than any that has yet taken place in the county.

was visited by a copious rain; also, by one in the afternoon, and also, by another, Saturday morning, which about settled the chinch bugs, and was the making of some of the oats crops, and also, with future timely rains, assuring a good corn crop this season.

The second results of the control of Pennsylva in a has rented the blacksmith shop of the control of Pennsylva in a has rented the blacksmith shop of the control of Pennsylva in a has rented the blacksmith shop of the control of Pennsylva in a has rented the blacksmith shop of the control of Pennsylva in a has rented the blacksmith shop of the control of Pennsylva in a has rented the blacksmith shop of the control of Pennsylva in a has rented the blacksmith shop of the control of the contro

Those two enterprising gentlemen, Messrs, Isaac Alexander and Henry Bonewell, mine host of the Eureka House, have, at their own expense, put a stone culvert across the ditch on Friend street, near the depot, and that street is now ready for travel. They intend McAdamizing said street soon.

Mr. L. I. Billings and family left, Monday morning, for Council Grove, where Mr. Billings will go to work at his trade for a bakery in that place. Mr. Billing and his estimable wife have

Mrs. Edward Thompson, of New Haven, Conn., and her grand son, Willie Thompson, arrived here. Tuesday, from near Garden City, where she had been visiting her grand-children, and they will remain here for a week or so, visiting an old neighbor, Mr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss, before returning to the Fast ing to the East.

Mr. C. W. Rogler, on South Fork, went into his cellar one day last week to drink some wine, and, by mistake, drank three swallows of crude carbolic acid. As soon as he discovered what he had done he turned to where the milk was and drank about a quart of it, which caused him to throwup, and put him out of danger. He is now well.

A new stone building in the last week week week.

Mrs. John Cox, aged one year, nine months and one day. The little one had but partially recovered from the measles when inflammation of the bowels set in, which was the cause of her death. The family have the sympathy of the community. [Potenty next week.—Ed.]

A new stone building in the last week week week.

A new stone building in the last week week week week.

A new, stone building is being erected west of the old drug store building in g in Cottonwood Falls, Post office, in Strong City, that, together with the June 1st. If not called for by July upper story of the drug store building will be used as a hotel, the lower story of the old drug store building to be occupied by the Strong City National Bank. Mr. Wit Adare has charge of erection of this building. When completed it will be an erreament to Strong.

The A. T. & S. F. Railroad Company will establish a weekly line of steamers from Galveston to Liverpool and a tri-weekly line from Galveston to New York. The Santa Fe Road had this in mind when it bought the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, and will put its dockage in at Galveston to more profitable use. A line from California to Japan is also contemplated. more profitable use. A line from California to Japan is also contemplated.

—Emporia Republican, June 8th.

Mr. C. C. Watson returned, Sunday morning, from a business trip to Kansa City.

Mr. N. W. Frisby has moved into his house lately occupied by Mr. John R. Sharp.

Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Furman, of Strong City, are at Matfield Green, on a two weeks' visit.

Mr. I. F. Kirker of Strong City has for a visit at Kansas City, after which for a to house keeping at the Topping. happy couple left on the evening train, for a visit at Kansas City, after which to go to housekeeping at the Topping Bros.' ranch on Cedar creek. They have our best wishes in their new state of life.

Mr. Plant

state of life.

Mr. Black, of the firm of Hurst, Black, Keene & Wiley, of Magdalina, N. M., will arrive here, to-day, to get 112 yearling Hereford bulls purchased of Mr. W. P. Martin, last January, by that firm, at \$45 per head, to be delivered now. Messrs. Lee Swope and Marquis L. Hackett will go with Mr. Black to New Mexico, to assist in taking care of the cattle. Mr. Martin has sold several herds of Hereford bulls to parties in Colorado, New Mexico, etc., and his cattle are becoming very well known among cattle men throughout the west.

in Brownville, Chautauqua county.

Mr. E. W. Ellis and his sister, Miss Minnie, are attending to the postoffice during the serious illness of Dr. Pugh.

Messrs. P. J. Norton, of Strong, and L. P Santy and D. Y. Hamil, of Clements, took in Topeka ane Kansas City, last week.

Mr. F. A. Homes, correspondent of the Leavenworth Times, one of the Leavenworth Times, one of the hest papers published in Kansas, was in town, this week.

The deceased was a member of the trong and three him, and he determined by the week of the train, to catch his mare and colt on the opposite side, which were about to cross, but his foot caught under the rail and threw him down, and before he could get out of the way the engine struck him, and he hats. You will save 25 per cent. on your purchase if you buy your goods at Ferry & Watson's.

The deceased was a member of Fine watches will receive careful

was a most enjoyable sociable S. H. BARRETT EN ROUTE!

THE FAMOUS CIRCUS POTEN-TATE TO EXHIBIT

At Strong City, June 22d, 1887.

Although the city has only been partially billed with the handsome and elaborate printing of the S. H. Barrett show, and the date of its exhibition here is some time ahead, yet even now the almost sole topic of conversation on the streets, at the hotels, and other popular resorts, is Barrett and his no small boy is particularly enthused, and that he will industriously "hustle" for the coin of the realm during the next couple of weeks can be set down as one of the certainties of mundane affects. affairs.
Barrett is already looked upon as the

most progressive and intrepid sawdust impressario in the country, and the huge aggregation he is conducting the present season can not fail to give him increased popularity and firmly establish him as the coming leader of American showmen. His organization now includes a three-ring circus, supplemented with a large theatre stage, with some two humdred famous performers; a Roman hippodrome, with a magnificent stud of English and Ken-tucky thoroughbreds; a "Wild West" exhibition, introducing an imposing corps of scouts, cowboys, bucking bronchos, and other adjuncts of fron-Died, at Matfield Green, on Satur-day night, May 4, 1887, at 12 o'clock, of old age, Mr. Geo. W. Richards, aged 84 years, the 22d of last February. He "circus proper" are Donald McKenzie's "circus proper" are Donald McKenzie's combination of Scotch athletes and combination of Scotch athletes and broadsword combatants; Nubar Hassan's original Arabian circus; and the Royal Yeddo Japanese troupe of jugglers, rope-walkers, wrestlers and acrobats. Another notable acquisition is "Jo.Jo," the dog-faced Russian boy, who has long been a protege of the Czar, and the reigning sensation of Europe. Barrett was aided materially by the State Department, at Washington, in securing this predigy from the ton, in securing this predigy from the Russian Government. 'Jo-Jo's head face, neck and body are entirely en-yeloped in a thick, silky hirsute cov-ering, and his resemblance to a skye terrier, could only his face be seen, is perfect. He is probably the most re-markable and interesting human curio Last Friday morning this county extant. All in all, Barrett's outlook

S. P. Park, formerly, of Pennsylva-nia, has rented the blacksmith shop of J. Watson. His customers say he is a first-class mechanic. We look for him to do well.

Mrs. Samuel Stevenson has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatic fever. Report says she is on the mend. Dr. Rich attends the case. Samuel Messer is reported on the sick list.

On Sunday afternoon while Mrs. J.
L. Crawford and Mrs. Geo. Gauvey
were returning from Wm. Watson's, at
D. Messre's farm the hold-back on the many friends in this community, who will miss them from among us, but whose best wishes follow them to their new home.

D. Messie's faint the hold-back of the buggy poll gave way, causing the team to suddenly turn round, throwing both women out, and two small children.

Mrs. Crawford was severly bruised on the right shoulder and head. Four other children were carried a distance of about a mile as fast as the team could run, when the horses became entangled in some of the broken harness,

and all were safely rescued. At last reports Mrs. Crawford was doing well. Died, on Sunday, June 5, 1887, Ma-bel C., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cox, aged one year, nine

will be used as a hoter, the lower solution of the old drug store building to be occupied by the Strong City National Bank. Mr. Wit Adare has charge of erection of this building. When completed it will be an ornament to Strong City.

One of the old drug store building to be occupied by the Strong City National Joseph Arnold, R. C. Browne, Nathaniel Brown, Bertha Brown, Nathan or Jeff Brown, Lafe G. Brown, J. Burrick, J. W. Fornwalt, Frank Gose, C. F. Husten,

Naonie Smith, Walter Verbroke

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN, ATTEN-

The Gray Bros. have the largest assortment of blooded stallions in the County. They have spared neither pains nor expense to get them, and of-fer to the public the services of as

al reward will be paid for the recovery of, or any information in regard to, same. EMPORIA GROCERY Co.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Something new - photographs or 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.

Hat marks, perfume bags, book markers, handkerchiefs, etc., look fine with a nice photograph on them. See them at Art. B. Caudle's.

tr. The deceased was a member of the Toledo G. A. R. Post, and belonged tween here and Strong City have been purchased in St. Louis, to be shipped not later than the 25th instant.

ter. The deceased was a member of the Toledo G. A. R. Post, and belonged to Co. H, 15th Iowa Inf. He was 52 years old, and was buried by the Post, on Thursday morning.

Ferry & Watson's.

Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted.

# H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

# Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

# WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGODS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

# BAUERLE'S

bread, etc., Deliverin any part of the



hours. Full meals.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

KANSAS

# SETH J. EVANS,

Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF



PROMPT STENTION Paid to ALLORDERS. Good Riggs,

0

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY



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

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Babies' photoes 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

Wanted, 10,000 doz. eggs, at the Emporia Grocery Co.'s. 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. Take your butter and eggs to the Emporia Grocery Co.'s.

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, feblo-tf Elmdale, Kans.

Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

L. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a work-manlike manner, and solicits your custom. Give him a call.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that From this City, May 14th, 1 Dark they are selling at bottom prices. roan pony mare, about 7 years old, harness marked, no shoes on. A liber-clothing. Give them a call. clothing. Give them a call.

PHYSICIANS.

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons,

Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-tf

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-tf DR. S. M. FURMAN. Resident Dentist,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will he catter pratice his profession in all its branches.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. jebtf-

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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-

S N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal

> 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 Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein.

JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

# Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSSY ap27-lyr

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR,

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, (Successor to Holsinger & Fritz),

-DEALER IN-HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD TIDWARE,

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps. Brass and Iron Cylinders,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

gents for the Celebrated McCor-

mick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves.

W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money. 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. UNPARALLELED OFFER.

No 1.—CHASE COUNTY COURANT.... \$1.50 No 2.—The American Agriculturtst, lished. 1,00
No 4,—Engravings, "Homes of our Farmer Presidents," 11x18, issued during 1887. Each worth. 1,00
No 5.—The same issued during 1896, forwarded post-paid, in a tube prepared for the purpose. Each worth. 1,00

No 6.—Article describing the Engrav-ings of the "Homhs of our Farmer Pres-ident's," written expressly for the pur-pose by James Prrton, Donald G. Mit-chell (lk Marvel), printed on tidted pa-COMPANION PORTRAITS.

or .

A VOIA

en ai had.

SPAN OF

Pluck, Mart

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 1935.

May 21st, 1837.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge of the District or in his absence before
E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, July
2d, 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 McCielland, B. Stout, Jim Graham, Bazaar, all of Chase county, Kansas.
S. M. Palmer, Register.

A PRIZE and receive free, a costly and receive free, a costly spout to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address Trux & co, Augusta, Maine.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. B. tertising Bureau (10 Spruce 8k., where advertising business may be made for it 1N NEW YORK.

# YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

### ALWAYS GROWING.

What do you do in the ground, little seed, Under the rain and snow, Hidden away from the bright blue sky, And lost to the madcap sparrow's eye? "Why, do you not know? I grow.

What do you do in the nest, little bird, When the bough swings to and fro? How do you pass the time away From dawn to dusk of the summer day. 'What! do you not know?

What do you do in the pond, little fish, With scales that glisten so? In and out of the water grass, Never at rest, I see you pass.
"Why, do you not know?

I grow."

What do you do in the cradle, my boy, With chubby cheeks all aglow? What do you do when your toys are put Away, and your wise little eyes are shut? "Ho! do you not know?

Always growing! by night or day No idle moments we see; Whether at work or cheerful play, Let us all be able to say: "In the goodness of God, -T. C. Harbaugh, in S. S. Times.

# PLUCK.

Story of a Brave Boy Who Refused to Give Up

Pluck was the son of a poor Bulgarian shepherd-not an American boy as one would imagine from his name. I called him Pluck because it was so characteristic of the boy, and because I could not recall the Bulgarian name Dr. Hamlin gave me. A little hut in Bulgaria made of mud and stones was Pluck's home; and his father was so poor that he could hardly get food enough for his large family. Their clothes cost little, as they all wore sheep-skins, made up with the wool outside. Just imagine how funny a flock of two-legged sheep would look. Pluck was a bright, ambitious boy, with a great desire for study. And when he heard of Robert College at Constantinople, he determined to go there. So he told his father one day, when they were away together tending sheep, that he had decided to go to college. The poor shepherd looked at his son in amazement, and said:

"You can't go to college; it's all I can do to feed you children; I can't give you a piastre."

"I don't want a piastre," Pluck replied; "but I do want to go to college.

"Besides," the shepherd continued, "you can't go to college in sheepskins.

But Pluck had made up his mind, and he went-in sheep-skins and without a piastre. It was a weary march of one hundred and fifty miles to Constantinople, but the boy was willing to do any thing for an education. He found kind friends all along the way, who gave him food and shelter at night. So Pluck trudged sturdily on day after day until he reached Constantinople. As he was not one to let the grass grow under his feet, he soon found his way to the college, went into the kitchen and inquired for the presi-

dent. Pluck asked for work; but the presi-

He had no idea of giving up. "The King of France, with forty thousand men went up a hill, and so came down again;" but it was no part of Pluck's plan to go marching home again. And three hours later the president saw him in the yard patiently waiting. Some of the students advised Pluck

to see Prof. Long. "He knows all about you Bulgarian fellows." professor, like the president, said there was no work for him and he had better go away. But Pluck bravely stuck to his text: "I didn't come here to go away."

The boy's courage and perseverance pleased the professor so much that he urged the president to give Pluck a trial. So it was decided that he should take care of the fires. That meant in Washington that the weight carried carrying wood, and a great deal of it, up three or four flights of stairs; tak- rifle and cartridge belt, three days' ing away the ashes, and keeping all the things neat and in order.

The president thought he would soon get tired of such hard work. But a boy who had walked a hundred and fifty miles for the sake of an education, and was not ashamed to go to college in sheep-skins and without a piastre. would not easily be discouraged.

After a few days, as Pluck showed no

signs of "weakening," the president went to him and said: "My poor boy, you can not stay here this winter. This room is not comfortable, and I have no other to give you."

"Oh, I'm perfectly satisfied," Pluck replied. "It's the best room I ever had in my life. I didn't come here to go away.

Evidently there was no getting rid of

Pluck, and he was allowed to stay. After he gained his point he settled down to pusiness, and asked some of the students to help him with his lessons in the evenings. They formed a syndicate of six. That was good old Dr. Hamlin's way, so none of the boys found it a burden to help Pluck one evening in a week. It was a success on both sides, the boys were patient and kind, and Pluck was as painstaking and persevering in his lessons as in other things, so that he made great

After some weeks he asked to be ex-After some weeks he asked to be examined to enter the preparatory class.

The highest spot inhabited by humanized to enter the preparatory class.

The highest spot inhabited by humanized to enter the preparatory class.

The highest spot inhabited by humanized to be Buddhist ty can present for asking another lease of power in 1888.

The highest spot inhabited by humanized to the arguments which the particular ty can present for asking another lease of power in 1888.

The highest spot inhabited by humanized to the arguments which the particular ty can present for asking another lease of power in 1888.

It is not yet six years since Garfield's mention.—N. Y. Heraid. have many weeks the start of you? 16,000 feet.

And," he continued, "you can't go into class in sheep-skins, all the boys would

"Yes, sir, I know," Pluck said; "but the boys have promised to help me out. One will give me a coat, another a trousers, and so on.

Nothing could keep back a boy like that, who overcame all the obstacles in

After the examination, the president said to Prof. Long:

"Can that boy get into that class?" "Yes, was the reply; "but that class can't get into that boy."

It was not all plain sailing yet. Although Pluck had passed the examination he had no money, and the rules of the college required each student to pay two hundred dollars a year. That was a question in mathematics that puzzled the good president.

"I wish," said Prof. Long, "that the college would hire Pluck to help me in the laboratory and give him a hundred dollars a year. He has proved himself very deft and neat in helping me there, and it would give me much more time for other things.'

Pluck became the professor's assistant, and was perfectly delighted with his good fortune. But where was the other hundred coming from?

President Washburn sent an account of Pluck's poverty and great desire for an education to Dr. Hamlin, the expresident of Robert College, who was in America. The Doctor told the story to a friend one day, and she was much interested that she said:

"I would like to give the other hun-

And that's the way Pluck gained the wish of his heart.

He proved the truth of the old saying, that "where there is a will there is a way " But his way was so hedged in that no boy without a strong will and great perseverance would have found it.

Of course such a boy would succeed the schools in his own country. - Frank E. Loring in N. Y. Independent.

# TO CHECK NOSE-BLEED.

An Ailment Which Ordinarily Requires But Simple Treatment.

Epistaxis, or bleeding from the nose does not, as a rule, require other than simple domestic treatment. When hemorrhage of this kind seems to be spontaneous, and there is no apparent exciting cause, it is best to let it alone, as it may be an effort of nature to get rid of an over-supply of blood, and thus relieve some internal organ from over-distension and congestion. An attack of apoplexy has doubtless often been prevented through this safetyvalve which nature has provided.

When it becomes necessary to check hemorrhage from the nose, one of the several following methods may b

If the blood flows from the nose in a continuous stream, or when the loss has become considerable by continued and constant dropping, it may be checked by applying a cold douche to the face or back part of the neck-an ice-pack will answer the same purpose. The snuffing up into the nostrils of dent kindly told him there was none, cold water containing salt, tannin of and that he must go away. "Oh, no," alum is very good. Another method Pluck said, "I can't do that. I didn't is to take a long strip of hnt, or old come here to go away." When the line ', soaked in water containing president insisted, Pluck's answer was either of the above ingredients, and ward. He chose as his chief adviser the same: I didn't come here to go gently introduce one end of the strip into the nostril with the aid of a pencil or pen-holder; the strip should be pushed in until the whole nostril is packed; this serves to act as a plug, which, with the astringent properties of the preparation used, will in nearly every instance stop further hemorrhage.

Should any of these not prove sufficient, it is quite evident that the bleeding comes from the upper or back part of the nose, and in that case the services of a physician are required. Frequent attacks of epistaxis denote a low and debilitated condition of the system, and require medicinal treatment. -Golden Rule.

-It has recently been computed by outlook for reform was most discouran officer of the Ordnance Department by a soldier equipped with rod bayonet, cooked rations and 100 rounds of ball cartridges and complete "kit" of clothing, is 53 pounds 2.58 ounces; with Springfield rifle, bayonet, scabbard, cartridge boxes and leather belt, clothing and ammunition, etc., is 54 pounds 1.85 ounces; with Springfield rifle, bayonet, scabbard, cartridge belt, clothing, ammunition, etc., is 53 pounds 15.96

-"What does transparent mean?" asked a Scotch school board teacher lately of his class in the third standard. After a long pause he almost despaired of getting an answer, when suddenly an urchin with a rough head and dirty face cracked his fingers excitedly. "Well?" said the teacher, encouragingly. "My mither, sir." "Your mother! Dear me, how so!" "Because," explained the neglected boy, "when my father cam' hame the ither nicht he said to my mither, 'Ha, my leddy, I see through ye noo! "-Brooklyn Eagle.

-The breeze from an open window blew a match safe from a shelf in a broken, the matches ignited and when ing in that room, and ten minutes more would have seen a first-class conflagration. - Philadelphia Press.

-The highest spot inhabited by hu-

# PROGRESS OF REFORM.

ne of the Reasons Why the Democratic Party 1s Entitled to the Support of In-

dependent Voters. President Cleveland's brief address at the unvailing of the Garfield statue in Washington fitly and forcibly enforced the "sad and distressing lesson" of his predecessor's death. "While," he said, "American citizenship stands aghast and affrighted that murder and assassination should lurk in the midst of a free people and strike down the head of their Government, a fearless search and the discovery of the origin and hiding-place of these hateful and unnatural things should be followed by a solemn resolve to purge for ever from our political methods and from the versions and misconceptions which gave birth to passionate and bloody thoughts. If from this hour," the President concluded, "our admiration for the bravery and nobility of American manhood and our faith in the possibilities and opportunities of American citizenship be renewed; if our appreciation of the blessing of a restored Union and love for our Government bestrengthened, and if our watchfulness against the dangers of a mad chase after partisan spoils be quickened, the dedication of this statue to the people of the United States will not be in vain." The occasion suggests a contrast be-

tween the situation as regards the civil service in 1881 and that in 1887. In his second annual message to Congress. December 5, 1870, President Grant recommended "a reform in the civil service of the country" which should govern not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments." In March, 1871, an amendment was tacked on to an appropriation bill in the Senate authorizing the President to prescribe "such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency To-day Pluck is head master of one of thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of the service into which he seeks to enter;" and also authorizing him to employ suitable persons to conduct these inquiries. A Civil-Service Commission was appointed, and rules were established for the filling of vacancies by competitive examinations, which were put in force during the summer of 1872. The new system speedily demonstrated its advantages over the old, and in his annual message, December 1. 1873, President Grant urged its extension, pointing out that "to have any rules effective, they must have the acquiescence of Congress as well as of the Executive." The Forty-third Congress was Republican in each branch, more than two to one, but the party managers had no sympathy with the reform, and they roceeded to starve it to death. Mr. Blaine, as Speaker, appointed a committee on Civil-Service reform, of which that unblushing spoilsman, General Butler, was the leading spirit, and under the lead of Blaine and Butler, a House Republican, by 195 to 92, re- Presidency! Does he mean to wait unfused to make any appropriation for til he gets big enough, or does he think the support of the Commission in 1874, that Presidencies come in children's

> General Grant made no further attempt to push the reform. General ward. He chose as his chief adviser the man who as Speaker had been chiefly responsible for the smothering of Civil-Service reform in 1874. Within three weeks after his inauguration he turned his back upon his own professions in favor of reform by an ostentatious action based solely and almost avowedly upon the spoils system. A collector in the New York customhouse was removed midway in his term, not for the good of the service, since it was acknowledged that he had been an efficient and faithful official, but for the purpose of making room for a politician whose personal demand upon the President's chief adviser must be paid off at the public expense. This backward step was not retraced, and on the morning of July 2, 1881, the

Perhaps nothing short of Guiteau's shot could have impressed the people with "the dangers of a mad chase after partisan spoils." Certainly the assassination of Garfield marked the turning-point in the struggle with the spoils system. In the next election of Congressmen, in the fall of 1882, the in Kentucky, General Lyman Boliver popular demand for a change was made so plain that the expiring Congress, promptly upon meeting in December, 1882, took up and passed the Pendleton bill, which its author had for two years vainly pushed upon the attention of his colleagues. In July, 1883, the competitive system was put into operation. In pall-bearer at his funeral. He was a 1884 the growing demand for a thorough-going reform of the civil service aided in the election of a Democrat over a Republican candidate who had shown his attitude towards the question when he committed it to the tender mercies of General Butler ten years before. The Civil-Service system became month by month more firmly entrenched, and in May, 1887, an extension only second in importance to the members of Garfield Post, No. 3. its original establishment is made Referring to this expression of fraterthrough the approval by the President | nity, he wrote: of rules which apply the competitive house near Boston. The safe was principle to promotions as well as to entrance. Most important of all, this discovered there was a brisk fire burn- latest and most significant action of the Presinent is criticised only by a few Republican spoils organs, while the progressive Democratic newspapers throughout the country accept it

mastered by the American people. The spoils system reached its full fruition in his murder by a disappointed officeseeker, and the people have taken "a solemn resolve to purge forever from our political methods and from the operations of our Government the perversions and misconceptions which gave birth to passionate and bloody thoughts .- N. Y. Post. ORATOR KEIFER. imen Passages from the Republican Ex-Speaker's Garfield Oration.

assassination, but it is already evadent

that the lesson of that event has been

We are indebted to Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, for a copy of his oration on General Gartield. We can not print it in operation of our Government the per- full. A few specimen passages will give an idea of Mr. Keifer's oratory: "To be esteemed a worthy citizen in the time and of the country in which he lived a man must be possessed of more fulness of life, more generosity of soul and more love for his fellow-men than was accounted necessary to good citizenship in past generations."

"Citizenship in our country includes sover eignty and power, or capacity to command or direct the affairs of state."

"A citizen of our country must be filled with the philanthropy incident to the perfected civil-ization grown up over the grave of the barbar ism of the dead past."
"The people of this purified Union, being imbued with a spirit of personal integrity, de-

mand of the statesman freedom from corrup tion, and an exalted policy in keeping with "Garfield lived in an age and country where pure patriotism stamped the citizen with the majesty of greatness more than in any other

age or government."
"Art and letters may satisfy restless genius but physical heroism is necessary to inspire "He at least believed in substituting for the

blind the sight of knowledge, and for the maniac the sanctuary of comfortable repose reigned over by tender, God-like care." After looking through Mr. Keifer's address, which is full of just such passages as these, we can readily under

stand why so determined an effort was made to deter him from appearing at the unvailing of the Garfield statue and speaking his piece. It is plain that somebody who respected General Garfield's memory had read the oration beforehand. But we can not understand why the courts were not appealed to to prevent the outrage .- N. Y. Sun.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

-Chas. J. Faulkner, the new Senator from West Virginia, is an accomprished scholar and one of the youngest men ever elected to the United States Senate. - St. Louis Republican.

-All Governor Foraker's speeches nowadays are mailed to prominent Republicans throughout the Union, accompanied by a portrait of the distinguished son of Ohio. Catch on?-N. Y. World.

-The discovery by Commissioner of Agriculture Colman that dogs are sometimes run through the oleomargarine churns has shocked many of the bogus butter-makers not a little, as they were not aware that any thing so expensive was being used .- Chicago Herald.

-A New York paper says: "Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, with his eye on the Presidency, reminds one of opera bouffe." Little Roosevelt's eye on the and the system soon after expired of sizes?-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

-A New York paper notes that "General Lew Wallace has been suggested for the Presidential nomination in 1888. The man who suggests him lives in Crawfordsville, Ind. So does minutes. I should think people would the General." But outside that town, get back out of the way," and he went atorial power of voters in the States however, the Wallace boom has not vet Ben Hur-ed. - Chicago Times.

-No Republican who opposed Mr. Blaine in 1884 will support him in them down close to the fire talking it 1888, and to these may be added a large number of his former supporters who deem his candidacy unwise. The Republicans may succeed with entire harmony in their ranks, but the contests already in sight in some of the close States do not indicate a spirit that promises success .- Chicago News.

-Whenever a Kepublican postmaster is removed, or the services of s Republican postal or post-office clerk is dispensed with, Republican newspapers publish something like this: "Complaints about the mail service are multiplying fast. They come from all directions." And yet the actual facts are that the postal-service is being improved every day, and the

people know it .- Des Moines Leader. -For days past the Republican newspapers have been howling over the Democratic nominee for Governor Buckner. This Democratic nominee is the man who was at Fort Donelson when it was captured by Grant; the man who sent General Grant \$10,000 when the failure of Grant & Ward overwhelmed the great commander; and one of the men who was invited by General Grant's family to act as Johnson was satisfied in his own mind, great admirer and devoted friend of General Grant .- St. Louis Republican.

# Drawing the Color Line.

It seems necessary to call the attention of certain Republican journals to the fact that even in the North the

sat side by side with them around our camp fires then, and color was not thought of. Our country was our thought. I was white enough then to offer my life for the salvation of my

as one of the arguments which the par- factory would have been run night and ty can present for asking another lease day for a month, but as it occurred iz the North it hardly deserves a mere town. They rapped at the door of a little box of a wooden house and asked laid in troughs among coal dust.

# LIABLE TO EXPLODE.

### A Species of Humanity Which is to be Found at Every Conflagration.

The man who thinks something is going to explode is always at a fire. The other day we sat on a lumber pile and watched a planing mill burn, and told every body who came along just where the firemen were making a mistake and how they ought to do it, just like every body else:

A little man with red eyes came up and in a confidential manner said: "Say, d'ye know that thing is li'ble

to blow up?' "No. "Fact. They say there's two bar-

ther end and it's li'ble to go at any "How did it come there?" "Don't know, but it's there for sure.

rels of gunpowder stored in the fur-

Be a good many killed when it goes off. "Yes." Then he walked a little nearer the

fire and began warning one of the fire-A minute later a fat man stepped up

and said: "Say, see here a minute."

"Well, what is it?"

"There's barrels of gasoline and benzine stored in the basement of that air mill-yes, sir, they're in there now and they'll blow up.' "Is that so?"

"So? Yes, sir, they're bound to blow up, can't help it, li'ble to go at any minute. It's going to kill lots of people, too. Why don't the police erder folks back?

"Don't know." Then he walked away and told his story to another. Just then a thin man who was going by on the run

stopped, and said very excitedly: "Hi, there, move back, move back,

fore you get blowed up!" "What's the matter?" "Going to be terrible loss of life here in about a minute. Owner of mill told me there's a lot o' dynamite in the second story, and when it falls it will kill ha'f this crowd. They better be getting back 'fore it's too late," and he rushed over so close to the fire that he

had to hold his hat before his face. After about five minutes more an undecided looking man, wearing a long coat, edged along and said:

"Bad fire."

"Yes. "Hope there won't be any body hurt.'

"Hope not."

"Say," he continued, and his voice sank almost to a whisper, "I s'pos you don't know nothin' 'bout the b'iler in the injine room, do you?" "No.

'Thought not They say it's chuck fall of steam and water.

"Wouldn't be surprised." "A feller over here told me they were carrying three hundred and forty pounds of steam when she caught fire. "Probably."

"Why, you don't seem to be scart?"

"Don't you know that when that b'iler gets het that it's going to rip things?'

"Think it will?"

at fires and tear every thing all to pieces and kill ever so many people. This one is bound to go inside of ten over a little neaver to the scene of the coming explosion, and the last we saw when we came away was the four of over .- Dakota Bell.

# A JOKE FROM LIFE.

## An Insurance mean's Flying Trip, to Detec a Herrible Crime

"Have you heard the new joke on Johnson?" asked the latest addition to a group of insurance men who were swapping stories in an up town hotel the other day. No one could confess to familiarity with Johnson's escapade and the speaker leaned back on his chair and began the following yarn:

"Johnson's a first rate adjuster, as as much at home trying to convince a lady that the damage to her drawingroom furniture can be summed up, item by item, if she will only give her mind to the job, as he is at bullying an old elothes dealer into taking twenty-five per'cent of his original estimate of losses. But his specialty is the unearthing of frauds. Well the other week he had a loss. His headquarters are in Rochester, but a night's travel put him on the scene of the fire. A gentleman who rejoiced in the name of Himmelbergeror words to that effect-had had his stock of twice-worn clothing burned up. with the keen instanct of an old insurance man, that there was something crooked about the affair, but he couldn't lay his hand on any proofs. So he settled up the loss, all but paying over the money, and went back to Rochester determined to await the expiration of the sixty days allowed by law before paying up, in hope that something might come to light in the meantime. At Rochester he found this telegram swaiting him. 'Don't settle Himmelberger's loss till you se

daughter Unetta. J. VOJELSTEIR, Poughkeepsie, N. V. "'Aha!' said the su spicious Johnson 'this is the key to the whole matter.' So he posted back again to Poughkeepsie, Eagle. telegraphing his agent to have Unetta, Vogelstein at the office when he should If the incident had occurred south of reach there. The agent didn't get the

for Unetta and were shown into a little sitting room, where the daughter of the house was darning stockings.

"'Now, my good girl,' said Johnson, with his most seductive smile, after explaining who he was, just tell me as quickly as you can all that you know about this loss. Give me all the circumstances in the case. I know that it may be disagreeable, but remember that whatever happens you have a friend in me who will see that no barm comes to you. And then you will always have the satisfaction of having helped in the detection of a crime.'

"'Vell,' said the fair Unetta, as she gazed in a dazed manner at her visitors, 'all I know ish dot Mr. Himmelberger owes me eighteen dollars for vork, an' I vant you to shtop it out of his monish!'

"A rapid calculation, including car fare for six hundred miles, hotel bill, two days' time and cab hire went through Johnson's mind in about one and three-quarter seconds, and then he fainted."-N. Y. Tribune.

# POWER OF A VOTER.

Figures Showing the Relative Influence of Votes in the Different States.

In the general election of 1884 the total number of votes cast in the country was 10,048,061. The number of Senators is 76, and the number of Representatives is 325. With these numbers, and the total vote of each State in this election, the following table has been computed, in which the figures of the columns give relative power of votes in the dinerent States:

	Senator-	Represen-	Presiden	
23 10 20 d 10 d 10 d 10 d 10 d 10 d 10 d 1	power.	tative power.	power.	
Alabama	86	1 52	65	
Arkansas	105	40	56	
California	68	81	41	
Colorado	199	15	45	
Connecticut	96	29	44	
Delaware	439	33	100	
Florida	221	33	67	
Georgia	92	70	84	
Illinois	20	30	88	
Indiana	27	26	30	
Iowa	35	29	1 85	
Kansas	50	26	84	
Kentucky	48	40	47	
Louisiana	121	55	73	
Maine	102	81	46	
Maryland	71	32	43	
Massachusetts	44	40	46	
	33	27	82	
Michigan	70	26	87	
Minnesota		58	75	
Mississippi	110	82	36	
Missouri		22	87	
Nebraska	98		234	
Nevada	1,033	234		
New Hampshire.	156	24	47	
New Jersey		27	34	
New York,	11	29	- 31	
North Carolina	49	34	41	
Ohio	17	27	29	
Oregon	251	19	57	
Pennsylvania	15	30	122	
Rhode Island	403	61	123	
South Carolina	144	76	98	
Tennessee	51	38:1	46	
Texas	41	34	40	
Vermont	223	34	67	
Virginia	47	35	42	
West Virginia	100	30	45	
Wisconsin.	41	28	34	

In many of the States the conditions are such that a full vote is rarely polled. The smallest per centage of voters to males over twenty-one years was in Rhode Island, where it was less than 43 per cent. In Massachusetts and Mississippi the percentage was about 60. In Florida it was more than 90 per cent. Notwithstanding this defect, the table shows very well how political power is distributed among the voters with respect to the legislative and executive branches of the general Gowernment. It will be seen that the distribution of this power is much more tives, as was intended; and this fact will evidently be a source of power to this House in its conflicts with the other branch of the Legislature. On the other hand, the difference of the Senhas become very marked. Thus a single voter in the State of Nevada bas as much Senatorial power as 91 voters in New York; and a voter in Delaware. 29 times as much as one in New York. and 9 times as much as one in Kentucky. The New England States have more than 9 times the power of New York --Asaph Hall, in Science.

# A PAGE FROM HISTORY.

An Incident Whose Authenticity Cam Not Well Be Disputed. During the reign of the Typant,

whose name is too familiar to require repetition or mention in these pages, the Lion-Heart was so hard pressed by his enemies that he was obliged to seek you know. Good all-around man, just refuge in a cave (ad caro absquatulatus est), literally, to cave in. While meditating upon ways and means one morning he observed a spider farachaida domesticus) mending his web. Ninety-nine times he succeeded, but the one hundredth effort was a disastrous failure. Throwing down his sword and erying: "Make way for liberty!" he rushed upon the Austrian spears, and as he did so a second amow fell from beneath his vest: "For what hid'st thou that arrow 'neath thy vest?" exclaimed the Tyrant. "To hold it down," replied Tell, for it was he, thus ruining a little good history, but anticipating by several centuries a well-worn joke. Then, muffling his face in his mantle, he fell down at the foot of Pompey's statue, by Phidias, where he was caught in the arms of his faithful daughter, who, with her rosy lips sucked the poison from his wound. At this moment the shout was heard on the distant plain: "They fly! they fly!" "Who fly?" asked the dying hero. "Hoss fly," replied a cavalry sergeant. 'Come to my arms, my noble boy!" exclaimed his father; "I would rather of lost all the trees in the orchard than to of had you told a lie." This incident has been related in many linguages; hence there can be no doubt of its authenticity. - Burdette, in Brooklyn

-Old iron ropes which have been used in pit shafting are now utinzed at the Potomac our editorial thunderbolt telegram, so he and Johnson got a car- the Cannook Chase collieries as conriage and drove to the Vogelstein man- ductors for conveying electricity to sion, which was on the outskirts of the light the mines and works overhead.

# THE KING'S MESSAGE,

On the mountains afar stands a castle, The Lord of the manor is King. In my cottage, deep hid in the valley, I toil through the daylight and sing. My windows I keep shining brightly, For, whatever else I may do,

I must never lose faith, but remember To keep the King's castle in view. I am told that the King is my Father, That sometime, when my work shall be do He will bid me come home to the castle

Whose windows smile back at the sun. So for years I've been spinning and weaving The robe he will wish me to wear, While I tend on the meadow lands daily The lambs He has left to my care. Oh! my heart had a song for each moment

As I roamed the green meadow lands o'er Till one day came a beautiful lady And said, as she stood at the door "Poor child! do you see yonder castle? Your Father is Ruler within; Why do you not thither to seek him?

Stay not in the valley and sing." Then I left my lambs out on the hillside, With no shepherd to lead to the fold. And my robe in the loom but half finished Hanging loosely in billows of gold, Then took my way on to the castle; But as near to its portals I drew, I fell on my knees in the rapture

Of the vision that burst on my view. Oh, hills too sublime for conception! h, streams so divine in their calms! As I looked through the gates of the castle I could catch the faint waving of palms. Then my spirit gave way in the darkness And I cried forth in suppliance wild: "I am waiting outside, oh, nev Father!

So open the door to Thy child! With a glory ineffable, tender, A Form filled the depth of the gloom; I knew 'twas the King, for His splendor Made midnight break forth into bloom. Then He laid his pierced hands on my temples And said, in his accents so mild: "Go finish the work I have given, And ere long I will send for My child."

So I keep my robe ready for weaving, Laid by in its freshness and glow; And lead o'er the meadow lands daily My lambs that are whiter than snow But erelong he will send me a message, As I sit in the sunshine and sing: I shall read written o'er the seal royal: 'Make ready! haste forth to the King!'

# Sunday-School Lessons.

-Harriet M. Spalding, in Ballou's Monthly.

SECOND QUARTER. 

# BEAUTY OF FACE.

The Expression Is the Pressing Out of the Soul Within-Turning the Eyes of the Soul Toward God.

Every one has more or less desire to be beautiful; and we start with the assertion that one can cause a beauty in the face which will be recognized by

Is the desire for beauty a laudable one? Is beauty always a blessing? One kind of beauty is, indeed, often a curse: but that which each one holds the power to "make or mar." is never otherwise than a benefaction to the race; so, with a clear conscience, we can "try for it" as earnestly as we please. But we are, whether we make any effort or not, molding our faces day by day; therefore, all-important is it that we learn to give them beauty, not ugliness.

Let us have a clear idea of that in which beauty of face consists. If you say in the shape of the nose, the size of no one can tell how you change these. If your eyes are gray, gray they must remain. But we demur at the assertion for himself. that beauty consists in faultless features. Have you never seen such a face which was positively homely? which awakened feelings of disgust? On the other hand, have you not often exclaimed, "What a beautiful face!" and when you critically examined the different features, not one was artistically perfect? Surely, no one can be truly beautiful without that which will give loveliness to the plainest countenance, that subtle something we call expression.

What, then, is expression? It is nothing in itself. It is the ex-pressing -the pressing out-of that within; the inner, unseen, heart, soul, or, perhaps, if we say spirit of the person, it will comprehend all. As one of our popular contemporaneous preachers words it: "We don't have to put on much to look well-it is to put in much." As with diseases, the physician does not only apply outward remedies to the external spot where the pain is located, but endeavors to set right the internal organ whose disordered condition causes the suffering; he does not cure a sick headache by bathing the throbbing temples alone, but by helping the digestive apparatus to work properly. So the remedy for a disagreeable countenance must be applied to the inward cause, an evil spirit. Bathing the head may alleviate the pain, so the putting on a cheerful or disconsolate face will affect the spirit. I once read, somewhere, of a young

man who, much against his taste and inclination, was persuaded to take part in some private theatricals. He determined to do his best, and, studying before a mirror, endeavored to give his face the expression of jealousy and envy which the character he was to personate demanded. His success was something beyond, O deathless soul, perfect. Indeed, more was accomplished than he had intended. The of the ocean to which you belong!forced position of his features seemed to have worked a corresponding transformation in his spirit; so that, after the performance of the play, he could look upon his betrothed with only the green eyes of jealousy; and it was by means of her faithful efforts alone that he was brought to his right mind.

The saying that smiles will dispel the traces of recent tears is in accord- God; it is a tropical flower which lives ance with this idea; for, put your mouth in the flaming sunlight; a bird with in a laughing position, and the heart rainbow wings, which is at home in the is lightened; and this cheerfulness is high noon of Heaven's summer time .again mirrored in the face, and the Spurgeon

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. lines made by pleasure are contrary to for Rickets, Marsonus, and Wasting Dis-

those formed by sadness.
Right here, I should say that, alfaces, to a certain extent, become fixed in the positions most frequently given them. For proof, you have only to

task an utterly hopeless task, for any perfectly harmless. permanent beauty. Persons do make their faces masks of their feelings, statue-like. Are they beautiful? In what does the beauty of a statue con- have found that their sometimes excessive sist? Is it not in the seeming soul, speaking through the marble features? How, then, are we to make our spirspeaking through the marble features?

its lovely? There is but one answer, in however different phraseology it may | Harter's Iron Tonic. be given: an answer which includes many true, but partial replies. 'My homely features, Lord, shall shine,

For looking in Thy face.'

face which expresses the perfection of wisdom, blessedness and love; and, like the Israelites of old, who, looking up at the typical brazen serpent, received health to their diseased bodies, and "lived," our souls, being cleansed from sin, shall "live," and this new inner life, expressed in our faces, shall make them beautiful .- Mary E. Sweetser, in CA Golden Rule.

# Precept and Example.

How many parents are practicing 20 before their children the truths which they teach? It is one thing to teach RY the child that holiness is beautiful, and HA it is quite another thing to live before BU him a beautifully holy life. In the one case he will assent to the truth, but in BA the other case he will feel the truth. The magnetism of the holy life will LA draw him up into its own atmosphere. Po The child likes to see all kinds of truth illustrated. He is a very concrete be- CA' ing. He is moved more by what he sees than by what he hears. During si his early years, he has a keen eye for FL all inconsistencies. If his father co moralizes on the evils of drinking, and OA tells him it is bad for the health and RY pocket, while at the same time he is patronizing the corner saloon, the child will say to himself: "F, ther does not ca" mean what he says." The chain of Ho consistency broken at one link, is virtually broken in all. Older people sometimes forget how closely they are CO watched and measured by the rising RY generation; and how often they are de- BU tected breaking the force of their own Po advice by failing to follow it themselves!-Golden Rule.

# CHOICE EXTRACTS.

—Humility kneels in the dust but OATS—Western mixed......
BUTTER—Creamery......

-The world may make a man unfortunate, but not miserable; that is

-Try to do your very best, and if you do your very best, then, however poor you may be in natural power, you need not be ashamed .- Spurgeon.

-It is remarkable how much more religious a person can be in a well-fitting dress and a love of a bonnet than in a lot of dowdy old duds. - Exchange.

-How naturally Joseph's brothers made salaams to him, and admired him and did him honor, when they found the poor outcast a Prime Minister, and with ever so much money .-The Newcomes.

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

-Each of us putting his foot in the footprint of the Master, and so defacing it, turns to examine how far the neighbor's footprint corresponds with that which we still call the Master's, al-

though it is but our own .- Macdonald. -The most comforting of David's psalms were pressed out of him by suffering; and if Paul had not had his thorn in the flesh, we had missed much of that tenderness which quivers in so many of his letters .- W. M. Taylor, D. D.

-If you can live gently, patiently, unmurmuringly amid all your frets and irritations, day after day, that is heroism. That is your task. You are to resolve to do it. No one, not even God, will do it for you.-Indianapolis Journal.

-There must be something beyond man in this world. Even on attaining to his highest possibilities, he is like a bird beating against his cage. There is like a sea shell, moaning for the bosom Chapin.

-Any peace that is linked with forgetfulness of God is a horrible thing; it is the peace of the miasma which is brooding in quiet before it strikes with the arrow of death; it is that dead calm which precedes the cyclone or the earthquake. The perfect peace which God giveth sunneth itself in the presence of

Much has been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hackneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-assorted couples and unhappy homes, and have over-looked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which women are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable, dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complant." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and aliments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle. those formed by sadness.

Right here, I should say that, although features may not be changed at will, lines of the face are aftered by the habitual cheeriness, fretfulness, or melancholy of the individual. Heathen devotees hold an arm in one position until they can not move it; so our frees, to a certain extent become fixed.

Scott's Emuluion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequaled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emuluion 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.

Amour the worst examples a boy meets with are in the arithmetic. -Puck

them. For proof, you have only to notice the—wrinkles, shall we call them? in the foreheads, about the corners of the eyes or mouths of your acquaintances.

Can we not, then, school our faces into a lovely outward expression—to use the word as a misnomer—while the heart within is hateful? A hopeless task out the proof of the corner of the eyes or mouths of your acquaintances.

This is especially true of a purge. The workage man or woman does not precisely hanker for it, as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets leave nothing to be desired in point of efficacy, and yet their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable after effects. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless.

DIED from exposure—the defaulter who

Ladies of the White House duties produce a low, weak, tired and tremdigestive organs, and phosphorus mildly stimulates the brain,—all combined in Dr. WHY is a chicken pie like at gunsmith's

shop? Because it contains fowl-in-pieces.

GLENN'S Sulphur Scap presents all the advantages of Sulphur Baths at a cheap rate. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

WHERE ignorance is bliss, the hot handle

Irs thousands of cures are the best adver-tisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

EARLY seed raisers-the hens .- Popular

TONIC

-New Age.

Our of season-an empty pepper box .-Merchant Traveler.

Food makes Blood and Blood makes "God's will encompasses with grace
The one-time graceless sinner;
It glorities the lifted face."

Let us, then, hasten to turn the eyes of our souls—by faith and prayer; by learning Christ's commandments, and keeping them—to that Divine, spiritual face, which extracts the lifted face."

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 dyspetic symptoms. A closely confined life causes indigestion, constipation, billousness 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. proven to be a specific.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

It is of great value in change of life. The use MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC during pre-Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water, Druggistssell it. 25c.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eye hompson's Eye Water, Drug	gistssel	r. Isaac lit. 25c.	merkkell's Female. Tonte during preg- nancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make the critical change from girlhood to
THE GENERAL M			nancy greatly refleves the pains of mother moot air promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make the critical change from girhood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, 51. For SALE BY DRUGGISTS. J. S. MERRELL DRUG CO., Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO
KANSAS ATTLE-Shipping steers			
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Butchers' steers	3 50 0		ODEAM DALM ELY'S
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HEAT-No. 2 red	71160	73	CHEAM BALM
No. 2 soft	78 @	79	BEFORE ROSE CONTRIBUTION HEAT
ORN-No. 2			BEFORE MESTARIONE
ATS-No. 2			COLD WILL
YE-No. 2			HAY FEVER DE FA
LOUR-Fancy, per sack			GIVING UP
AY—Baled			183
UTTER-Choice creamery	15 @	-	YOUR CASE
HEESE-Full cream	14 @		
GGS-Choice	10 @		AS FILTERS OF STATE O
ACON—Ham	111/2@		TO TO TO TO
Sides	6½00 8 00		VSE ON U.SX
ARD	61400		INCURABLE. HAY-FEVER
OTATOES			INCOUNDED! HAT -FEATH
ST. LOUIS.	. 00 (8)		A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable
ATTLE-Shipping steers	5 90 @	4 35	Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y
Butchers' steers	3 60 @	-	
OGS-Packing		-	"STEINWAY,"
HEEP—Fair to choice			"CONOVER" and
LOUR-Choice			"FISCHER"
HEAT-No. 2 red	88 @		PIANOS
ORN-No. 2			
ATS-No. 2			Write for catalogues and special prices to the State agents, CONOVER BROS.
YE-No. 2	56 @		613 Main St., Kansas City
UTTER-Creamery	14 @		
ORK	14 00 @	15 00	By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dres
CHICAGO.			Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O
ATTLE-Shipping steers	3 90 @	4 00	LEADN TELECOLDUV & R.R.Agents' business
OGS-Packing and shipping			LEARN TELEGRAPHY & R.R. Agents' business chance ever offered. Ad. J. D. Brown, Mgr., Sedalia, No.
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HEAT-No. 2 red	88 @	88%	
ORN-No. 2			
ATS-No. 2			
YE-N ). 2			200
UTTER-Creamery			A BEEN
ORK	-	23 50	LOW SE SE LOS
NEW YORK			July X
ATTLE_Common to prime	1 50 0	5 90	



HOGS—Good to choice. 5 15 6 5 49
FLOUR—Good to choice. 3 89 6 5 10
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CORN—No. 2 47 6 473
OATS—Western mixed 34 6 36
BUTTER—Creamery 16 6 17
PORK 15 25 6 16 00

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



The following words, in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weak-nesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-fained medicine.

JOHN E. SEGAR, of Millenbeck, Va., writes:
"My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON.

The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

Mrs. George Herger, of Westfield, N. Y., writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

THREW AWAY

MER
SUPPORTER.

Mrs. Sophia F. Boswell, White Cottage, O., writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

WORKS WONDERS.

Mrs. May Gleason, of Nunica, Ottawa Co.
Mich., writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.
Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishattending to the duties of my household.

# TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of No. 71 Lexington St.,
East Boston, Mass., says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians. I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the \$1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS

DOCTORS.

A Marvelous Cure—Mrs. G. F. Sprague, of Crystal, Mich., writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He get me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short four years."

# THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing allments peculiar to females, at the Invalide Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar meladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more agravance and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most womerful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman is peculiar aliments.

As a powerful, Invigorating tonic, it imparite strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worm-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, miliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girla," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feelle women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest extending conflaint restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food.

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WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

# ROUGHLY HANDLED.

The Evicting Bailiffs at Bodyke, Ireland, Energetically Resisted.

They Finally Succeed, Aided by Troops, in Clearing the Houses-Alaska Sealors.

The Canadian Government Charges the Authorities of Alaska With Cruelty and Injustice.

DUBLIN, June 4.—Evictions at Bodyke National Government, but also by all parties continue, but the tenants are offering all interested in the preservation of the great DUBLIN, June 4.-Evictions at Bodyke the opposition in their power to the sheriff and his guard of police and troops, and find and his guard of police and troops, and and various means of seriously annoying the officers. In some of the houses from which transportation companies who derive a very large portion of their earnings from very large portion of cattle and their propepper was burned, the fumes of which nearly choked the balliffs. Boiling water was also thrown from the windows upon the evicting force. At two houses where evictions were effected collisions occurred between the police and the people, and a number of arrests were made. When the sheriff's force arrived at the house of tenant Lyddy and ordered the family to leave, a daughter of Mr. Lyddy threw an iron hoop at a bailiff who attempted to enter the door. She was arrested. Her brother was also arrested for inciting the crowd to vio lence against the police. Another daugh ter who denounced the treatment her fam ily were receiving was struck by a police man and felled to the ground. This maddened the crowd and they advanced for the purpose of attacking the officers, but Michael Davitt, who was present pleaded with the people not to use violence, and barely managed to avert a collision.

After the Lyddy family had been evicted he police made an attack upon the house of a man named McNamara, which was strongly fortified. Crowbars were used and a hole was made through the wall. Mrs. McNamara and her children were in the house and cried piteously until Mr. Davitt shouted words of comfort to them. McNamara was arrested for pelting the bailiffs, who smashed the furniture of the house out of pure malice. Leaving the house of McNamara the evictors proceeded to the house of Hussey, whose eviction was unsuccessfully attempted a few days ago. He had prepared to receive the bailiffs by filling his house with friends and barricading every door and window. As the evicting party came within reach the occupants of the house showered boiling water upon their heads and pelted them with stones, bottles, etc., until they were compelled to retreat. Repeated assaults were made upon the house, but each time the assailants were driven back until at last the troops were ordered to fire upon the building at the next assault should the shower of stones and hot water be kept up.

The bailiffs, under cover of the troops, again advanced upon the house, and with some difficulty battered a hole in the wall, through which they entered. A fierce fight ensued within the house, resulting in the repulse of the bailiffs, who were tumbled out through the hole in the wall bleeding and with their clothing nearly torn from them. Another party succeeded them, and after entering the building forced the occupants out, accomplishing the eviction after a hard fight, lasting two hours and a half from the time of the first assault. The male defenders of Hussey's house, including Hussey himself, were arrested. After the eviction of Hussey a meeting was held, which was addressed by Michael Davitt, who repeated the advice he gave yesterday to resist eviction by all possible means, and reiterated his defiance of the Government to arrest him.

ALLE OTTAWA, Ont., June 4.-An additional pa per in relation to the seizure of the British Columbia whalers in Behring's Sea was laid before Parliament yesterday. It consists of a dispatch from Lord Lansdowne, dated May 21, to Sir Henry Holland, Secretary for the Colonies, transmitting the views of the Privy Council of Canada on the subject, based on the report by Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This, after reciting the particulars of the seizure already given, proceeds: "Minister Foster further states that from information received from the owners of the seized vessels and from the collector of customs at Victoria, he learned that James Ogilvie, an old man and master of the Carolina, was arrested along with the masters and mates of the Onward and Thornton, and brought into court for trial; that before sentence was pronounced he was suffered to wander away into the woods, where he died from exposure, and that the other masters and mates, after remaining several months in prison, were released by order of the Governor of Alaska and turned adrift literally destitute to find their way as best they could to their homes 1,500 miles distant."

Further on the report says: "The owners of the condemned vessels have received no information from the United States authorities of the release of their vessels or res toration of valuable cargoes of sealskins and equipments on board. They fear that the Indians will have carried every thing valuable from the vessels, and if the owners are compelled to receive them at Ounalaska, where they were detained, it will necessitate the chartering of a steamer with men and supplies at great expense and a round voyage of 3,000 miles to bring the vessels to Victoria. The owners therefore consider this good ground for claiming consideration from the United States authorities when the question of

reparation is being settled."
The Privy Council concur in the report of the Minister of Fisheries and ask the Governor General to "call the attention of I Majesty's Government again to the grave injustices done by the United States authorities to British subjects, peaceably pursuing their lawful occupation on the high seas, and to the great delay which has taken place in inquiring into and re-dressing the wrongs committed and to the severe, inhospitable and unjustifiable treatment of the officers and crews of vessels seized and to the serious loss inflic upon the owners of the same, in order that full and speedy reparation may be made by the United States Government.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 4.—Two car-loads of Texas ponies that had been shipped from Texas to Eastern Pennsylvania, and had been wrongly shipped to Bangor, Me., were unloaded here to-day. It is understood that they had been eighteen days on the cars without food. Several of the animals were dead when the cars were opened and those that were alive were in a terribly emaciated condition. No drivers were with

Cheap Weddings. WASHINGTON, June 4 .- Six couples came

to this city on an excursion from Richmond, Va., yesterday to get married. The cheapress of marriage licenses attracted them. They saved enough by purchasing here to pay their expenses from Richmond, thus securing the cheapest bridal tour on record

# PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

oner Colman on Pleuro-Pneu-What Railroads Might Do to Stamp it Out.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Commissioner of Agriculture Colman yesterday sent out a circular letter, addressed to the managers of all railroads and transportation com-panies in the United States, urging their co-operation with the department in preventing the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. The Commissioner, in his circular, after calling attention to the fact that pleuropneumonia existed among cattle in Illinois, Maryland and New York, says: "The existence of this contagious disease in such im-portant cattle centers as these States is a danger so menacing to the cattle interests of the United States that it calls for the most prompt, thorough and energetic measuses that can be taken, not only by the cattle industry of the country. No persons shipment of cattle and their products, and none should be more active and energetic in enforcing such measures as are necessary to stamp out this disease and prevent its possible spread. The insidious character of this disease, the easy and imperceptible propagation by contact with animals having the germs of disease and giving no out-ward symptoms of its presence, the contraction of the plague from infected cars, the spreading of the germs by means of manure carried in uncleansed cars from place to place, all make it a matter of concern and render it necessary that stringent measures should be adopted to protect the cattle interests of the country from this great evil. I have, therefore, to suggest and to request that all transporta-tion companies shall establish on their respective lines a rule, and see that it is rigidly enforced, that all cars that have carried live stock shall be thoroughly cleansed on the discharging of their freight and not allowed to leave the freight or stock yards until this is done. Also that the cars shall be carefully disinfected in the follow

ing manner:
"Remove all litter and manure. Wash the car with water thoroughly clean. Saturate walls and floor with solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride to one gallon of water. Stock yards and pens should be cleansed and disinfected at least once a week. Transportation companies having connections with infected districts should require parties offering cattle for shipment to present at point of loading affidavits of the owner and two disinterested persons stating that the cattle to be shipped have not been in any infected district and have not come in contact with cattle from infected districts. These affldavits should be attached to, and accom pany the way-bill to the point of destination. As several outbreaks of pleuropneumonia have recently been traced to pattle that had been shipped from in ected districts a considerable distance by rai's he necessity of these precautions can no be over-estimated, and if enforced they would be a national safeguard against the spread of this disease."

BRADFORD AT WICHITA.

The Attorney-General Moves Upon the Liquor Joints.
Wichita, Kan., June 3.—As soon as they learned that Attorney-General Bradford was in the city the joints where whisky is sold all closed, one place where a great many thirsty citizens have been obtaining their drinks bearing on it neatly printed on a piece of card board: "Look out! Brad-ford is in town!" Yesterday morning two joint keepers were arrested and arraigned before Judge Wall in the District Cour and were convicted on nine counts and and costs and given 270 days in jail. The places where the liquor has been dis-270 pensed were placed in the custody of the sheriff. Mr. Bradford called upon Mayor J. P. Allen and learned from him and the city marshal that there had been numerous joints in the city. Later he called on Colonel Murdock. It was feared by some that the meeting between the two would lack cordiality, as for weeks past the Colonel had condemned Mr. Bradford bitterly for daring to come to Wichita and interfere with he local government, but all apprehensions as to this proved groundless, as the Colonel greeted Mr. Bradford like an old friend. Citizens called constantly all day at the hotel where Mr. Bradford is stopping and he has received numerous anonymous communications asking him to close obnoxious joints in certain localities. Mr. Bradford will continue his work of receiving information against the joint keepers, and some arrests will be made. Last evening he was driven over the city by a company of real estate men, and there is every probability that a banquet will be given him ere he returns to Topeka.

TERRIBLE PANIC.

Women and Children Crushed to Death by

а Panie in a Mexican Cathedral. Спінцанца, Мехісо, VIA EL Paso, Тех., June 2.—A terrible panic prevailed here yesterday afternoon at the Catholic Cathedral, caused by the falling of a candle, setting fire to one of the altars. The day ing a religious holiday, the church was crowded to overflowing, principally with women and children. At the sight of the smoke the crowd became frantic, and the usual scenes of a terror-stricken, struggling mass of humanity followed. Sev-eral children were killed and quite a number of women severely injured. The scene at the main entrance to the church was pitiful to behold, Women and children were lying about groaning with pain, while the doctors were doing their utmost to resuscitate the sufferers. Official reports of the number killed are not obtainable.

A Bait Case. HALIPAX, N. S., June 3 .- In the Admiralty Court yesterday the case of the American schooner, Ella M. Doughty, which was seized by the Dominion authorities some time ago for violating the fisheries laws, was called for hearing. Captain Doughty, her master, testified that he bought a few barrels of bait which was offered him in St. Ann's bay, but that he had no intention of using it within the three mile limit. He did not remain in port voluntarily, but was unable to get away on account of the ice. He had not been warned against buying

Fight With Natives.

Austin, Tex., June 3.-John and Cheed Craft, Ike and Billy Ussery and Charles Buckley, alleged McNeil train robbers, had their hearing before the United States Commissioner yesterday. Buckley turned State's evidence and before he got through with his testimony disclosed that he was in the employ of the sheriff of Bexar County, and had been detailed to watch the men. He and they had planned to rob a bank at Luling, but this was abandoned, and on May 4 they planned the McNeil train robbery. A fellow named Ball was captain of the gang, and he, the Crafts, the Usserys and others unknown, committed the rob-bery. Buckley was not with the gang. He WASHINGTON NOTES

The Canadian Pacific Gives Better Rates

on Wool Than American Roads—Indian Lands—The Administration and the Tariff—Old Claims. WASHINGTON, May 31.—Since the suspen ion of the long and short haul clause to the transcontinental roads, the Canadian Pacific has not had every thing its own way in the matter of through freights as it had before. The suspension resulted in a great reduction of the rates on wool from California to the eastern seaboard. One over-land line fixed its schedule at from \$1.90 to \$2.90 per 100 pounds according to variety. The Pacific mail steamers have marked heir rate down to \$1.62 and the Canadian Pacific cut under this figure with the rate of \$1.50. Since that rate was made the Canadian Pacific is reported to have gone still lower and offers to take wool at \$1 per 100. So far the Canadian Pacific has kept below all competitors and has taken large quanti-ties of wool from San Francisco to Boston. The wool is taken from San Francisco by steamer to Victoria where it is put on the cars. On May 13 thirty-eight tons of wool were thus shipped to Boston, and a week later the shipments from Stockton over the same route were 180 tons. The Canadian Pacific is enabled to make lower rates than the American lines because it is subsidized by its Government, and because for many years at least profits on transporta-tions need not be the first consideration of its managers whose aim is now to get busi-

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- The Interior Department is proceeding as rapidly as possi-ble in the execution of the law relative to the allotment of lands to Indians in severalty which was enacted by the last Con gress. The task is a very tedious and important one, and it is very evident from the information which the Government has already received that the object of the law can only be accomplished by degrees. The law proceeds upon the fundamental ground that the free consent of each particular tribe or band of Indians must be obtained before the allotment can be made, and the first duty of the Secretary of the Interior has been to ascertain through the agents on the several reservations what the free will of the Indians in this respect is. Answers have been received from, it is believed, all the reservations, and these answers are very diverse in their character. Some of them indicate that it will for the present, under the operations of this law, at least, be an absolutely hopeless task to attempt to break up some of the reserva-tions which are now held under binding treaties with the Indians as nations. On the other hand, favorable reports are re ceived from other reservations. but the drift of all the reports indicates that years may be required to execute this new law in the spirit in which it was framed.

ADMINISTRATION POLICY. Washington, May 31 .- For some days here has been more or less informal talk n administration circles on the tariff question. From intimations dropped in these quarters, it may be announced that Secretary Fairchild is seriously contemplating a movement, with the approbation of the President and his colleagues, looking to a concentration of the Democrats in the House of Representatives and Senate upon a measure of tariff reduction. After care ful inquiry, it has been ascertained that every member of the Cabinet is favorable to such a programme. After the experiences of the past two Congresses, the President is convinced that but one course re-mains open for the Democratic party, and that is the formulation of a bill in sultation with such men as Randall and Carlisle and others, representing divers views of Democratic sentiment on the subject, for the purpose of bringing them together upon some common ground of agreement. The President has seen for some time that the issue will be made on the tariff and urged that it would be more pare a bill to be submitted to Congress as proposed to make the bill an administration upon which the Democratic party will stand in the next campaign.

OLD CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The dispatch from Madrid relative to the claims which the United States is pressing upon the Spanish Fovernment, refers to no new claims but to those which have been an issue between the two Governments for many years. They are for the most part claims growing out of the confiscation, of sugar estates belonged to Americans in the island of Cuba.

A PARIS TUMULT.

The Retirement of Boulanger the Cause of Great Excitement at the French Capi-

Paris, June 1.-There was a brilliant as semblage at the military fete at the Opera House last evening. General Boulanger was absent. While the company was as sembling thousands of persons gathered in the vicinity of the Opera House, shouting, "Resignation," "Resignation," "Long live Boulanger," "We will have him," etc. At eleven p. m. the crowd outside, greatly in creased in numbers, became so turbulent tat the Republican Guard, which was neld in readiness in the court yard of the Opera House was ordered out to disperse the mob, which was accomplished amid volleys of hisses from the crowd All the streets from Madeline and Fauburg Honore to the Elysee are guarded by soldiers; also, a large force of police is on duty. It was rumored that the mob were making to the Elysee palace. The crowd crossed the Place de la Bourse shouting, "Vive Boulanger." Fifty policemen were stationed at the British embassy. The troops and police prevented rioting. The people were dispersed and the city was reported quiet.

During the night cries of "A l'Elysee"

were raised by the crowd. Fully 1,000 young men formed a procession and ed at a swinging pace in the direc tion of the palace, shouting as they went, "We want Boulanger." Before they arrived at the Elysee, however, two strong bodies of police suddenly appeared and dispersed them. easily strongly guarded by the police and nobody is allowed to loiter in the neighborhood. No arrests have been necessary. General Boulanger, before leaving Paris, had a long conversation with Ferron, the new War Minister.

The Late Earthquake in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—The Govern ment is having the theaters and other the earthquake Sunday morning.
The police reports show that some roofs fell in, injuring several persons, and some small houses were overthrown. It will cost a large sum to repair the broken section of the aqueduct. Much anxiety is felt as to the condition of the cathedral, the cupola of which was eracked by the shock. A thorough inspection will be made of large edifices in the city. The light stone were dangerously cracked.

MRS. WILLIAM KISSANE. She Speaks Bitterly of General Darr's Pur-

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.-Since the fac of the whereabouts of the now widely no torious William Kissane, alias William K. Rogers, made known two days ago, news paper men have visited his ranch, about three miles from Sonora. The house of Kissane is of stone, with broad verandas At his house are his wife and grown daughter. To a reporter to-day the wife of Kissane said: "General Francis Darr, to whom is ascribed the reopening of Kissane's Eastern career, had made the ex posure owing to Kissane's failure to pay a claim for \$34,000 on account of the Com-mercial Bank of New York. Since the suit had actually been commenced the amount has been dropped to \$4,300." Mrs. Rogers says General Darr and his wife had visited them at their house prior to the publication of the details of her husband's supposed career. She claims to have taken an inventory of their effects, but had expressed only the most friendly personal regards. Mrs. Rogers was asked how she thought the affair would end. "I know how it would have ended long ago if I had not begged and implored my husband, for my sake and the sake of our children, to leave the punishment of Darr's malice and cruelty to some other hand than his own," she re plied. "It is well for General Darr that Colonel Rogers has a family around him, some of them little ones, or long before this he would have settled with the man by whom he has been pursued like a fiend, for no cause that we can imagine except the desire to extort money." She said her husband would defend the matter in the courts

THE FRENCH CABINET.

Its Troubled Tenure of Office-Germa

Criticism of Boulanger. Paris, June 2.—There having been no session of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, the new ministers breathed free and could confidently predict for themselves a tenure of office extending over further period of twenty-four hours. They are not to lie on a bed of roses during the next three days, and it would surprise no-body to see M. Rouvier place their resignations in the hands of President Grevy before Saturday. M. Clemenceau is awaiting an opportunity to strangle the life out of the new Govern-ment, and it is conceded on all sides that he will not have to wait long. If the Cabinet does not fall to pieces through lack of selfconfidence, it will certainly come to grief on the budget or the question of the compulsory military service of the seminarists. M. Henri Rochefort denounces the Cabinet as having been constructed with a view of pleasing Germany, and demands its immediate resignation. General Boulanger's circular in taking leave of the army as Minister of War receives severe criti-cism at the hands of the German press and he is unanimously characterized as the coming of another Bombastes Furioso. The same papers regard the position of the new Cabinet with misgivings for its stability and predict that its determination to maintain the efficiency of the army as left by General Boulanger and to enforce the condition of the military service as required by his bill with the additional provisions proposed by General Ferron,; will result in

HOME RULE.

Radical Unionists in Favor of a Broad

Measure Under Certain Conditions.

LONDON, June 2.—At the Radical Union conference yesterday a resolution was passed in favor of the largest possible extension of local government in Ireland, sub-jest to the supremacy of the Imperial Parminority. The conference was attended by Viceroy of Claima, President Baries' 2,069 delegates representing all parts widow and incumerable Grand Army of Great Britain. The tone of posts. About three p. m. the pubthe tariff and urged that it would be more of Great Britain. The tone of posts. About three p. m. the sagacious to get to work at once and prethe speeches was bitterly anti-Glad-lic began to arrive: A D. It was the first representative a measure of administration policy than to Unionist meeting where irreconcilable hos- each placed a flower on the tomb. The exerlet the question continue to play havoc as a tility to the Gladstonians was the rallying gises began at 3:40 p. m., with the rendifirebrand in the ranks of the party. It is cry. Chamberlain declared his belief that conciliation would be mere deception. Lord | Chopfin, after which the ritual of the Grand question in the House, and thus bring it Hartington, in a letter which was read, de-before the people, as a distinctive issue scribed the Gladstonians as absorbed in the Parnellites, their only object being to retain, at any cost, the support of Parnellites by their policy of following unreservedly the leadership and adopting the parliamentary methods of their Irish allies. After the first sitting the delegates met in sections to discuss plans for electoral organization. Rumors were current at the sonference that the Government would introduce, probably during the autumn session, a broad local government bill including Ire-land, and that the Government might dissolve Parliament over this measure.

THE BELGIAN TROUBLES.

just as much to the general political situ-ation as to any question of labor. The workingmen's convention which met in

Brussels yesterday makes the fellowing demands: 1. Universal suffrage, 2. The separation of Church and State. 3. The equality of military service. 4. Laborlegislation. The principal question of all is that of suffrage. Although the anarchists appears here as in almost all other assemblages of striking workingmen, yet there have been but few repetitions of the bloody scenes of last year. The new strike is far more regularly organized and more moderate than the former one. The Belgian Government has placed troop everywhere to guard against any act. of agitated over reports from Berlin to the effect that Germany is contemplating interference in the matter. The French see in this only a plan of Prince Bismarck to advance upon their own country by a new

route. Mixed Marriages. Toroxro, Ont., June 11—Archbishop Lynch has issued the following order to all the priests in his diocese in Ontario: You will please announce to your people that we have determined to grant no dispensations for mixed marriages when the woman is a non-Catholic. Experience of many years has proved that a Protestant mother sential condition on which such dispensa tion is granted. They may apply to Roma direct, if they will."

A Seething Crater.

Tompstone, A. T., June 2.—Senator Campa, who has just arrived from Nacosari, states that authentic news has reached to see if any serious damage such as might result in future casualties occurred during the side of the Siarre Nevada, near Piedra Verdes, about thirty miles west of Case Parties, numbering thirty in all, Grande. Parties, numbering thirty in all, have gone from Case Grande to inspect the volcano, none of which had, owing to intense heat, been able to approach. nearer than three miles of the mass of molten lava, which has kept pouring down the mountain side and is estimated to extend fully ten miles from the volcano. Volumes be made of large edifices in the city. The walls of a number of new houses built of trom are visible for a long distance.

HANLAN DEFEATED.

The Great Boat Race for the American

CHICAGO, May 81.—The boat race at Calumet was won yesterday by Jake Gaudaur, who defeated Ed Hanlan in a drenching rain storm. The course was three miles: stakes, \$5,000. At the start Hanlan took the lead pulling a short, quick stroke, 42 to the minute, Gandaur kept \*close to him with a long steady sweep, about 28 to the minute. Gradually Haman forged ahead, and at the end of the initial mile was fully a boat-length in the lead. It had been the gossip that if Hanlan could lead to the turn, he was nearly a certain winner, but if Gaudaur reached the buoy first, Hanlan would never eatch up on stern chase. Great therefore, were the expectations of Hanlan's friends to see him nearing the turn clearly ahead of Gaudaur and gaining all the time. While the eyes were straining after the blue and scarlet specks in the distance the wind suddenly reshened and huge drops of rain began to fall. The lake was soon lumpy from end to end, and the down-pour was almost blinding. Hanlan turned first-two lengths ahead, in 10:02, pulling about thirty-five strokes a minute. Rounding to, Gaudaur struck about the same gait.

Hanlan stopped an instant here for some purpose but did not lose the lead. He kept well to the front, as from the start, until entering the third mile. There he commenced to flag and so uneven did his stroke become, and so great exertion did it seem to require, that many believed his boat was leaking or had shipped one of the choppy

seas. Gaudaur was rowing magnificently. He showed the same long, steady sweep he had taken at the outset, but faster with machine like precision he passed poor, struggling Hanlan and soon a boat's-length of water between them could be seen, then another and at last one more additional, Gaudaur finally passed the stand an easy

winner by four lengths, in 20:29. The figures 20:29 were from Lyman Glover, president of the Farwell Club, who was aboard the press boat and was understood to be the timekeeper. His facilities were very inadequate, the press boat, owing to unfortunate circumstances, not being in good position either at the start or finish. Jacob Strumpf, of St. Louis, and James Rogers, of Toron-to, were on the referee's boat, close to the oarsmen throughout the race, and both carefully timed the contest and both agreed that the three miles were made in 19:30. Their time was declared official. Gandaur, therefore, broke the record, the best previous time being his own against er over the same course-19:54.

Edward Hanlan, who was regarded by oarsmen for so many years as in-vincible, was born in Toronto, Ont., July 12, 1855. He has met with two previous defeats—at New South Wales, Australia, where he was defeated by Beach for the championship of the world, and again by John Teemer, of McKeesport, at Pleasure Island, N. Y., October 24, 1885.

DECORATION DAY.

Mrs. Grant Visits Her Husband's Ton Riverside Park.

NEW YOOK, May 31.—Early yesterday morning Mrs. Grant drave to Riverside park, and, entering the tomb of General Grant, laid her personal token of flowers npon the steel casket which contains the remains of her dead husband. The front of the tomb was one mass of flowers. the cross above the arch pended a Grand Army badge of purple and blue immor-telles, which had been sent by Chicago adtelles, which had been sent by Chicago ad-mirers of the late General. In the center of the iron does were roses sent by Thomas Cost, of Dees Lodge, M. T. Scattered liament and protection for the Protestant around were floral offerings from the the first was a party of colored boys who Among tion of the funeral wail and triumph of Army was observed. John Rhey Thomp son, D. D., a native of Ohio, pastor of the Washington Square M. E. Church, then delivered an cloquent and patriotic address, taking the ground that wan is a necessary part of God's providence in the develop ment of the world. The oration was fol lowed by the "March Panebre" from Beethoven's twelfth sonata, performed by the band, and a national hymn sung by the Apollo Club. The bugle call, "Lights Out," then rang out, and the services ended with

a benediction ORATION BY TALMAGE New York, May 31.—The Academy of Music was crowded last evening at the memorial exercises given under the auspices of the City and County Memorial Commit-Demands of the Workingmen's Convention

Fears of German Interference.

London, June 1.—The present strikes of thousands of workmen in Belgium relates prominent musical and literary artists. tee. Mayor Hewitt presided and Rev. Tal-mage delivered the oration of the evening. Governor Hill and members of his staff

occupied boxes. Sr. Louis. May 31.—Memorial day was generally observed in this city by a half holiday, and the people streamed to the parks and gardens. About 500 members of the Grand Army and 100 Sons of Veserans made up a, procession and moved to the cemeteries, bearing baskats of flowers with which to decorate the soldiers' graves.

THOUSANDS OF DUNKARDS. Twelve or Fifteen Thousand Visitors Present.at. Ottawa, Kan.
Ottawa, Kan. May 31.—Besidessfour ex-

cursions, every regular train Sunday brought in visitors and delegates to the German Baptists' General Conference, now in annual session here. Yesterday there has also been an incessant stream mouring in from every point of the compass, all an reious to see the bearties of Forest park and surrounding country, as well asto do busi-Memorial day, the entire county seemed to have come to town.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the number that sugges through the grounds, fills the five hundred tents. and crowds the spacious tabernacle and other buildings. The multitude is various-ly estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. The Tabernacle in the evening was crowded to can not raise her children Casholics, and its utmost capacity and the spacious she is thus unable to comply with the es- grounds were thronged with visitors and citizens. Fifteen brilliant electric are lamps made the rendezzous as clear as noon-day.

> Fisherman's Luck. SARANAC LAKE HOUSE, N. Y., May 31 .-Shortly after six o'cleek yesterday morn ing President Cleveland arose and break-fasted. About eight o'clock, in company with Colonel Lamente and Dr. Rossman, he started down the lake to trell for trout. They were gone about three hours and the President had the poorest luck of any one in the party, only catching one trout. After dinner Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, Dr. and Mrs. Rossman and Mr. Riddle drove to Raybrook House in buckboards. In a short time he had made a fine catch and when he returned to the hotel for sup-per he proudly exhibited the string of fish to the guesta.

STOCK ITEMS.

John Stewart, of near Midway, reports that last week he lost two fine steers and a calf—too much green clover. We have re-peatedly warned farmers against turning stock, hungry and burnt cat with grain, on clover. It is almost certain to kill them. —Columbis (Mo.) Herald.

The Nebraska Live-Stock Commissioners notify Governor Adams, of Colerado, that if he persists in quarantining against Nebraska stock, Nebraska will quarantine against Colorado steck within ten days. Two Colorado Governor says whenever Me-braska can show that its stock is free from contagious disease he will cheerfully raise the existing embargo.

A pig which, while eating, takes its liead out of the trough and acts as if the slop-had rum the wrong way, has the sniftes. He should be removed from the herd and cared for, as the disease is contagious. Put pine for in the slops and smear boths. the nose and face with it. Feed sulphur and give turpentine. A free use of carbolicated, both externally and internally, should also be madet -- Exhange.

Tuesday, June 7, is the date of the semiannual meeting of the Southwest Breeders' Association at Mount Vernon. At this meeting the projectors of the organization hope to induce the farmer interested in improving his stock to become a member, and it will be necessary for all such to attend in person and pay the initiation fee of fifty cents. The motto of the organization is that "the scrub must go."-Sarconie (Mo.) Vindicator.

The Kansas quarantine promises to become a dead law after the end of next month, when the existing appropriations run out. In the meantime, what is Missouri doing about a contagious disease act? A very good measure passed the House at the regular session, but was laid over in the Senate. There may be no need of a law now, but there surely will be sooner or later, and intelligent legislators should see that there is a proper one enacted .-- Live-Stock Indicator.

To break a young cow to milk get her into a stable, and if you have stanchious that will hold her all the better; but if not, tie her up with a rope around her horns or neck, hitched short, then with a rope hitched to a hame strap, buckle the strap around the fore foot between the hoof and first foint, put the rope around her body, draw up the foot and tie the rope suffi-ciently short so that she can't reach her foot to the ground. She is now in proper shape for milking. Standing on three legs and unable to free the other; she gives up at once and soon becomes gentle and kind. If she is of an unusually nervous disposition, the hind leg next to the malker may be buckled to a rope and around her leg near the hoof, and hitched to a post or something behind her. She will seen get tired: of kicking and entirely give it up. hitching her by the head, either by stanchtons or a rope, and strapping up her fore-foot is all that is necessary, and she will soon be a quiet cow.—Cor. Germantoen-Telegraph.

FARM NOTES.

The outlook is good for a big fruit crop in Kansas this year

Three-fifths of the corn in Western Kansas this year has been listed. Chinch bugs are reported at West Side, Iowa, large fields of grain having been de stroyed by them.

The leading bog States in their order are-Iowa, Missonri, Illinois, Texas, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio and Kansas.

Farmers report that in some localities in Kansas the red ants are waging a war of extermination against the chinch bugs. If it is desired to raise a good many fowls-

they must be kept in separate small flocks. Large numbers do not flourish well together. The common red clover is better than the

large for general purposes. The latter is ifficult to oure; makes coarse more apt to become musty. Chinch bugs all gone-drowned by the

rains. May wheat is heading nicely. Russian wheat is looking green and encouraging.—Junction Cay (Kan.) Tribunes.

The products of Kansas farms last year amounted to \$125,000,000, and it was a poor year for corn. This is about \$175 for each habitant of the State. - Newton. (Kan) Re ublican.

The rains of the past week have been of inestimable value to the people of Kansas. They extended over the State quite generally and the outlook for crops is good.
Before the rains, chinch-bugs had begun to do some damage, and farmers-were not unnecessarily uneasy .- Manhatan (Kan.) No

tionalist The increased acreage soven in grass; the unusual good condition of the wheat crop; the early planting and fine condition of the corra; the fine condition call grades of cattle; the unheard-of abundance of fruits and berries, with other concomitant auxilaries to the good time coming, makes this section one unequaled in variety, and bundance mall the beautiful Southwest - Barcoxie (Mo.) Vindicatory

These who, are familiar with the subject; say there will be no great peach crop here, this season. The trees have been so nearly, dastroyed by the past swere winters that the bloom drops off and the limbs waste. sitality to hold the fruit. Best destroy all ald trees and try a new lot altogether. Wemay not have another such series of severe winters during a generation .- Oregon ( Lo.)

Press. Cormnewer looked metter at this season. of the year. The acreage planted in corn, this year is unusually large. A great mount of it has been plowed the time. The oats copp looks fine. Tame grass of all kinds is doing nicels. What wheat there is in the country looks, as well as erops in the Eastern States. There is builitale wheat sawn in this pant of the State and that just to try an experiment .-

Gardon City (Kan.) Sentineli The swindle in regard to Bohomian oats ins in the manner in which they are sold, not in the grain, itself. Of this a writer in the National Stockman says that the oats make a good chicken feed, but for horses and cattle, fed either ground or whole, they are too rich, as the hull of an oat aids digestion. The Bohemian oats are bulless, or should be, to be like the original seed. Many horses refuse to eat them. Those that do are lieble to colic from eating too rapidly. They can no doubt be used to advantage in the Planufacture of oatmeal.

Notes

A small insect is attacking the straw berry crop in Washington County, Iowa, and many fine beds of strawberry vines are almost de stroyed.

Winde,w plants that appear yellow and sickly are generally found to be suffering from too much water and too much insect. When a contagious disease breaks out in a flock of fowls it is better to destroy them all rather than have the disease get ed" on the farm, as the germs may remain

for years. You much importance can not be given the matter of selecting the proper persons to do the milking. As much depends on the milker as on the cow.