Chase County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MAYNARD of the treasury has decided that the employment of laborers residing in Canada is a violation of the law against the importation of labor under contract.
THE resignation of Second Lieutenant

Shaw, who duplicated one month's pay account nineteen times, was recently re ceived at the War Department, post-marked London, England. It was not accepted, and he will appear on the official register as a dropped deserter.

THE President has approved an applicathe Fresident has approved an applica-tion from the Secretary of the Interior to the War Department for a detail of cavalry to be stationed at Cheyenne, Wyo., to aid the civil authorities in forbidding the fenc-ing of the public domain, and directing the

removal of such unlawful fencing.

MINISTER MANNING has presented President Diaz with the request of the United States Government for the remission of the death sentence of the condemned Mexican

THE President has appointed Major J. L. Rathbone, of California, Consul General of the United States at Paris.

THE vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States caused by the death of Justice Woods will not be filled until after the assembling of the next Congress, as the appointee must be confirmed by the United States Senate before taking his seat.

A CHEMICAL analysis by United States experts at Washington has demonstrated the difficulty of distinguishing pure butter

from a fine oleomargarine imitation.

THE Woman's National Industrial League at a largely attended meeting recently in Washington endorsed the Anti-Poverty League, of New York, and Dr. McGlynn's

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has issued a call for all outstanding three per cent. bonds, amounting to about \$17,000,000. The call will mature July 1. Circulars offering to redeem uncalled bonds of the three per-cent. loan on presentation have been revoked, and no more bonds will be redeemed before maturity.

THE EAST.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, has sent the name of Colonel Fred Grant to the State Senate for Quarantine Commissioner. ALL the shoe factories in and about Hav erhill, Mass., have closed their doors be

cause of a strike in one of the shops. Fire in Lawrence, Mass., the other night destroyed the old No. 1 Washington mill, a huge structure worth \$100,-

WILLIAM H. McIlhany, general freight agent of the New York Central railroad, has been discharged because of old charges of having embezzled \$25,000.

MADAME JANAUSCHEK, the noted actress, fell down a flight of fourteen steps in a hotel at Newport, R. I., recently, breaking her right arm and bruising her whole body.

Her dates were cancelled.

JAMES P. McCABR, who was sentenced to be hanged May 26 for the murder of Michael Riley, made his escape from the Wayne County (Pa.) iail on the 18th.

ONE of the most powerful Celtic organizations in this country, the Clan-na-Gael, is said at New York to be about stranded on the shores of financial ruin by one of its most prominent officials leaving for parts wn with no less than \$40,000 available funds which it had gathered together for the purpose of being used for the cause

'OLD POMP," the lion of the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, died the other day at the age of twenty-nine years.

New York capitalists have bought all the street railroads of Mobile, Ala. MME. LEO HEYDE, a noted soprano Pittsburgh, Pa., committed suicide recently

by hanging; cause, poor health.

The Clan-na-Gael is reported to have gone
to pieces over internal feuds. In the recriminations Rev. George C. Betts is accused of furnishing the London Times with information on which that paper based its recent

THE employes of the John Stephenson Car Building Company at New York struck recently for an advance.

A LARGE meeting was held under the auspices of the Canadian Club at New York recently. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, who favored breaking down all the commercial restrictions between Canada and the United

A Mass meeting was held at Cooper Un ion, New York, on the 19th to protest against the pending extradition treaty with

According to a statement made by Henry S. Ives, at New York, a consolidation of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph, with the Postal and other independent lines is to be made, the consolidation taking the form of a new company, of which the Baltimore & Ohio will take half of the stock and so ob-

OVER 1,000 acres of forest, occupying tract nearly two miles long, extending from Thomastown to Reynolds bridge, Conn., was burned the other day. The fire was attributed to sparks from locomotives. A building for the storage of pow der, belonging to the Plymouth Granite

Company, was destroyed.

Antonio Muca de Vall Ambrosia, the Marquis de Mores, well known in connection with the National Consumers' Meat Company and a big cattle ranch proprietor, was arrested in New York recently on complaint of Samuel Grimshaw, who sues to recover \$20,000, charging the Marquis

FIRE at Passoag, R. I., recently destroyed Sales & Nichols' mill, causing \$55,000 loss. Two thousand brickmakers of Pittsburgh, Pa., have struck for increased wages.

Gorr, Bennett & Co., extensive iron manufacturers, of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently paid over to their creditors a balance of \$556,000, to satisfy mortgages which had yet one and a half years to run. Three years ago the above firm asked for an exof time on liabilities aggregating over \$1,000,000.

A RIOT took place at the Jimtown coke works, near Everson, Pa., on the 20th, caused by the operators trying to save their coke. The rioters destroyed much property and tried to kill the workmen.

THE Marquis de Mores denies the allega-

tions of fraud charged against him by Sam-uel Grimshaw, of New York.

THE distillery at Des Moines, Iowa, has been served with a notice that under the ruling of the Supreme Court it must close up. About 37,000 gallons of beer in vats have been seized at Matte's brewery, at the same place, which will be destroyed on advice of the Attorney General.

CHARLES L. MAGINNIS has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Duluth,

THE grain rate cut by the Chicago & Atlantic road to Ohio points has been practically restored.

NEARLY an entire block, mainly occupied by a slaughter house, in South San Francisco was destroyed by fire the other night; loss, \$75,000.

Forest fires have started again in the Michigan peninsula. THE recent lockout of the brick manufacturers of Chicago, threw 5,000 men out of

THE first business meeting of the thirtythird annual session of the Western Unitarian Conference was held in Chicago on the 18th. Hon. D. L. Shorey occupied the chair and an address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, which was responded to by President Shorey. Rev. J. Effinger, secretary, submitted a

voluminous report. THE west-bound passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad ran into a bunch of cattle twenty miles east of Denver, Col., on the 18th, ditching the engine, mail and express cars. Of three

tramps stealing a ride one named Moore was killed and the other two slightly in-LIGHTNING recently killed one man and

severely injured two others who were at work on a farm near Cairo, Ill. THE reported Minnesota earthquake shock was found to have been a terrific explosion of nitro-glycerine at Spirit lake, eight miles

from Duluth. The nitro-glycerine amounted to about four tons. Two men were thought to have been killed. MRS. JOHN BOYD, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has obtained a judgment of \$9,500 against a Rockford saloonkeeper for selling whisky

to her husband, causing him to commit murder. THE coopers of Minneapolis have organized an association which agrees to pay journeymen fifteen cents per barrel and

furnish barrels to the mills at forty cents

Akron, O., have returned to work at an advance in wages. GRACE LESLIE, leading lady of the Kate Castleton troupe, was killed in a railroad

accident recently at Salida, Col. Fully 2,000 people were fighting forest fires on the Michigan peninsula on the 19th, and a repetition of the awful Portage fire was feared. Fire appeared to be raging

THE foreclosure sale of the Nickel Plate road at Cleveland, O., on the 19th was a very formal affair. The road was purchased on the first bid for \$16,000,000 by Frederick O.P. Olcott, chairman of the Nickel Plate purchasing committee, for the bondholders' committee, which is made up of Mr. Olcott, William K. Vanderbilt, James A. Roosevelt and J. S. Kennedy.

It is reported in Indianapolis that eleven

indictments for election frauds have been HENRY R. PENDERY, formerly of Leavenworth, Kan., but now of Colorado, has been appointed register of the land office at Lead THE General Assembly of the Presbyter

ian Church, South, was in session at St. Louis on the 19th and 20th. The Presbyter ian Church, North, was in session at Oma ha, Neb., on the same days, with a large at

LAKE LINDEN, or Torch Lake, Mich., was devastated by fire on the night of the 20th. The loss was put as high as \$2,000,000, with \$750,000 insurance. The destruction town was thought to be due to the forest fires which had prevailed in the vicinity for some time previously.

THE SOUTH. GOLD in paying quantities is reported to

have been discovered on a farm in Scott County, Ark. THE annual convention of the Passenge

Conductors' Life Insurance Company, was held in Baltimore, Md., on the 18th. THE miss of a bundle of wall paper tossed

to E. L. Nicholson, a Hillsboro (Tex.) drugthe other night, caused the breaking of a lamp and the burning of a block. Loss THE Farmers' Association of Tennesse

has adopted resolutions in favor of the strict enforcement of the Commerce law especially the fourth section. Two convicts escaped from the peniten

tiary at Raleigh, N. C., recently. A BOILER explosion at Fulton, Ky., re

cently killed three and seriously wounded

Ex-Governor WILLIAM SMITH, who for upwards of sixty years has been conspic-uously identified with the affairs of Virginia as lawyer, legislator, Congressman and Governor, serving several terms in the United States Congress and two terms as chief executive, died on the 18th. Had he lived till September next he would have een ninety years of age.

THE north-bound express train on the Missouri Pacific which left Austin, Tex... on the 18th, was robbed at or near McNeil Station, at the crossing of the Missouri Pacific and the Austin & Northwestern narrow guage railways, nine miles from The robbers numbered about fifteen. The passengers and express were robbed and two men were reported shot, but nothing definite was kown.

THE Latham monument to the Confeder

ate dead was unveiled at Hopkinsville, Ky., on the 19th, Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge and Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York, deliv ering the addresses.

In the joint session of the Florida Legis lature on the 19th the vote for United States Senator resulted as follows: Samuel Pasco (Democrat), 84; Goodrich (Republic-

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., was visited the other day by the heaviest storm known there for many years. The wind came from southeast, accompanied by rain. Many buildings in the city and throughout the parish were unroofed, fences and trees were demolished, and some damage was

done to growing crops.

JUDGE PARDEE, of the United States Cfr. cuit Court, has decided the Georgia Local Option Law constitutional. The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. GENERAL

Dr. JUNKER, the Russian explorer, has received a letter from Emin Bey, dated December 18, written at Wadelai. Emin Bey had communication with Zanzibar. LORD LANSDOWNE, Governor General of Canada, denies each and every allegation made by Editor O'Brien.

THE German dispatch boat, Falke, has captured the English fishing vessel, Lady Godiva, near the islands of Norderny, and towed her to Wilhelmshaven.

RIOTING was reported at Narva, Russia, recently, the result of embittered disputes between the peasants and land owners regarding the ownership of certain woods. Eight villages in the vicinity of Narva were

John Dawes & Sons, iron masters of Stafford and Yorkshire, England, have failed, with \$500,000 liabilities.

A BERLIN telegram of the 18th to the Inde pendence Belge says the police at Novotcher-kask have unearthed a plot to assassinate the Czar and thirty arrests have been

It is reported in Mexico that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, will visit that country shortly for the purpose of stirring up a revolution which will give him a

It is reported that Bismarck wants a Papal Nuncio appointed at Berlin with the view of deposing Dr. Windhorst from the dictatorship of the Center party.

FRANCE and Mexico, so it is reported at the City of Mexico, have signed an extradition treaty. THE Toronto chief of police says that exaggerated reports were sent out of the dis-

rbances over Editor O'Brien's visit. SKILLFUL forgers have secured large sums from European banks on bogus checks on American banks.

No FOREIGN officers will be invited to witness the maneuvers of the Russian troops this year. THE leading agitators in the recent strike in Belgium have been arrested.

THE French Council of State has refused to restore the Orleans Princes to the army. AUSTRIAN statesmen are now more hopeful than ever that the peace of Eastern Europe will not be disturbed this year. It is positively denied from Rome that

the Irish College or any portion of it has sent a memoir to the Pope denouncing the Parnellites. It is stated that the convention between England and Turkey provides that the British will evacuate Egypt three years hence. If, after that time, internal troubles arise

in Egypt, British and Turkish troops shall reoccupy the country, jointly or separately, as the two Governments may agree upon. No other power shall be allowed to intervene in Egyptian affairs.

Business failures (Dun's report) during

the seven days ended May 19, numbered for the United States, 152; for Canada, 28; total 180, against 167 the previous ek and 167 for the corresponding week week and last year. It is reported that the malady with which Mr. Parnell is afflicted is Bright's disease

of the kidneys. The disease has secured a hold upon its victim from which it can not EDITOR O'BRIEN was attacked by an Orange mob at Kingston, Ont., on the 20th. He took refuge in the house of an Orangeman,

but several persons were injured THE first Chinese railway was opened the 20th from Tau to Tientsin. The dismuch pleased at the success of the enter-

THE LATEST.

JOLIET, Itl., May 21.—For the past six months Miss Jessie White, an attractive young society lady, has been persecuted by anonymous letters threatening her life. night was the time fixed for the execution in a letter in which the writer addressed Miss White as his "doomed darling Jessie." Prominent young men received notes asking them to act as pall-bearers, and an undertaker was engaged to go to the house and a notice of the death of the young lady was sent to the papers and published. The house was watched and during the night a man was caught prowling around the yard with a revolver in his hand. He proved to be the young lady's cousin, whose advances had been repulsed. He was arrested and gave bail tor his appearance. He is known as a cranky, hot headed fel-

low, and is regarded as insane.

Washington, May 21.—First Comptroller Durham to-day disallowed the claim of W. R. Speare, an undertaker of this city, for \$1,890 for services at the funeral of ex-President Garfield. A point was raised in this case that the claim was made against the Government and not against the estate of the ex-President, and therefore was not affected by the act of Congress of August 5, 1882, appointing a board of audit to settle claims growing out of the sickness and burial of President Garfield. The claim was rejected by the board because of the claimant's failure to comply with the re-quirements of the act. The First Comptroller now holds that the board had ample jurisdiction in the matter and that the claim

was properly rejected.

Kansas City, Mo., May 21.—The large frame building situated at Seventeenth and Wyoming streets, and owned and occupied by the Kansas City Barb Wire Company, was almost totally destroyed by fire last night. Twice it burst into a blaze in a mysterious manner, and the last time the work of destruction was almost completed. About 8:30 o'clock the night force was startled by the sound of an explosion, and the next instant the boiler room was found to be wrapped in flames. The loss amounted to about \$7,000.

MONTREAL, May 21 .- It is stated on good authority that the Canadian Pacific rail-road officials have notified the Government that if a charter is granted allowing the Northern Pacific to build to Winnipeg and invade Canadian Pacific territory, Canadian Pacific will remove their quarters and shops to Port William or Lake

CHICAGO, May 21.-Lewis Herzog is locked up on the charge of selling lottery tickets. He has been selling large quantities of what purports to be certificates of Europcan bonds. The enterprise is under the auspices of Falch & Co., 35 Broadway, New York, for whom Herzog claims to be agent. Lewiston, Me., May 21.—Thirteen years ago David Salver, of Rumford, disappeared and was never heard from. His father has just died, and he, it appears, confessed to one Bugbee that he killed his son in selfdefense with a stake and buried the remains

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

J. H. YARBOROUGH, who killed young L. D. Collier at Emporia last November, was recently tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. When returned to jail after the verdict he attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. His recovery was doubtful.

COLONEL S. S. PROUTY, who was commissioned by the Governor as census taker for Kearney County, was recently in Topeka to consult with the authorities in regard to the condition of affairs in that county, which he represents to be any thing but agreeable, as the people are much worked up over a bitter county-seat con-

THE State Board of Educators, composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, chancellor of the State University, president of the State Normal Schoo and president of the State Agricultural College, held a meeting at Superintendent Lawhead's office at the capital the other day to consider the application of 100 per-sons for certificates as conductors and instructors in normal institutes.

AT Mullinsville, twenty-eight miles south of Kinsley, an attempt was made the other day to kill Thomas Telfer, a former resident of Kinsley, and his brother-in-law, J. J. Bowlby, by Walter Howland. Telfer and Howland were having a dispute over some cattle deal, when the latter drew a revolver. Young Bowlby rushed between them and received the first ball in his shoulder. The next shot passed through Telfer's bowels and it was thought would prove fatal. Howland then made his escape

THE Kansas Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias met at Atchison on the 16th. The address of welcome was delivered by S. H. Kelsey, mayor of the city, which was responded to by S. F. Merstetter, Grand Chancelor.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Atkin, Graham County, Edward Atkin postmaster; Ruleton, Sherman County, John E. Rule postmaster; Steuben, Jewell County, William T. Hunter postmaster; Thornton, Rawlins County, Alfred McMahon postmaster; Weeks, Rawlins County, Lyman A. Harrigan postmaster. Names changed, Baldwin City, Douglas County, to Baldwin; Veteran, Hamilton County, to Johnson.

THE parade of the Knights of Pythias at Atchison during the meeting of the Grand Lodge was the finest ever held in that city and the competitive drill was witnessed by an immense crowd. The following won the prizes: Erie division, first prize, \$200; Girard, second, \$150; Wyandotte, third, \$100.

J. L. Keller, aged twenty-three, with both hands burned off, recently eloped with the thirteen-year-old daughter of T. E. Miller, of Gray County. The irate father has offered a liberal reward for the return

AT the recent session of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias in Atchison, the following officers were elected: Sir Knight G. W. Holmes, grand commander; Sir Knight A. P. Riddle, grand vice-commander; Sir Knight Morgan Caraway, grand prelate; Sir Knight George Linck, grand master of the exchequer; Sir Knight Gus. master-at-arms; Sir Knight C. S. Knight,

grand inside guard. THE State Fair Association recently met at Topeka, when George Y. Johnson, for the past six years secretary of the associa-tion, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Chester Thomas appointed to fill the vacancy. The secretary was directed to issue invitations to the State Horticultural Society, the State Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association, and the State Poultry Association, requesting their aid and participation in the exhibits of the forthcoming fair. General J.

L. McDowell, of Manhattan, was chosen general superintendent of the forthcoming air, and ex-Senator L. E. Finch, of Burlingame, assistant superintendent. It was lecided to offer \$300 for the first best exhibit, \$200 for the second best, and \$100 for third; and in addition to the foregoing for the best display exhibited by any organized since 1875, \$200 for first, \$100 for second and \$50 for third.

INVITATIONS will be extended to Presi dent Cleveland, General W. T. Sherman Hon. John Sherman and other distinguishe gentlemen to attend the State fair at Topeka next fall.

THIRTY members of the Northwestern Editorial Association of Kansas, accom-panied by ladies, visited Leavenworth recently and were met by the reception committee, consisting of Mayor Neely, ex-Governor Anthony, Captain H. M. Insley, M. Graybill, J. A. McGonigle and other and taken to the different hotels in carriages.

PATENTS lately granted Kansas inventors Edward Armstrong, assignor of one-half to G. H. Dickinson, Burlington, trace bearer point; John A. Morsman, Mapleton, har-row; Albert S. Newby, assignor of onehalf to G. R. Millice, Topeka, grate; Cyrus A. Reider, Anthony, blank depository; Joseph Robert, Wyandotte, switch attachment; William Sloppse, New Kiowa, cooler for beer and other liquids; Isaac N. Tusing Gien Grouse, check row corner planter Charles E. Warner, Melvern, traction wheel.

PENSIONS were granted the following Kansans on the 19th: William Becock Kansas Center; John F. Johnson, Buffale John W. Neal, Recce; William Stewart, Meade Center; Henry Strong, Wassca; Clements Bell, Abilene; Jacob Wagner, Wagnersville; Tyler Blake, Larned; Morrison Mackley, Centralia; David Little, Ellenwood; Edwin S. Frederick, Avella; Albert Poley, Smith Center, and John Lewis, Blue Mound.

JAMES L. STOREY has been appointed postmaster at Buffalo Park. THE Railroad Commissioners have re

fused the request of the Leavenworth board of trade for another train on the branch of the Union Pacific from Leavenworth to Lawrence. The branch at present is operated at a loss. CARL KISTLER, a German, recently made

savage attempt to take his life at the Shawnee County poor farm. He has been in this country about a year, and ill-health prevented him from earning a living, which compelled him to apply to the county for help. Becoming despondent he at-tempted to kill himself by cutting his

HEAVY FAILURE.

Swan Brothers, the Wyonzing Cattle Kings, Fail for One Million Dollars. CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 17.—Alexander H. Swan, the cattle king of Wyoming, and John Swan, his brother, comprising the firm of Swan Bros., made an assignment Saturday night for \$1,100,000. He had lately returned from England, where he had endeavored unsuccessfully to negotiate bonds that he had been carrying heavily, and this is said to have precipitated his as signment. He was the head of the Swan Land and Cattle Company, and had done a vast deal for the stock and land interests

of Wyoming, Nebraska and Iowa. The assignment covered all the property of the firm and of the individual members without any preferment. Swan Bros. had been doing an extensive business throughout the West, and up to this time had met their engagements promptly and enjoyed the highest degree of public confidence and credit. The direct cause of the suspension was the action brought against A. H. Swan by the German Savings Bank of Davenport, Iowa, on a note which had

been signed by Swan as security, on which no ultimate closs could occur, because the bank was fully protected by property of the principals. This action, however, caused the creditors not advised of the real facts to become alarmed, and many claims were presented against the firm not yet due, and for which payment had been provided at maturity, but these demanded immediate settlement. The as signment is in no way connected with the business of the Swan Land and Cattle Company, and will involve no other interests han those mentioned.

DOUBTFUL BANKERS. OMAHA, Neb., May 17 .- Friends of Swan Bros., who made an assignment at Chey-enne Saturday night, claim that they will be able to pay in full, but the bank author-ities here entertain a different opinion. The firm is interested in Chicago, Buffalo New York, Kansas City, Cleveland, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Sioux City, Philadelphia, Omaha and Cheyenne and is composed of A. H. and Thomas S. Swan. Henry S. Swan has not been connected with the firm for some time. He is now connected with the firm of C. T. Lindsey & Co. wholesale rubber goods, Omaha, and will not in any way be affected by the fail-ure of his brothers. March 3, 1887, a statement of the condition of Swan Brothers was made by their private secretary in answer to a request from Bradstreet. This was: "We have total assets consisting of lands, bonds and stocks and our joint interests in live stock and real estate all amounting to \$1,225,000; total liabilities jointly and severally, \$400,205. Our net worth to-day as a firm outside of a few individual investments is \$824,294. This is according to invoice taken in February."

At that time the Bradstreet agency at Cheyenne consulted a number of local authorities, who estimated the firm to be worth between \$600,000 and \$700,000, but the agency believed that they really owed more than they stated, and accordingly cut their rating down from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000. The agency had heard rumors for some time affecting their credit, and was requested to obtain a statement as given above. It was further stated that their chief interests N. Nubert, grand keeper of records and see now in cattle and lands, and, while they seals; Sir Knight N. L. Hollowell, grand acknowledged that their work had depreciated during the past few years, they still claimed to be worth the amount given above, and the same was believed to be true by the local banks. At that time it was given out that they were about to dispose of a large num ber of cattle and wipe out a large portion of their indebtedness. Alexander H. Swan is the head of the Swan Land and Cattle Company and has done a vast deal for the stock and land interests of Wyoming, Nebrasks and Iowa. His chief interests in the latter State are the Swan ranch at Indianola, and in Nebraska the Ogallala Land and Cattle Company. Among his creditors is W. A. Paxton, of Omaha, to the extent of a loan of

> Swan was as well known in Omaha as in Cheyenne, and he is a man of severely strict habits, abstemious and hard working, and his assignment is readily attrib-uted to engaging too largely in organizing new companies. He was one of the first to introduce English and Scotch capital to invest in American ranches, and was for some years very successful in that. He was the projector of the South Omaha land syndicate, although he was disappointed in his intention to dispose of the bonds of the syndicate to Scotch capitalists and the proposed name of New Edin-burg was discarded for that of South Omaha. The organization has been highly profitable to those who were able to carry the bonds, and none have been losers. He was largely interested in the Council Bluffs stock yards before the South Omaha yards were started. He was a director of the Ogallala Land and Cattle Company, director in the South Omaha land syndicate and a stockholder in the Union Stock Yards

THE ANDRIANO CASE.

The Missouri Supreme Court Decides That the Child of an Allen is Eligible For

St. Joseph, Mo., May 17 .- The friends of Joseph Andriano, who, by the suffrages of the people, was made sheriff of Buchanan last fall and was subsequently deprived of the office by the decision of Judge Spencer, of the circuit court, was considerably clated yesterday morning by the reception of a telegram from Jefferson City saying the Supreme Court had reversed the decision of Judge Spencer and restored the office to Andriano. Carey, the contestant, it is asserted, will give bond and carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, thus enabling him to hold the office under his appealed bond, in all probability, during the entire term.

The Panhandle Robberies.

Piттsвuкен, Pa., May 17.—It is definitely hinted from an authoritative source that as soon as John H. Hampton recovers from his indisposition some arrangements will be made whereby the indictments against a number of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad robbers will be quashed by the prosecution. The railroad management is satisfied that the stealing is at an end. and beyond prosecuting a few of the ringleaders now in jail nothing will be done. A number of lawyers interested in the defense more or less confirmed the above statement, but refused to allow the use of their names

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the National Convention of Weol-Growers at Its Annual Session St. Louis-Important Legislation Called

At the closing session of the National Wool-Growers' Convention in St. Louis, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by the committee on reso-

were presented by the committee on resolutions, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Wool and Cotton Exchanges of St. Louis invited wool-growers, wool merchants and manufacturers of woolens from all parts of the United States to meet in Nationall convention in this city on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of May, 1887, for the purpose of consultation as to the common interests of the three classes named; and

WHEREAS, Numerous wool-growers, wool merchants and manufacturers of woolens have accordingly assembled in the said city in National convention, being the second National convention of persons representing the three

accordingly assembled in the said city in National convention of persons representing the three interests mentioned, and have deliberated upon subjects in which they have a common interest and desire to give expression to some of their opinions and purposes; therefore,

Resolved, First. That this National Convention cerdially invites the wool-growers, wool merchants and manufa-turers of woolens in the United States to co-operate with, encourage and aid the National Wool-Growers' Association, the State and Territorial Wool-Growers' associations of the United States, the several wool-merchants' associations of the cities of the United States, the saveral wool-merchants' associations of the cities of twoolen Manufacturers, and all similar organizations, in securing such administration of the laws, such legislation and such action as may be appropriate and necessary to promote their joint and common interests, having due regard to the interests of those engaged in all other industries.

Second That while the Wool Tariff act of

laws, such legislation and such action as may be appropriate and necessary to promote their joint and common interests, having due regard to the interests of those engaged in all other industries.

Second. That while the Wool Tariff act of March 3, 1883, continues in force, we request the Administration of the National Government to construe its provisions liberally, with a view to secure the beneficial effects of protection to the wool and woolen industries of the United States, deciding all doubtful questions in such manner as to give American wool-growers and woolen manufacturers the privilege of supplying the American market, instead of giving it to foreigners; and we ask that so-called "ring waste," "garneted waste" and all similar socured products be classed, in the language of the said act of 1883, as "wool imported in any other than ordinary condition," and be charged as such with the duty of sixty cents per pound. We ask that worsted cloths known as "coatings" and "suitings" for the purposes of paying duties be classed as woolen cloths, and we request that prompt and efficient measures be taken to prevent undervaluations of wool, woolen and worsted goods, and to detect and punish all such undervaluations of wool, woolen and worsted goods, and to detect and punish all such undervaluations of wool, woolen and worsted goods, and to act the extent intended in good faith by its framers. They intended to give all clothing wool as specified in the act, protective duties higher than on carpet wools. But more than half of all so-called carpet wools, now imported at a low rate of duty, are used in the manufacture of clothing goods, thus defeating to that extent the purpose of the act of 1883, to which a such a

in the execution of the law and a speedy modification of it by Congress, so that it shall give the full measure of protection intended by its framers.

Fourth. That experience under the act of March 3, 1883, has demonstrated that it has so reduced the previous rates of duty on wools that the annual imports of foreign wools of all classes have largely increased, thereby depriving American wool-growers of the privilege of supplying our market with American wool; that its effect has been to discourage American wool production, to reduce the number of American flocks and sheep and our annual wool product; that it has encouraged foreign woolgrowing to the prejudice of our own to such an extent as to threaten the speedy destruction of wool-growing in most, if not all, of the States, and hence public policy, good faith and justice require an increase of duties, to save from ruin this industry in which citizens of the United States were, by the act of March 2, 1887, invited to, and did invest their capital and employ their skill and labor. Having thus acted on the faith of a policy established by Congress, its overthrow is an act of spoliation and wrong.

Fifth. That this convention request Congress to so amend the existing tariff law as in due time to secure to American wool-growers and to American manufacturers of woolens the American manufacturers. The immense frauds which have been perpetrated by undervaluations and evasions, show the necessity for an immediate amendment, imposing the penalty of forfeiture for undervaluations and evasions and providing inducements for informers to detect all frauds and evasions.

Seventh. That the associations of wool-growers, wool merchants and woollen manufacturers be, and are requested to act in concert, in sending delegates to Washington City, to remain during the next session of Congress to urge upon the proper committees and upon Congress the necessity of legislation in accordance with these resolutions.

Eighth. That the associations of woolen manufacturers be requested to r

such services as may be essential to their interests.

Tenth. That the wool-growers, wool merchants and woolen manufacturers of the United States are urged to attend the conventions of the political parties with which they may respectively co-operate and, so far as possible, aid in securing the nomination of candidates, pledged to the reforms and legislation desired. Eleventh. That the associations of woolgrowers, of wool merchants and woolen manufacturers be, and are, requested to take the necessary measures to secure the establishment of an ably-conducted weekly newspaper devoted to the advocacy of their just and joint interests.

devoted to the advocacy of the interests. The lifth. That this convention earnestly requests the Wool-Growers' associations and Wool Merchants' associations of the country to unite in demanding from the railroads proper freight classification of wools in transit.

Thirteenth. That the thanks of this National convention be tendered to the merchants' exe-Thirteenth. That the thanks of this National convention be tendered to the merchants' executive committee and the various subcommittees of the same; to the Cotton and Wool Exchange; to the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company; to the mayor and citizens of St. Louis, to the railroads and express companies centering here, for favors extended that have contributed so much to the success of the convention, and to the press of the city for their courtecus reporting of the proceedings of the convention.

President Convention.

HY. W. YOUNG, Secretary.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SOFTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

REACHING THE HEIGHTS.

He was known to all as a brave young man; But as he paused for a moment to scan The scenes that lay 'round him his heart stood And his whole frame shook with a death-like

For the glen, whose wealth of mosses and Had lured him into its crooks and turns, Was a cunning trap when the rising tide sed up the way to the beach outside.

And he looked about him in wild despair, For the swelling waters had hemmed

there,
And above his head for a hundred feet
Stretched the whitened rocks like a winding

If he could but climb to you rocky crest, Which never the foot of man had pressed! He would try! And he nerved himself to save His life from the clutch of the coming wave.

Up slowly and painfully, inch by inch, He steadfastly climbed, and he did not flinch When the cruel rocks tore his finger-nails, And he marked his progress with crims

Hurrah for the youth! His peril is past! All panting and breathless, but safe at last; He pulls himself up to the crest, and there His pallid lips murmur a grateful prayer.

But was he the first among living men To climb up the side of that rocky glen?

No! Just above him he read with a shiver:

Take -- 's Pills for a torpid liver!

"THE FOOL ROOM."

Why It Became Hateful to Little Zanby.

Little Zanby was a cripple. It was said that he had started out with fair prospects, physically, but that having, while quite young, been hooked by a steer, kicked by an old family horsethe most dangerous of all creaturesand finally run over by a wood wagon, he settled down into an ordinary cripple, with one leg that was much too short and with one arm that was withered like a wilted polk-stalk. Little Zanby had, from his earliest infancy, lived in Cypress Grove, where every one was acquainted with the hum of his industrious old mother's spinning-wheel. The old woman knew that her son was going to be a statesman. Had he been strong and able to work, she would have doubtless indulged no such hope, but as it was she seemed to think that statesmanship was about all that was left for him. The school-teacher once had the extreme hardihood to tell her that he did not think it was of much use to send the boy to school, adding that it was cruel to tax what little mind the child had. The old woman was putting a fresh "shuck" on the spindle of

"Mr. Scroggins, I see that all the fools ain't dead yit."

her wheel at the time. She turned

from her work, which was indeed a re-

markable attention for her to bestow

on any one, looked at the teacher from

head to foot, and said:

"My dear madam-" "Don't dear madam, me. I see how it is. You air all jealous o' Zanby. Oh, you neenter laugh, you great big lub-berly good-fur-nothin' thing. This very minit you ought to be out in the woods splittin' rails, 'stead o' makin' your livin' by sittin' 'round a house. You'll never be a statesman, Mr. Scroggins, never while breath's in that good-fur-nothin' body o' yourn.

Git outen my house-git!" When the boy came home she took him into an inner chamber, a dark room whither she always went to pour out her grief, and wept over him.

About the time Zanby arrived at the age of eighteen years, a change came upon him. Despite his infirmities, he had ever maintained a cheerfulness that was the wonder of sound people, but he suddenly became gloomy. When some one spoke to his mother with regard to it, she replied:

"It's puffeckly nachul. You kain't expect a boy that's goin' to be a statesman to allus have the simple grins. Jes let him alone, an' he'll come out all right."

"Yes," rejoined the neighbor, "but this mornin' I seed him settin' on the bank o' the branch cryin' fit ter kill

"What would you expect a statesman to do? Allus giggle? Madam, you jis' 'tend to yore bus'ness an' I'll try ter 'tend to mine."

"Oh, it ain't that I am tryin' to meddle with yore bus'ness, madam; it's because we air all int'rested in little Zanby. We air all so uster seein him in the sun that it sorter pesters us ter see him in the shade."

"Wall, that neenter bother you none. That child is comin' outen the kinks faster than you ever seed a pusson. W'y, you oughter hear him talk in his sleep. He talks like a preacher."

The old woman, though she treated the matter lightly, was deeply troubled, and when little Zanby came home she studied his face closely.

"Zanby, air yer well, my chile?" she asked.

"Yessum."

"As well as yer wanter be?" "Well ez I ken be."

"How so?" "W'y, as well as a poor cripple ken

She had never before heard him speak of his affliction; she had never heard him make a remark so serious, and her chin quivered as she gazed upon him.

"I wuz a fool all my life till the other day," he said. "Now I've got some sense," he added, after a slight pause. "What have you learnt that's new?" she asked.

tell you. I've been a sort o' a butterfly, but now I'm a hornet."

She looked at him in astonishment. Zanby, I know now that you kain't help bein' a statesman." "Statesman, the dev.ce!"

"Mussyful heavens, chile, you-" "That's all right, mother," broke in. "I've hearn about that all my life, and when I wuz a fool I paid attention to it an' lived in it, for I was blind then, but ken see now. I know you air surprised to see that I ain't no longer a fool."

The old woman burst into tears. He put his withered arm about her neck. "Thar," he said, "don't cry thiser way. You oughter be glad that I ain't no longer sich a fool, even if I don't laugh an' try ter dance.'

She dried her eyes, and, though sorrowing deeply, could not help but admire the new expression which the hitherto simple boy had found.

"Zanby," she said, tenderly holding his withered arm, "ef yore eyes air opened, as you say, and 'ef you air so much smarter than you uster be, how ken you he'p bein' a great man?"

"Mother, you musn't talk to me thater way any more. My mind is jist as badly crippled as my body, an' it ain't nachul that I ken ever amount to

Her hopes of his coming greatness, and her never-ending talk of the time when he should be recognized as a leader, constituted her only pleasure; and now, to be robbed of it, brought a fresh flow of tears.

"Thar, now, mother, don't cry. It's petter ter be miserable with some little sense than ter be a fool an' be happy.' "But, my son," said the old woman endeavoring to be calm, "you ain't told me what has brought about this terri-

ble change?" "No, an' I reckon I'd better keep it ter myself. It kain't be he'ped-thar

ain't no earthly cure for it.' "But you mout tell yore pore ole

mother-' "Thar, now, don't cry. No, I don't

want ter go in thar.' She had made a motion as though she would draw him into the dark room. "I don't want to go into dar no more. It's dark enough out here for me now.' "Don't speak slightin' o' that room

my chile. Yore father died in thar." "Yes, I know that, an' I b'leve I'd die if I wuz to go in thar now. I kain't he'p-you must furgive me-but l kain't he'p but think o' that as my fool room."

"W'y, Zanby!"

"I know I oughtent ter say it, nother, but I kain't he'p but think o' it that way. It was in thar I fust heard o' my comin' greatness. You would go in thar by yourself ter mourn but tuck me in thar to make me feel proud o' myself, an' long time ago, when we'd set in thar, I'd think it wuz a blessed privilege to be a cripple. Yes, mother, that is my fool room.

She stood in the back yard and looked after him when he walked down the branch, deeply troubled. When he came home at evening, his mother, hoping that he had repented of what he said, took him by the hand and gently attempted to draw him into

the dark room. "I will not go in the fool room," he said rather harshly, but quickly putting his withered arm around her neck, he softly added: "Mother, you must not ask me ter go in thar."

"Jes' one more time, fur I feel like the spirit o' yore father is thar." He hesitated a moment longer, and

then suffered her to lead him into the room. When they came out he was laughing. "You shall have hundreds o' fine

dresses when I make laws," he said. "You shaint do no work, an' we'll ride in a fine carriage." He put his sound arm around her

neck, drew her to him and kissed her. "Yes, an' we'll be so happy then, won't we, son." "Yessum, an' we'll eat pie."

"An' put a whole lot o' jam on wheat

bread. "Yes," she said.

"An' we'll give all the co'n bread ter the hogs," he continued. "Oh, lemme tell you," he delightedly exclaimed, again drawing her to him with his sound arm, "I'm goin' ter git you one o' these here pretty striped dresses."

"Yes, son. "An' I won't have no patched britches, neither." "No."

"But will dress fine."

"Yes." When he had gone to sleep, she gathered him into her arms and let her

heart throb against him. The next morning he got up laughing, and, when she stood in the door watching him as he walked away, he turned around and joyously waved his hand at her. He did not return until late in the evening. She sprang toward him. He put out his withered arm. She gazed at him a moment, and then taking his hand, attempted to lead him. He drew back with a shudder.

"I will not go into the fool room," he said. "You needn't beg me, mother. I swear that I hope to die if I ever go in there again." "My son, what is the matter with

you?" "I'm no longer a fool that's all. You shut my eyes last night, but they

air open now." "What has opened them?"

"You shut them." "But who opened them?"

Without replying, he went into his had gone, a neighbor, an old woman, am. - Texas Siftings.

"Learnt that I've allus been a 'tool, I came over and asked if Zanby were

"What makes you ask?" "Didn't know, but he-vall, the truth is, he is nearly dyin' about her." "Who?" the old woman gasped.

"Miss Reynolds." Zanby's mother sank down with groan. "I reckon you must have seed her," the neighbor continued. "Ever'- the doctrines that led to the war of body do 'low that she's the peartest and puttiest creetur that ever come 'round else than that, but his connection with here. They say that Zanby is nearly the cause of the South and his ardent that the worst thing that can happen dead about her. Pity, fur she's dun conviction of the righteousness and exence a jedge. Wy Zanby ain't cellence of slavery, sustained for years maintained in politics at the South. on a part of the floor raised a little and seed her but a few times, an' I don't in the Senate with unflinching courage And they have become tired of acting reckon she ever seed him a tall, to and remarkable ability, made it unaknow him. Well, I must run back." Zanby stood behind a tree, gazing at upon this feature of his career and a beautiful girl, dressed in white. She upon the ideas by which that career was gathering flowers. Zanby slipped | was guided. Mr. Lamar did this with from behind the tree and approached entire candor and, though with her. "There's that poor little cripple avowed sympathy with Calhoun, in a

In attempting to bow he leaned over

too far and fell. "Poor little fellow!" she exclaimed running to him. He scrambled to his the extreme type, disposed of the feet and gazed at her.

"Do you love flowers?" she asked. not knowing what else to say. "I love one flower," he replied. "Only one? Why, I love them all.

Which one do you love?" "You." "Oh, you must not talk that way," she kindly replied. "You don't know

me well enough.' "I know you well enough to die for

"This is serious," she mused, and then, with a laugh full of music, said: 'You must never think of dying for any one, but live-' "I will." he broke in. "I will live

for you. I am not a fool now." "Oh, no, you are not a fool." "I ken never be a statesman."

She laughed. He bit his lips. must go," she said. "Wait," he said. "No, I must go."

He attempted to take her hand. "Go away, you impudent little thing. Go away, and don't come back here

The widow waited until midnight, and then, as Zanby had not come, she aroused the neighbors. Early the next morning he was found, lying in the branch. His withered arm lay across his face. Friends assembled at the house, but the old woman and her son were alone in the "fool room." - Opic P. Read, in Arkansaw Traveler.

THE FALL OF MALAKOFF. The Story of a Dispatch That Brought Sixty Thousand Francs. Diplomatic espoinage rendered

great service to the Second Empire in into Sebastopol. The credit for the tration to resist it: "The avowal of fall of that stronghold was due, it has just transpired, to the late M. de Moustier, who was in the year above men- more impartial tribunal will regard it tioned, at the head of the French Em- in a far different light, and pronounce bassy at Berlin. At that time Colonel that sentence which violated faith and von Munster was military attache of broken pledges deserve. Prussia at St. Petersburg, and in high consider it as an evidence of that deep avor at court. The wife of the Czar degeneracy which precedes the down-Nicholas was a Princess of Prussia, and was fondly attached to her native land. All the representatives of her brother were treated by her with a of which is to make an impression on kindness verging on familiarity. The the public mind that all is juggling councils of war, when the seige of Sebastopol was going on, used to be held in her sitting-room. Colonel von Munster was given the minutes of them. No details of the campaign which the military authorities at St. Petersburg could give him were withheld. He sent confidential reports of the information so obtained to Berlin for the King's sole perusal. Frederick William kept them a secret from every one but Gerlach, a kind of seer, belonging to the feudal party, who regarded Manteuffel as an apostate because he advised the King to keep on good terms with Napoleon III, and who discovered, when Queen Victoria went on a visit to St. Cloud, that she was the scarlet lady of the Apocalypse. Manteuffel was furiously jealous of the royal favor in which Gerlach stood, and took means to intercept the Munster correspondence so as to read it and have it copied. In one of these letters there was a dispatch from Todleben, informing the Czar of the weakness of the Malakoff, which could not hold out against a strong assault. Now, Manteuffel's copying clerk was in the pay of De Moustier, and, when they were thinking at the Tuileries of ordering the siege of Sebastopol to be raised, a copy of Emancipation Day celebration were Todleben's dispatch was sold to the French Embassy for 60,000 francs. Orders were sent to Pelissier to attack the Malakoff. He, not wanting to be pestered by his incompetent Emperor not interfering when outrages were and the gang about him with military instructions, ordered the telegraphic wires to be cut. Marshal Vaillant was then packed off to the Crimea with the Judas." secret paper in his pocket. It was a revelation to Pelisser, and all that remained was to get the English to attack the Redan, while the French were not three Republican Presidents in trying to storm the Malakoff. The succession-Hayes, Garfield and Ar-General won a ducal title, a big grant thur—"refrain from interfering" for of money and a pension, and became such an important personage that the at the South? A Republican hold the Administration responsible Empress gave him the hand of her beautiful cousin, who was presented beautiful cousin, who was presented beautiful cousin. A Re- starving and struggling men to secure br her Imperial Majesty with a suitable dowry and a trousseau of regal magnif-

-Not Amphibious.-Miss Mulcahey -Sure, Mister O'Rafferty, it's disappointed that we were last night that LAMAR'S SPEECH.

Patrictic Sentiments Forcibly Express The oration by Mr. Lamar on the unvailing of the monument to Calhoun recently was worthy of the ora-Americans only as the great champion of State sovereignty and a teacher of secession. He was much more and again," she mused. He took off his hat, spirit of unqualified loyalty to the "Good morning," said the young Union. There could be no more striking and conclusive proof of the com-Union than the manner in which Mr. causes of secession and of its absolute, final and perpetual defeat. It is enough to point out that Mr. Lamar finds that secession was doomed by the force of party. national evolution, by the fact that the permanent needs and tendencies of the "one people" that declared its independence of Great Britain in 1776 were indefinitely stronger than the needs and tendencies of the South that sought

satisfaction in separation. The speech of Mr. Lamar was, therefore, while a review of a most conspicuous figure in the past, a speech for the present and the future. It put aside, in a eulogy of the greatest of State sovereignty leaders and before an audience of his devoted admirers, the chief aim of that leader's career, the chief of his avowed principles, as something buried and the tomb sealed, and turned with hopeful spirit toward the lesson of the leader's life for his countrymen to-day. This Mr. Lamar found in Calhoun's fidelity to conscience, in his high standard of virtue in public life, in his unselfish patriotism, and particularly in his conception of the public service as a public trust. He pointed out Mr. Calhoun's vigorous exposure and pointed denunciation of the application of the spoils system to the Federal service, and with peculiar emphasis his scathing criticism of the plea that the spoils system could be justly applied by one Administration

in retaliation for its application by a preceding Administration. On this point the words of Calhoun might well be quoted as bearing directly upon the situation to-day. He was replying to Benton, who had formerly sharply condemned the spoils 1855 by enabling the French to get principle, and pledged the Adminissuch a principle may be justified at this time by interested partisans, but a fall of a republic when those elevated to power forget the promises on which they were elevated, the certain effect and trickery in politics, and to create an indifference to political struggles highly favorable to the growth of despotic power." After quoting these words Mr. Lamar adds: "I am proud to say, fellow-citizens, that it has been my good fortune to be associated with one against whose Administration the only criticism that has been pronounced is his sacred regard for similar promises and the unconquerable intrepidity with which he stands by

them. It is worth while to point out that while a member of Mr. Cleveland's Administration thus recognizes the pledges of that Administration against the spoils principle and vindicates its adherence to that pledge, it is not necessary or decent for subordinates in the Federal service to devote their time to officious manipulation of the "patronage" they may be able to control for the purpose of fixing delegations or building up machines .- N. Y. Times.

THOUGHTLESS TALK.

Hasty Action of Colored Partisans Who Pay No Heed to Historical Facts. The colored citizens at Washington who gave a partisan turn to their not as wise in their generation as are their brethren in many other parts of the country. The orator of the day "arraigned the President for committed at the South," and denounced the negro who accepts office from the present Administration as "a

This is illogical to the point of folly. What has the Republican party done for the negro since emancipation? Did Civil-Rights law. The last Republican icence. - Paris Letter in London Truth. President, a "stalwart" at that, never once mentioned the "outrages" or referred to the South as a section requirrace troubles in the South than since | cago Mail.

the inauguration of a Democratic President.

As a matter of fact and of law, the Federal Government has no more power to interfere in the administration of justice in the Southern tor. Mr. Calhoun is known to most States than it has to take control of the Weeks case in Brooklyn or the Rahway inquest in New Jersey. Nor is there any occasion for its doing so in one case more than in the others. Intelligent and sensible negroes know as unrewarded hewers of wood and voidable that his eulogist should dwell drawers of water for Republican nestfeathering politicians.—N. Y. World.

INDISPUTABLE FACTS.

What the Democratic Party Has Done for the Working Classes.

Yes; the friend of English workingmen! is the flippant commentary of the of the latter a two-pronged instruevening monopoly organ on the declapleteness of the establishment of the ration of the Patriot that the Demo cratic party in Pennsylvania and in the Lamar, himself a former Secessionist of country at large is and always has been the party of the working-men. Let us see about that.

Who enacted the three-hundred-dollar exemption law? The Democratic

Who repealed the law authorizing imprisonment for debt? The Democratic party.

Who placed upon the statute book the mechanic's lien law? The Democratic party.

Who passed the first Homestead bill in Congress? The Democratic party. Who passed the act of Congress prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract? The Demo-

cratic party. Who passed the act of Congress en forcing by severe penalties the act prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract? The Democratic party.

Who is enforcing the act prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract? The Democratic par-

Who enacted the laws making it a criminal conspiracy for working-men to persuade fellow working-men from accepting low wages? The Republican

Who enacted the law limiting damages for the loss of life by a railroad employe to \$3,000? The Republican

party. Who voted away hundreds of millions of acres of the public lands to railroad corporations? The Republican

Who recovered for the use of the people many millions of acres of the lands donated to railroad corporations by the Republican party? The Democratic party.

Who aims to repeal the taxes that oppress the working-men? The Demo-

The evening monopoly organ will please sit down and shut up.-Harrisburg Patriot.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

---Whitelaw Reid told an interviewer the other day that if the convention were to be held within a month no power on earth could prevent the nomination of Mr. Blaine. Where the powers on earth get in their work on J. G. B. is at the election.—Chicago Herald.

-The President, by his recent land decision, has virtually thrown open to the farmers a territory as large as the tract covered by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, -N. Y. Times.

-Already under the Republican party there have been squandered on greedy corporations nearly 300,000,000 acres of the public domain, making over 250,000 square miles, more than the total area of all the New England and Middle States and Maryland, Ohio and Indiana combined .- Harrisburg Patriot.

-- The Richmond (Va.) State says that Mahone is making a desperate effort to get back to the United States Senate, and that his plan is to "whip the dissatisfied colored people into the old Republican traces." He recently made a speech at Williamsburg in which he strictly drew the color line. -N. Y. Post.

AN OLD CHESTNUT.

Ex-Postmaster-General Hatton Roundly Denounces Republican Organ-Grinders. An advertisement copied from a Washington paper offering a cash payment to any one who will secure an appointment for the author of the advertisement in one of the departments is going the rounds of the Republican press, accompanied by the partisan intimation that "such is reform under a Democratic Administration." This is a very old chestnut, and one that was frequently clubbed when the Republicans were in power. The Mail is nothing if not strongly Republican. It believes in making every legitimate point that can be made against the Democratic Administration, but there the protection of colored men is nothing fair or smart in trying to publican Supreme Court nullified the an office. The advertisement offering pay for an office does not imply that a place could be secured in that way now any more than it did when such notices appeared in the local press at ing Federal supervision. These out- Washington when the Republicans yez didn't call at our house as yez under the policy of leaving the conrages, in fact, have steadily diminished were in power. In politics, as in all promised. Mr. O'Rafferty—Sure, Miss trol of home affairs to the Southern the belt count for more than beown room and shut the door. The next Mulcahey, it's sorry that I am, but I States. In no two years since the low the belt shots or political mayhemday she attempted to follow him, but couldn't come. I can't be in two places he drove her back. Shortly after he at once. It's not amphibious that I

ABOUT TABLE-WARE,

First Appearance of Porcelain in Different Countries of Europe.

From the later Roman epoch to a period some time after the Renaissance, there is little change, certainly little improvement, to be noted in the furniture of the table. The table of the Middle Ages was little more than rough boards placed on trestles in the great hall of the castle, about which gathered the knight and his retainers, on a part of the floor raised a little and called the dais, the lower ranks being farther down, the dividing line being the salt-cellar, the symbol of hospitality. The dishes were few-cups, platters and trenchers, the latter the ancestor of the modern plate. The period when it came into use is unknown. There were knives and spoons, but no table-clothes and no forks, the use ment, specimens of which are seen in European museums, not making its appearance in a table capacity till sometime during the sixteenth century. The Roman table-cloth and napkin came gradually into use as education became more general and manners more refined.

Table-ware began to be elaborate after the invention of porcelain in Europe, or rather after the manufacture was introduced from China and Japan, where it long had been known. It was made in China before the Chrestian era, and though its manufacture had more or less affected the Arabs and the Greeks and Romans, it was not brought to Europe till sometime after the discovery of the Orient by Portuguese navigators.

The Spanish brought porcelain from China in the sixteenth century. The Dutch introduced it from Japan in 1630. In 1664 a single vessel brought to Holland 44,943 pieces. In 1700 the French imported great quantities by the way of Nantas, and though a great deal of it was merely artistic, the invoices included urns, platters, basins, teacups, teapots, sugar bowls, goblets. salt-cellars. In 1760 a cargo imported into Holland included, beside all these articles, tea, coffee and chocolate cups, soup-plates, flat plates, salad-dishes and spittoons, which were at that epoch connected with table furniture more or less remotely. For the teapot and tea and coffee cups and saucers we are indebted to China and Japan, though flat plates, soup plates and other forms of the table service were probably invented in Europe about the time of the Renaissance, and then made in China and Japan after orders forwarded by European merchants. The Portuguese brought the first porcelain in 1508. In 1575 imitation chinaware was made in Florence, in 1664 in France, in 1700 at Moscow, and not till 1775 at Chelsea in England. By this time it had begun to be made in every country in Europe. The royal manufacture of porcelain was transferred to Sevres, near Paris, in 1756. Coffee was introduced into England and France in 1652, and in 1660 tea was first imported into Great Britain. Then into general use, at first diminutive, the size and form being after Chinese

models. Since this time porcelain, largely tableware, has been made in all parts of France, all over Europe, the quality constantly improving, the designs becoming more artistic and the variety of forms and the number of pieces constantly increasing. There are upon the cotemporary table dishes, plates, cups, knives, forks and spoons for every variety of viand, for every meal of the day and all possible uses, and they have grown and developed from the most humble beginning. The modern repast is a feast compared with the meal off those in the same station in ancient times, Men in old times fed like animals. Food was offered to them by their domestics as to swine. In noway is the improvement of the world in luxury and refinement more plainly shown than by a modern dining-table and its appurtenances. - San Francisco

Discouraging Information.

A young man who went to the West filled with enthusiasm and a desire to "grow up with the country," surprised. his friends by returning home after an absence of but three weeks.

He said that while he was out landhunting in what he thought was the garden spot of America, he came across a boarded-up claim shanty. On the boards nailed across the door he found this inscription, which explained his departure for the East:

Fore miles from a navbur Sixteen miles from a postofis Twenty-five miles from a raleroad A hundred and atey from timber

250 feet from water-There's no place like home. We've gone East to spend the winter with my wife's folks .- Youth's Companion.

-Dr. Ray Palmer's son, Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, thus explains the story that his famous hymn, "My Faith looks up to Thee," has two stanzas less than the original draft handed to Dr. Lowell Mason. The truth about that is that his father translated from the German two stanzas describing a suppliant before the cross, and then added twomore as the suppliant's utterance, and these were the first two of the hymn asit now appears. The translated verses. were never used. - Brooklyn Eagle.

-If the death penalty is to be executed by means of electricity, the family of the condemned will be justified in speaking of the deceased as having been struck by lightning.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CATONWOOD FALLS. - KAMBAS

SLANDER.

Among the loathsome vices of the age, The most revolting to the saint and sage Is that of slandering an honest name And robbing virtue of her spotless fame.

The slanderers and scandal-mongers are More to be dreaded than the scourge of war; Their poisoned tongues, like to the serpent's

Fill many a heart with sad and bitter pangs.

And yet these vile caluminators try Their guilt to hide; their deeds to justify.

They feign a grief—would rather not reveal Their awful secrets which they can't conceal.

And then in whispers from thefr fetid hearts The scandal flies like Satan's flery darts; And calumny; that foul and deadly blight Has marred and stained the robe of pures

"O did you hear what happened poor Miss S? I'm grieved to think of her mamma's distress: And I've been told there is much bitter strife Between young B and his light-headed wife.

But don't be telling what you hear from me For I have promised—but you must excuse My leaking out to let you have the news." Ye glib-tongued gossipers who love to prate

"'Tis all too true, I've heard it from Miss P!

And foul your neighbors in your tete-a-tete Do you e'er think, when ye your friends be That tho' they err yours is the greater crime? O! for that charity which kindly throws

Its friendly mantle over human woes; Uplifts the fallen, soothes them in their grief, And tells the mourner of a sweet relief.

—S. Moore, in Montreal Witness..

EMIN PASHA.

The Successor of Gordon, and His African Labors.

The Great Practical Philanthropist to Whose Rescue Stanley has Gone-The Natives Instructed in Agriculture and Manufactures.

In September, 1876, Chinese Gordon was in Central Africa, exploring the Albert Lakes, which formed the south- the freedom of their enslaved brethren. ern boundary of the Equatorial Provinces, of which he was then Governor. His only white companion was a young German, named Schnitzler, who had just returned from a very dangerous but successful mission to Mtesa, the powerful King of the Uganda.

The young man Schnitzler is now commonly known by his Arabic name, Emin. It was to rescue him that Stanley, the most successful of African explorers, was summoned away from America. It is not difficult to imagine what Gordon and Emin talked about exchanged, he demanded to see their during the toilsome marches, or at the slaves. close of the day before the campfire. The German described the strange scenes which he had witnessed in Uganda, and repeated the strange rediary.

Emin was exultant over the opportunities which his mission had given him to pursue the aim which had brought him to Africa-to study the asks each one in turn. If a man can natural history of the country, and the give no satisfactory answer, he is permotive which led him to Africa—the show that he is farming, or trading, he hope of freeing the wretched people is permitted to remain, on condition from the curse of the slave trade, and that he pays taxes and ceases to opof giving them peace and a just govern- press the natives. ment-his generous enthusiasm and

When they parted, after a month's close intercourse, on the shore of Lake Albert, the whole current of Emin's life was changed. He did not give up his love for his scientific pursuits. He did not dare to disobey his orders; and simply subordinated them to the higher | the district which they had so long teraim of seeking the welfare of the people with whom his lot was cast.

The remarkable ability which he had shown in his dealings with Mtsea led Gordon to send him the following year to make a treaty with the King of the In addition to the discharge of his of-Unyoro. He went during the rainy season, when the country was overflowed, and often had to march for hours up to his neck in mud and water. regions. On his return from this mission, in the summer of 1878, wearied with his great, the various tribes under his rule, their exertions and privations, and anxious dress, ornaments, arms, songs, dances, to publish an account of his numerous adventures and scientific collections, tributed to European scientific jourhe resolved to resign his post and return to Europe.

But on his way down the Nile he was met by one of Gordon's lieutenants, bringing Emin's appointment as Governor of the Equatorial Provinces. It was wholly unexpected and undesired. and all his inclinations were against him to continue the work which he refuse, there was no other to whom Gordon could turn.

His steamer's prow was turned upstream, and visions of rest and of liter- Governor, Lupton Bey, taken prisoner. ary and scientific fame gave way to Emin immediately withdrew his disschemes for developing the resources of tant garrisons, and fortified the others his province, and for elevating the as strongly as possible. people.

His province was a belt of land on either bank of the Nile, about five hun- its small garrison of negro troops dedred miles long by three hundred wide, of which only that part along the river Not until their provisions were wholly was under control. The greater por-exhausted, and they had eaten even tion was really subject to the Arab their shoes, did they abandon the place, slave hunters, who lived in fortified stations scattered about the country, a severe defeat on the pursuing enemy. from whence, with large bands of armed followers, they sallied forth to disturbed, to continue his civilizing destroy the native villages, to drive off work, though with greatly diminished the cattle and to drag the inhabitants resources. According to the last letinto a hopeless bondage.

a state that a traveler's life was not se- rebels or the hostile tribes learn of the cure outside the station gates unless he was accompanied by a strong escort; and him, resistance would be almost hopea once populous region was fast becoming an uninhabited wilderness.

Emin's first official act on reaching the rontier station of his province was sons, connecting them w.Tn roads on laid out in which vegetables were grown, and plantations made of cotton, indigo, rice and wheat.

He set out trees both for shade and agriculture, the people were taught Hubbard, in Youth's Companion. simple manufactures, such as weaving and shoe-making, and the art of using

oxen for drawing plows and wagons. At Lado, his official residence, he built a hospital, where his native assistants learned to treat simple diseases. These Nile towns had been up to this time sinks of iniquity, but after a year of Emin's rule in this place, to quote the testimony of an English missionary who spent two months in it in 1879, "crime is almost unknown." In a comparatively short time nearly every part of the province was at peace, and a single traveler, unarmed save for protection against wild beasts, could go in safety from one end to the other. He turned a large annual deficit into a comfortable surplus without the imposition of a single new or heavier tax, but simply by rigid economy and the suppression of abuses.

His most important as well as his most difficult task was to drive out the slave-hunters. This, too, he accomplished gradually, but effectually. His methods can be illustrated by what actually happened on one of the tours of inspection which he is constantly making in every part of the province.

It was evident, one day, from the ruins of native villages and cattle-folds along his path, that he was approaching one of the Arab stations. ' He was accompanied by a great crowd of natives, to whose complaints of the bitter cruelty of their oppressors he had listened with attentive ears, promising Nile between the Great Victoria and them at the same time protection and

Among them was a boy of ten years, a native of a distant tribe, in search of his brother, and a woman who had come two hundred and fifty miles in hope of finding her husband.

In front of the station he saw the Arabs draw up, two hundred armed men, ostensibly to do him honor; but in reality to overawe him with their numbers. Emin, however, was in no wise daunted, although his escort consisted of only ten soldiers. After the usual courteous greetings had been

Out of the wretched multitude who appeared before him, more than six hundred were from the surrounding country, and were immediately set at ligious conversations which he had had liberty, and joined the throng who had with the King; conversations which followed Emin. The others were from Gordon afterwards wrote down in his a distance, and must be otherwise provided for.

This work done, the masters themselves were next examined.

"What is your occupation?" the Bey within a certain time. But if he can

Among the Arabs were a number of lofty ambition began to fire his com- fakirs. One was chosen to teach the station school, the rest were ordered to return to Egypt.

It shows Emin's great powers as a ruler, that these lawless men, although so superior in strength and numbers. rorized was left to the peaceful occupation of the natives. This by no means, however, completes the story of his work during the twelve years in which he has been in Central Africa. ficial duties, he has constructed mans from scientific surveys of large portions of the province and neighboring

Valuable papers on the languages of customs and religion, have been connals. And he has made collections, illustrating the natural history of his

province, of great value and fullness. In 1884, the outbreak of the Mahdi's rebellion checked, but did not wholly stop, the rapid progress which he was making in civilizing the people whom he governed. He had long forseen it accepting it. But Gordon looked to coming, and had gone to Kartoum two years before to arouse the Egyptian himself had begun, and if he were to Government to energetic action, but it refused to heed his warnings. The province to the north of his own was over-run by the rebels, and its English

The next year, one of these stations, not far from Lado, was attacked, but fended it with the greatest heroism. rejoining Emin at Lado, after inflicting

Since that time he has been left unters received from him, his supplies are Consequently, the land was in such at length exhausted, and should the failure of his ammunition, and attack

Had he thought of his own safety

merely, he could long ago have easily escaped. But he will not desert his to issue a decree forbidding the export faithful soldiers, nor the Egyptian offiof slaves. He then proceeded to build cials, with their families, who are still stations, in which he put small garri- with him. Nor can he consent to abandon the people of his province to which he established a weekly post. At the Arab slave-hunters, a single day of each of these stations gardens were whose rule might destroy all that he had accomplished in a year.

It is earnestly to be hoped that Staney, who won his fame sixteen years ago in Central Africa by his expedition for timber, and introduced the eucaly- in search of Dr. Livingston, may be prus, valuable as a preventive of equally successful in bringing relief to malaria. In addition to instruction in Emin Pasha and his people. - James M.

THE TRAVELER'S TREE.

How Its Various Parts Are Utilized by

the Natives of Madagascar. A European traveler, on his way from the coast of Madagascar to the capital, Tananarivo, in the interior, had emptied his water-flask, and was suffering from thirst. He asked one of the natives of his party when he should be able to obtain water: "Any time you like," said the native, smiling. The European saw no sign of spring or water; but the natives conducted him to a group of tall, palm-like trees standing in a cluster on the edge of the forest, with straight trunks and bright green, broad leaves, growing from the opposite sides of the stalk, and making the tree appear like a great fan. The white man gazed admirably at the tree. "You think it is a fine tree," said the native, "but I will show you what it is good for."

He pierced the root of one of the leaf stems, at the point where it joined the tree, with his spear, whereupon a stream of clear water spurted out, which the European caught in his water-can, and found cool, fresh and excellent to drink. The party having satisfied their thirst and taken a supply, the native who had spoken went

"This tree, which is good for us in more ways than one, we call the traveler's tree.'

"But where does the water come from that the tree contains?" asked the white man. "Is it taken up from the soil?"

"Oh, no," said the native. "The leaves drink in the rain that falls on them, and when it has passed all through them, it becomes very pure and sweet."

"Are there many of these trees on the island?"

"There are so many that sometimes one sees no other trees for a mile; and very often we take no provision of water when we travel, because we know that we shall find the traveler's

"And you say there are other things that they are good for?"

The native answered by asking another question.

"Do you remember," he said, "the village that we passed through this morning, with its wooden huts roofed over with leaves? Those huts were made of nothing but the traveler's tree. The wood splits easily, but makes tough planks for floors, and the walls of the houses are made of the bark.

"With the branches we make the rafter, and the leaves cover the roof. languages and customs of its inhabi- emptorily ordered to leave the province But this is not all that the good tree street—that striped pole?" does. We are coming soon to a village whose people I know, and I will show you more.'

The native was eager in his haste to show to the traveler what the tree still had in store for him, and the European for his part, felt no little curiosity. They arrived soon at the village, and apiece!" the guide conducted the traveler to the hut of a friend, who received them very hospitably, and soon spread a meal for them. First he placed upon a sort of table a spread made of some vegetable substance, very light and pretty, then he set before his guests two drinking vessels of a material which the white man did not recognize; and then he gave them two utensils, which, although ude in shape, served in the stead of knife and fork. In the midst of the table he placed a large bowl filled with cream of very appetizing appearance. In another vessel there was a quantity

of oil, with almonds floating upon it. "Before we begin," said the guide, "I must tell you what I promised. Every thing that there is upon this table comes from the traveler's tree. You see this table-cloth? It is made of the fibers of the leaves of the tree. These drinking cups, these plates, these knives, are made of the wood or the bark of the tree. What you take to be cream is a dish made of the seeds of the tree, pounded up with meal, and mixed with a kind of milk drawn from the trunk of the tree. What you think are almonds are little cakes made of these seeds, and the oil is pressed from the skin or shuck of the seed. As for the water you are about to drink, you know that already. And we get not only these things, but some of the people of non?" Madagascar have made a kind of cloth that they wear out of the fiber of the wood."-Youth's Companion.

-A farmer near Oxford, N. Y., many of whose apple trees, especially those nearest an adjacent wood lot, have not thriven as they ought, has discovered before dark, he saw several partridges home, too!" fly into the trees and begin eating the buds. One partridge would strip the buds from the entire branch at a single grew his face, till he wished the canvisit, and the growth of a great num- non back on its counter. ber of his trees has been almost entirely stopped .- N. Y. Sun.

-Another example of a rise in the value of a picture is the price paid for "The Horse Fair," painted by Rosa Bonheur, at the recent Stewart sale. The sum paid was \$53,000, while the said Arthur. picture is said to have cost Mr. Stewart

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A BED.TIME SONG.

Eway to and fro in the twiligit gray. This is the ferry for Shadowtown; It always sails at the end of day, Just as the darkness is closing down.

Rest, little head, on my shoulder, so; Drifting away from the world we go,

See, where the fire-logs glow and spark. Glitter the lights of the Shadowland.
The winter rain on the window—hark! Are ripples lapping upon its strand.

Baby and I in the rocking-chair

There, where the mirror is glancing dim, A lake lies shimmering, cool and still; Blossoms are waving above its brim— Those over there on the window-sill.

Rock slow, more slow, in the dusky light; Silently lower the anchor down. Dear little passenger say: "Good-night,"
We've reached the harbor of Shadowtown. -Lilian Dynevor Rice, in St. Nicholas.

THE LITTLE CANNON.

How Arthur and Ken Saved the Dime for Its Purchase, and What Came of their Disobedience.

"Can't you find time to-day, papa to take the boys to the barber's?' asked Mrs. Loring, combing out a snarl in Arthur's long hair.

"Sorry, my dear, but I can't possi-bly," returned Mr. Loring, hurrying on his overcoat. "Why not let them go by themselves? You know where Mr. Shaw's shop is, don't you, Arthur?"

"Yes, oh, yes, papa!" cried Arthur, coasting gayly down the ironing-board, which formed a toboggan slide between the lounge and the floor.

"Well, off with you, then! Ask Mr. Shaw to cut your hair, and here's the money to pay him," said their papa, tossing each of the lads a silver quarter as he hastened away.

"O mamma, please give me and Arthur a dime to buy a little cannon. Cent Store," cried Ken, bringing his nothing. overshoes to his mamma. Arthur could put on his own, but Arthur was

"No, no; you can't have any more playthings this month; so don't tease,' replied their mamma, with a good-by and come straight home as soon as your hair is cut."

"Yes, mamma," cried they in breath, dashing away with Bruno at their heels.

Around the corner they came upon meddlesome Jimmy Jackson, shoveling a path.

"Hello, youngsters, where are you going?" he cried. "To the barber's," responded Ar-

thur, promptly, as if they were quite in the habit of going there alone. "I've got twenty-five cents to pay

Mr. Shaw, and Arthur's got twenty-five | deserve it?" cents," volunteered Ken, displaying his silver coin. "Whew! that's a big price! I can

show you a neat place where they'll give you a cut for twenty cents." said Jimmy, leaning on his shovel. "But papa told us to go to Mr. Shaw's," returned Artwur, wavering.

"Well, I s'pose he didn't know about Stubbs. Stubbs is a new man-just put out his sign. See it way down the

The boys gazed with admiration the imposing object.

"Oh, get your hair cut at Stubbs's; I would," urged Jimmy, mindful of the half-pint of peanuts Mr. Stubbs had promised him for every new customer he should send. "Save you five cents

"Five cents and five cents would make a whole dime!"whispered Arthur to Ken, his eyes shining.

"Oh, ho! and we could buy the little cannon," cried Ken, frisking about in a circle. "You'd better hurry, or you'll

lose your chance," suggested artful This decided the question. No longer hesitating, the boys scampered down the street, and entered the strange barber's shop. When they came out, "all shaven and shorn," each carried in triumph a shining nickel; and they darted off toward the five cent store in the wildest haste, as if the store were built on wheels, that might trundle it away at any moment. On arriving at the enchanted palace of toys, they spent the nickels without delay, and

new cannon. But as Arthur trudged homeward with the long-desired treasure, his sleepy little conscience began to

became the joint owners of a bright,

"S'pose papa'll care 'cause we didn't mind him?" said he, aiming a snowball at a lamp-post and hitting his brother.

"Mamma'll care," snarled Ken, hitting back. "What you s'pect mamma'll say 'cause you bought that can-"You bought it your own self just as

much as I did. Ken Loring. I shouldn't have thought of it if it hadn't been for you," retorted Arthur, blowing his fingers, chilled by the cold metal. "Mamma said we musn't have any more playthings this month," pursued

Ken, with an untimely rush of memthe reason. The other evening, just ory. "She said for us to come straight Oh, dear, yes! The more Arthur brooded over these truths, the longer

"See here, Ken! I tell you what let's do," cried he, as they approached the house. "Let's hide the old thing,

and not say we're got it." "But I want to shoot!" wailed Ken. "Oh, well, we'll dig it up to-morrow; and play with it behind the stable,"

Whereupon Ken reluctantly consented to the burial.

Having thrust the troublesome toy into a snowdrift in the yard, the young desperadoes slunk into the sitting-

room where their mamma sat sewing. "Heigho!" eried she, playfully.
"Here comes my little black lambs, all sheared.'

"My head feels funny," said Arthur,

with a shamefaced air. "My head feels funny, too," echoed

The heads certainly looked funny, with tufts of hair bristling up here and there like little paint-brushes.

"What could Mr. Shaw have been thinking of to cut it so unskillfully," said Mrs. Loring, laughing till the tears came, though she was really much vexed. "Did he do it himself?" "No-no," answered Arthur. " Twas

-'twas another man.' "Indeed! A tall man, or a short

man, Arthur?" "A little tall, and a little short. Don't you hear Bruno, whining, mam-

"Never mind Bruno now," returned his mother, grieved to observe that the boys avoided meeting her eye. "Isn't there something you ought to tell mamma?"

"We saw the cunningest little colt," said Arthur, twirling his mitten by the thumb.

"Hitched to a hand-sled, mamma; he was, honest," added Ken.

Mrs. Loring quietly threaded her needle. "And how Bruno did bark at him,

didn't he, Ken? O mamma, can't I let poor Bruno in?" A long pause.

"Have my little sons been good today?" asked mamma, presently, laying down her work.

Another pause; then-"Is it naughty to let folks cut your hair that aren't Mr. Shaw?" Arthur faltered, twisting They have beauty cannons at the Five- his neck to gaze over his shoulder at

"And to go and buy something nice and bang-y with the two nickels they seven years old, while Ken was only give you back?" put in Ken, dole-

Here Bruno pushed open the door, kiss. "Now, be my dear little boys, ing looked very grave as he laid it at through the colander. Add milk and her feet.

> "Do you think it was right, boys," said she, "to disobey papa, and afterward to spend papa's money for this plaything that I said you could not have?"

The boys hung their heads. "Of course the cannon belongs to papa.

"Ho! what would papa want of it?" cried Ken. "I should like to give it to some good child," said papa, on coming home.

"Tell me truly, boys, do either of you After all, they were honest little boys at heart, and they bravely an-

swered: "No, papa." So it was gentle, lame little Johnny Carr who received the cannon. Arthur and Ken themselves carried it to him the next morning on their way to the barber's. And this time they went to Mr. Shaw's .- Penn Shirley, in Con-

A HEART-BROKEN BIRD.

gregationalist.

of Her Mate-A Touching Story. A year or so ago a little girl living near the line of the Erie railway, two miles from Rathbonville, New York, was presented with a pair of doves. They were in the habit of flying about in the vicinity. One day, a few weeks ago, they were flying across the railroad track, when the male bird came in collision with the smoke-stack of the Pacific express, which passes the spot about seven o'clock in the morning. The bird was killed by the shock and instantly thrown out of the sight of its mate. The female circled around the spot for a few minutes, in evident amazement at the sudden disappearance of its mate. She then flew to a milepost near by, and for a long time gave utterance to the mournful notes characteristic of the dove. Suddenly she seemed to realize what had carried the male from her sight, and she rose in the air and flew swiftly in the direction the train had gone. She

did not return until about noon. She alighted at her cote, where she remained the rest of the day, uttering her plaintive cries. Next morning, just before seven o'clock, she was seen to fly away, and take a position on the mile-post near the spot where she last saw her mate the day before. When the express train came along she flew at the locomotive, hovered about the smoke-stack and around the cab, as if looking for her mate. She accompanied the locomotive for a mile or so. and then returned to her cote. Every day since then she has repeated her strange conduct. She goes to her lookout for the train at precisely the same time each morning, and waits until the train comes along, no matter how late it may be. She never goes further than about a mile with the train, returning then to her cote, and mourning piteously all day .- Children's Friend.

-A New York genius has invented a vacuum car," with which he asserts his ability to navigate the air at a high speed and drop explosives with precision upon the decks of war vessels or in fortified places. Details of the invention are lacking in the letter the inventor has sent to the navy department, but the matter is deemed of sufficient importance to warrant inquiry, and an ordinance officer has been ininstructed to communicate in person with the inventor .- Chicago Times.

-Is an Indian ever troubled by red aunts? - Boston Commercial Bulletin.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Never leave nails sticking in loose

boards where animals might step on them.

-Rub your stovepipe with linseed oil, keep it in a dry place, and it will not rust. -Boil Siberians, or crab apples,

ounces of sugar to a quart. -Don't compel your horses to eat musty hay. It will produce fatal lung trouble, and, in any event, heaves.

whole, twenty-five minutes; eight

-Always set your hens in the evening rather than by daylight. They will be more sure to stick to the nest afterward.

-To produce a good gloss on linen, pour a pint of boiling water upon two ounces of gum arabic, cover, and let stand over hight; add a spoonful to the starch .- Good Cheer. -Sweep carpets gently. Even rag

carpets should be treated with consideration. A severe digging with a broom wears the warp and scrapes out the lint of the rags needlessly. -The value of a good horse is never realized until he is dead or parted

with. Time spent in looking after the comforts of the work horses is time well spent. - Montreal Witness. -Custard Cake.-Three eggs well beaten, one cupful sugar, one and onethird cupfuls of flour, six tablespoonfuls sweet cream, two teaspoonfuls

baking powder, flavor to taste .-Toledo Blade. -In regard to selling wheat from wagons, why does not the farmer take a sample of wheat and engage before selling, and not be at the mercy of

sharks in order to sell and get home?-

Indiana Farmer. -Do not place raw meat directly on ice; for the juices are apt to be withdrawn. It should never be left in the wrapping paper. Put in an uncovered dish and then set on the ice. - Farm,

Field and Stockman. -Milk Soup: Four potatoes, two onions, two ounces of butter, quarter of an ounce of salt, pepper to taste, one pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls and finished the story by dashing in taploca. Boil slowly all the vegetables with the ill-gotten cannon. Mrs. Lor- with two quarts of water. Strain tapioca. Boil slowly and stir constantly

for twenty minutes .- Boston Budget. -When files have become clogged with oil and grease the best plan is to boil them for a few minutes in some strong caustic soda water. A little scrubbing with an old tooth brush will be beneficial before rinsing them in boiling water and drying them before the fire. The "pins," which are so harmful to fine work, can be removed by a thin, hard piece of sheet brass. These 'pins' may to a great extent be avoided by using chalk on the file if it be used dry, or oil when that may be applied.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

Spring and Summer Styles of Silk and Derby Hats, Shoes and Shirts. "The new silk hat has a straighter crown, with less bell to it," said a prominent hatter, "and is smaller in its general proportions than that of last year. On both the American and English made hats the rims are quite narrow, though the dip and curve at the side are about the same. The Derby hat for business wear has a rather small, round crown, with a narrow brim, is closely curled at the sides, and is about the same height as heretofore. Light-weight Derbys are increasing in demand for summer wear, and are

made without lining. "The trade call them skeleton hats, and they are selling very well. In Derbys black is the reigning color, though there is, as usual, a liberal sprinkling of the lighter shades of brownish drabs, etc. These hats will be worn through the summer, and there are some hatters who say that following the English custom (and that carries weight with many New York men), the silk hat may be correctly worn the year round, even in the hot-

test weather.' Said a well-known shoe dealer: "The prevailing fashion seems to demand a shoe neither too narrow nor too wide, one of a gracefully rounded outline, giving a better line to the foot, and giving much more satisfaction than the wider-toed style. Patent leather shoes, made to lace, will be generally used for spring and summer wear. Top gaiters made in light colored Kersey cloth will be still worn, though to a moderate extent, during the spring, and they will be succeeded in summer, as they were last year, by top gaiters made from light shades in linen

"There are few changes in shirts,"

and canvas."

remarked a prominent harberdasher, and collars as well. The high collar is still the inexorable mode. Those with the lapels turned back are rather the more popular and of a more pronounced style. The extreme high collar of the past two seasons seems to have disappeared, or at least to have been greatly modified. Link cuffs remain the proper caper, and they may be with square or rounded corners. Many fancy shirts will be worn, from present indications, and they will be in various designs, such as stripes, checks and pronounced plaids in black, blue, red. pink and even combinations, with colars and cuffs to match. In dress shirts the styles are getting to be even more expensive. The bosoms are cut wider, to follow the demands of the shieldshaped vest, and they are made to be worn with cuffs and collars, attached or detached at your option. The fourn-hand scarf holds its remarkably long run of popularity, and there is the usual vast number of new colors, generally in the lighter shades, as the season demands."-Albany Argus.

Official Paper of Chase County. W E. 1 IMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The New York Sun being requested to name the ten most popular men in To-day the critics begin.—Kansas the country, headed the list with City Star, May 21. Grover Cleveland, and Allen G. Thurman was second.

Messrs. Chas. Flack, M. A. Walton, Wesley Moore and J. F. Ollinger, the Coronadoites, who have been in jail at Dodge City, for some time past, on the charge of murdering certain Leotians, on a certain day, have been released

"To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, the largest advertiser in the world, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements when changed frequently are better and cheaper than reading notices. They cheaper than reading notices. They look more subtantial and business like and inspires confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

The New York Times gives its republican friends this wholesome adpublican friends this wholesome advice: "An opposition party, seeking to overturn a party in power on the Inter-Ocean exchange room or send ground that the latter does not spend for exchanges, for the sole purpose of studying the life and enterprise of the various marts of trade, which they taxation, cannot win. If the republique by the advertising columns of the local press. It is just such enpaign of 1888 on any such issue, their defeat will be sure, in proportion as taxation, cannot win. If the republi-

of soldiers' homes throughout the country that many of them are occupied principally by veterans who draw pensions large enough to support them comfortably elsewhere, while veterans with very small pensions, or who draw none at all, but are [deserving, nevertheless, of the country's care, can not gain admittance, and thus are driven to county poornouses or to the necessity of accepting private charity. The homes, it is urged, were established for the benefit of the very persons now excluded.

the season tickets: "This ticket has probably been paid for a dozen times by the paper to which it is issued. It ciliate, the absence of which he so second the condens in the doings of the will be honored in the hands of any man, woman or child—white, black, red or yellow—who favors this association by presenting it. It is good for entrance and grand stand, and the dividual land ownership, from which bearer, if driving, will be entitled to many members of workmen's organizapass a team free. The association tions dissent.—Leavenworth Standard. recognizes the fact that its splendid success is owing largely, if not wholly, to the notices so freely given by the press, and, while we can-not render an equivalent in cash, we return many thanks." That secretary's head is level.

OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUF-

The current statement that the agnos-The current statement that the agnostic Senator of Kansas was opposed to the ballot for woman but was afraid to approach the subject publicly, proved to be not well founded. In a carefully prepared address delivered in Abilene last night Senator Ingalls opposed "woman suffrage," The Senator was, and Palmer were driving some fat hogs to the stock yards they became overas he always is, very entertaining, but he made no new points against the rights of women to the ballot. It seems impossible for him to make a speech without injecting into it some 20th. startling statement.

that it was a popular fallacy to say that it was a popular fallacy to say that just government rested upon the consent of the governed, declaring that in its last analysis government rested upon forces. Then, he gave it as his opinion that immigration to this country should be closed for twenty years, in order that the present number of foreigners here might become thoroughly assimulated with the institutions of the United States. At the close of his brilliant, but, etc.

an absolute and unqualified failure."

Senator Ingalls is at least entitled to credit for declaring his convictions in opposition to what he knows to be the sentiment of his constituents and the policy of his party within the State. He spoke as one stating convictions instead of one soliciting votes. His position on the immigration question will not make him popular with the foreign element, and his declaration that suffrage for the negroes was a specific control of the pear 1887, at which meeting or adjourned meetings all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessments made and returned by the Assessors, can appear and have all errors in the returns corrected.

J. J. Massey, may 5-5t

County Clerk. that suffrage for the negroes was a complete failure will not tend to in-crease his popularity with the colored

The Senator did not seem to be playing the demagogue, and was certainly not courting popularity. If he had studdied to invent a speech marked with irritating points, he would not have made a more successful hit of it than he did last night at Abilene.

ular text on which he found his dem- Bills Allowed by the Board of

ular text on which he found his demagogery in flattering the people.

The Star is neither approving nor condemning Senator Ingalls's utterances. It is only saying that last night he occupied an independent attitude and spoke fearlessly as one who had adopted for his guide the Henry Clay motto; "I would rather be right than be President."

To-day the critics begin.—Kansas

MENT. [From the Leavenworth Times.] Perhaps there is no part of a newspaper that is so undervalued as the ad vertising columns. People say, "Oh, who reads the advertisements?" Everybody reads them, dear reader. You read them, your neighbor reads them. Not all of them at one sitting. Only a from custody by the Supreme Court; little of them in any one paper, perhaps, but in the course of a year you read a great deal that is in the advertising columns, for "mony a mickel makes a muckle." The general public is pretty well posted in the advertising columns of the papers.

It is the houses that advertise that developed the papers it looks.

sable and is well sustained.

On this point of advertising the Chicago Inter-Ocean speaks some words of wisdom. It says:

"Business men in the thriving young cities of the west do not overestimate the benefit of judicious advertising. Every good advertiser in a town is more or less a benefactor to the whole they make the issue plain. At present they show no signs of having any other."

Complaints are being made to the officals in charge of the management of soldier."

built up Chicago, and they will benefit a community wherever found. What we mean by judicious advertising, is not blow or bluster, but facts, which save buyers both time and money. In these days a city without adofficals in charge of the management of soldiers' have a thread and the community wherever found. What we mean by judicious advertising, is not blow or bluster, but facts, which save buyers both time and money. In these days a city without adofficals in charge of the management of soldiers' have a thread and the community wherever found. What we mean by judicious advertision, in not blow or bluster, but facts, which save buyers both time and money. In these days a city without adofficals in charge of the management of soldiers' have a soldier to the community wherever found. ces may be.

SWINTON AND CEORGE.

John Swinton, a well known labor leader, uses bitter language in his charges against Henry George's friends who manage the Land and Labor party. He alleges that they are antagonistic to all who will not take out a five dollar charter for a land and labor club, and that these clubs are not agents of co-operation but elements of disunion in the labor reform movement of the country. He declares that the "George party" in New York is run by ring managers who have adopted the policy of rule or ruin, after having failed in the role of dog in the manger. He ascribes the The Secretary of the Crawford county fair last year sent the following circular to the newspapers along with the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Wisconsiu and Michigan County of the Union Labor organization in Ohio, Wisconsiu and Michigan Coun

THEY PREFER OUR WORD.

A. L. Morrison, of South Fork, lost twelve hogs, last Monday, through their becoming overheated in being driven to the cars. A. R. Palmer, his neighbor, lost three from the same cause.—
Chase County Leager, May 19.
While Mr. A. L. Morrison was driv-

ing two car loads of hogs to Strong City, Tuesday morning, for shipment to Kansas City, twenty-eight of them

and Palmer were driving some fat hogs to the stock yards they became over-heated, and several died on the way, Morrison losing twenty-one and Palmer seven.—Strong City Independent, May

Of course, no one will accuse the For instance, he declared last night Leader man's other paper of copying from the COURANT; but then, does not

At the close of his brilliant, but erratic, address, the Senator said: "I have no hesitancy in declaring that in this country negro suffrage has been an absolute and unqualified failure."

Senator Ingalls is at least entitled to senator such as a board of equalization, will meet in the office of the County Clerk of said county, on Monday, June 6th, 1887, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said country for the year 1887, at which meetings or adjourned meetings all

The firm of Campbell & Gillett, hardware merchants, has been dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of M. A. Campbell from the firm. The liabilities of said firm are assumed by H. F. Gillett, who will collect all debts due said firm.

M. A. CAMPBELL,
H. F. GILLETT.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans, May 1, 1887.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans., May 1, 1887.

He will now have for his opponents the friends of woman suffraze, the foreign elements, the negro race, and those who believe in the enfranchisement of negroes.

The proposition that just government does not rest on the consent of the governed, but upon force, will excite comment and criticism. The former sentiment has been one dear to the political demagogue. It always furnished him with a familiar and pop-

County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its regular session, held April 11, 12, 13, & 14. NAME. NATURE OF CLAIM. AM'T. To-day the critics begin.—Kansas
City Star, May 21.

WHO READS AN ADVERTISE
WHO READS AN ADVERTISE
WATCHE OF CLAIM. AMT.

W. H. Spencer, Rent for pauper.... \$5 65
N. W. Frisby, " 12 00
W. H. Winters, Coal 12 75
Chas. I. Maule, Mdse. 27 25
L. C. Ferguson, Coffin and funeral expenses... 285 60 penses. Geo. W. Crum, Overseer of poor.... L. P. Jenson, Material and labor... J. C. Davis, Postage and expressage. Geo. D. Barnard & Co. Stationary and Stationary.... Sam'l L. Gilbert, Abstract of land en-Sam'l L. Gilbert, Abstract of land entered for 1886.
Chas. Spalding,
Jacob Dewitt,
E. A. Hilnebrand, Coal for county.
John Frew, Surveyor's fees.
J. C. Davis, County Snpt's salary...
C. C. Whitson, Probate Judge salary
Geo. W. Hill, Drawing Jury
F. B. Hunt,
J. W. Griffis,
J. M. Tuttle, Mdse. for county...
"" pauper Joseph Herring, Boarding pauper... N. M. Penrod, Mdse. for Ann Mitchell, Boarding J. P. Kuhl, Coal for B. F. Largent, Mdse.

" Coffin for "C. B. Hamilton & Co. Stationary and blanks.
J. W. Griffis, Executing order of Court.
J. W. Griffis. Cleaning cellar and putw. B. Gibson, Examiner of Teachers, D. A. Ellsworth, "Wrs. Hannah Hunter, Wood for coun-R. M. Watson, County printing...... W. A. Morgan, " W. A. Morgan, " "
W. E. Timmons, "
R. M. Watson, Letter heads and en-

W. A. Morgan, Printing blanks.
W. E. Timmons, "envelopes...
Wisconsin Mercantile Plaining Mill
Co. Coal for pauper.
L. E. A. Rurgess, Boarding pauper...
M. D. Lyles, Overseer of poor...
J. Massey, Postage and expressage
"County Clerk's salary...
H. S. Lincoln, Mdse. for paupers....
J. P. Kuhl, Coal
A. W. McArthur, Medicine "E. Pratt, Lamp for county
J. M. Kerr, Lumber
J. W. Griffls, Work on Court House...
W. P. Martin, County Atty's salary
(for J. E. Harper)...
W. P. Martin, County Treasurer's.salary Safford Mercantile Co. Mdse. for pau-

J. S. Koughton, Box of envelopes for county.

E. Pratt, School books for pauper...

M. W. Gillmore. Overseer of poor...

Dwight Chappel, Viewer on J. F.

Johnson road...

J. C. Talbot, "

Jos. Lybarger, "

Lyman E. Wood, Work on Court house yard.

J. F. Frisby, Digging holes for trees and hawling soil. and hawling soil. Thos, H. Grisham, Service as county Attorney. Wm. M. Harris. Commissioner's sal-

ary
T. Baker, same
M. Tuttle, same
C. Jeffrey, Mose, for pauper
W. Griffis, Boarding prisoners
and

Cook.
Wm. T. Hutson, Constable's fees state
vs. E. C. Cook
E. W. Ellis, Clerk state vs. Marion
Gibson.
F. B. Huut, J. P. fees state vs. Marion Gibson.

John Campbell, Willie Stenzell, zizzie Johnson,

Lizzle Jonnson, Leora Park, H. W. Park, Maggie Berry, Geo. Park, Rue Park, Print Munn, J. P. Park, Thomas Berry, Clara Johnson Henry Sherffens hara Johnson
lenry Sherifens,
Dr H. R. Schmidt,
Dr H. R. Schmidt,
John Maxwell,
Dick Triplett,
John M. Park,
Ship Holden,
Chas Thurston,
J. L. Jacobs,
W. A. Morgan,
J. W. Stone,
Wm. Jeffrey,
W. H. Spencer,
P. C. Jeffrey,
Wm. Maxwell,
E. Stotts,

T. M. Zane,
J. T. Pratt,
Fred Pracht,
W. R. Stotts,
W. F. Pringle,
W. C. Thurston,
L. S. Palmer,
F. B. Hunt, J. P. fees state vs. David Vanhorn.
J. W. Griffis, Sheriff
F. B. Hunt, J. P. fees state vs. Wm. Reinberger...
J. W. Griffis, Sheriff
F. B. Hunt, J. P. fees state vs. John
Doe, (unknown).
J. W. Griffis, Sheriff
Edwin Pratt, Damages on J. P. Lieth
road.

anchard, Yocum, " Talbot, "

Total, \$3169 67 State of Kansas, | s.s.

Chase County (1, J. J. Massey, County Clerk within and for the county and State aforesaid do hereby certify that the above and foregoing exhibits a full, true and complete statement of all accounts allowed by the Board of Chase County Commissioners at their regular January 1887, session.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of Chase county this 14th day of May A. D. 1887.

[L. S.]

JJ MASSEY, County Clerk. per Laura Massey, county clerk.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

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

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGODS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

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

LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY,

Cor. G and 17th sts. on line of st., cars, City store, 1026 O.

Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Flowering Shrubbery, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Small Fruits etc.

Floral designs, Bouquets for Parties, Weddings and Funerals sent to any part of the state. All kinds of Vegetable Plants. Estimates furnished for the laying out and planting of lawns and yards. Illustrated catalogue free.

DORAN & ROMAN,

LINCOLN, NEB.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | SS.

Office of County Clerk, April 12. 1887.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 12th day of April 1887, a petition signed by F. F. Hungerford and 12 others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certsin road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the norrhwest quarter (½), of section thirtyfour (34), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; thence south one mile on section line between sections thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34), in said township; thence west on section line one quarter (½) of a mile to the northwest quarter (½) of section three (3), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7); thence south one mile on section line between three (3) and four (4), in township twenty-one (21); thence west on section line one mile to intersect the Watchous road, at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section four, township twenty-one, range seven.

Whereupon, said Board of County

whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: P. B. McCabe, R. H. Chandler and Chas. Nesbit, as view-H. Chandler and Chas. Nesbit, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Friday the 17th day of June, A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[LS] County Clerk.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 6434 May 9th, 1887, named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District or in his absence before E. W. Ellis. Clerk of District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, June 18th, 1887, viz P. D. S., No. 8653 of Charles L. Maybell, Elk, Kansas, for the east 34 of northeast 34 of section 4, township 19 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles W. Hitchcock, Fred Pracht, Earnest Pracht, William Pitchie, all of Elk, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

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: H.
E. No. 24079 of James J. Holmes, Elmdale,
Kansas, for the northeast ½ of the northeast
½, 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, Sanuel Granger, Cottonwood Falls, William Becker, Cottonwood Falls, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

HUMPHREYS' DE. HUMPHREYS' BOOK. Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Regravings MAILED FREE. Address. P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

CURES. PRICE.

Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations. 25
Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. 25
Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants. 25
Biarrhea of Children or Adults. 25
Bysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic. 25
Cholera Morbus, Vomiting. 25
Coughs, Cold. Bronchitis. 25
Neuralgia. Toothache, Faceache. 25
Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25
Byspepsia, Bilious Stomach. 25
Buppressed or Painful Periods. 25
Whites, too Profuse Feriods. 25
Suppressed or Painful Breathing. 25
Sait Rheum, Erspielas, Eruptions. 25
Rateumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 25
Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 25
Fever and Ague, Chilis, Malaria. 30
Piles, Blind or Bleeding. 30
Ophthalmy, or sore, or weak Eyes. 50

HOMEOPATHIC

Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza, .50
Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs. .50
Asthma, Oppressed Breathing. .50
Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing .50
Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling .50
General Debility, Physical Weakness .50
Dropsy, and Scanty Secretoins. .50
Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding .50
Kidney Discase .50
Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges. .1.00
Sore Month, Canker. .50
Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed. .50
Palmful Periods, with Spasm. .50
Discases of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00
Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance. .1.00
Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat
Chronic Congestions. & Eruptions .50

SPECIFICS.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

ROAD NOTICE.

TATE OF KANSAS, | 83.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of chase.

Office of County Clerk, April 14th, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, 1887, a petition, signed by J. R. Blackshere and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the alteration and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

So much of the J. A. Schwilling road established October 5th, 1886, as commences at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section eight, township twenty, range seven east; running thence north to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter, of section eight, township twenty, range seven east, where the same intersects with what is known as the E. C. Holmes road No. XXI, all in Chase county, Kansas, and for the establishment and location and laying out and viewing of the following described road,viz: Commencing at or near the southeast corner of the southeast quarter, of section eight, township twenty, range seven east; thence west on the land last described, on the most practicable route to the top of bluff between 90 and 100 rods more or less; thence angling in a northeasterly direction and course on the most practicable route on top of bluff to, at or near, the northeast corner of the southeast quarter, of section eight, township twenty, range seven east, to intersect with what is known as the E. C. Holmes road No. XXI, all in Chase county, Kansas.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, applinted the following named persons. viz: Warren Hayden, J. H. Scribner and Wm. Tomlinson as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Monday, the 13th day of June A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

It. S.;

J. J. MASSEY County Clerk. oners.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County, Clarke County, Clerk, April 11th, 1887. Office of County Clerk, April 11th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 11th, day of April,1887, a petition, signed by Dow Steadman and 36 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of section eight, township twenty-one, range eight east, and running thence east on section line, except where said line crosses the creek, between sections five and eight, and four and nine, to junction with the Alex Russell and William Smith roads, said road to be fourty feet wide across the creek bottom. The above described road could hardly be used as a wagon road at present but would be a great convenience to horse and foot passengers.

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

Whereupon said Board of County Com-missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. G. Patton, J.S. H. Braker and Wm. Norton, as viewers, with instrustions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Wednesday the 15th day of June A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties By order of the Board of County Commis-

J. J MASSE, Y * County Clerk.

Notice for Publication.

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

A. B. Emerson, plaintiff,

Vs.

Geo. W. Hoy, defendant.

Geo. W. Hoy, 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 suit are 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 judgment, to wit:

Lots 1, 5 and 9, in Block 2.

Lots 1, 5 and 9, in Block 2.

Lots 1, 4, 9 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 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 15.

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 saie of the same will be applied to the sati-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.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. E vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORKS THE GREAT

EMPORIUM! FERRY & WATSON

MISCELLANEOUS.

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, OUE ENSWARE,

CALASSWARE,

TIN WARE.

And, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN

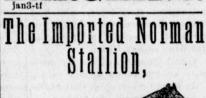
During his existence on earth,

BE SURE TO CO TO

FERRY & WATSON'S, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With their BARGAINS.





DUBOIS,

lst, 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 andin the Percheron Stud Book of France

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, (756) he by Coco 2d (714)
he by Mignon, (715) he by Jonn LeBlane (739)
who was a direct decendant of the famous
Arab stallion Gallipol, that stood at the stud
stable of Pin near Bellesme a out 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 falling to be able to
prove this must be content to have their stock
called grades.

TERMS:

called grades.

\$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 Sir William Wallace

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

TERMS: Drumore Boy and Rockford, \$20 to insure a mare with foal, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal; \$15 for the season, payable June 25th, 1887.

Sir. William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal; \$8 for the season, payable June 25th, 1887.

25th, 1887.

Parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal 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.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	8 in.	5 in.	% col.	1 col
l week	\$1.00	\$1.50	82.00	83.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.50	18.0
3 weeks	1.75	2.50			8.00	
4 weeks	2.00		3 25	5.00	9.00	17.00
2 months .	8.00				14.00	
3 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	32.5
6 months	6.50	9 00	12.00	18.00	32.50	55.0
l vear	10.00	18.00	24 .00	35.00	55.00	85.0

sertion; 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.

s m	pm	a m	a m	a m	ı
Cedar Pt, 10 03	10 24	11 17	8 09	11 46	L
Clements. 10 14	10 35	11 27	8 18	12 17	Г
Elmdale., 10 39	10 52	11 42	8 34	1 00	ı
Strong 10 45	11 06	11 55	8 47	1 30	ı,
Safford 11 04	/11 25	12 12	9 05	2 55	Ľ
WEST. CAL.EX		K,MAIL	PASS	FR'T.	1
p m	am	pm	pm	a m	ŀ
Safford 3 54	4 21	4 42	3 20	6 02	1
Strong 4 10	4 39	4 57	3 37	7 00	1
Elmdale., 4 23	4 54	5 10	3 52	8 34	
Clements 4 37	5 10	5 24	4 07	9 20	1
Cedar Pt. 4 46	5 22	5 33	4 18	10 03	

BAST. AT.EX..N.Y.EX.,MAIL.PASS.,FR'T

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Fine growing weather.

Mr. John Frisby has moved into the Pence house.

Dr. Gardener, of Emporia, was in town, Monday.
Mr. J. C. Farrington was down to
Emperia, Monday.
The carpet for the new Presbyterian

church has arrived.
Mr. W. E. Newsom, of Emporia, was in town, last Sunday.

Fritz Schneitz, of Antwerp, Prussia, was in town, this week.

Mr. E. A. Kinne is building a cellar and cistern on his premises. Mrs. James Harvey was quite sick,

the latter part of last week. The Eureka House is being overhauled and put in good repairs.

Three tracks have been laid at C., K. & W. depot, at this place. Messrs. J. D. Minick and J. W. Mc-Williams went to Topeka, yesterday.

Mr. B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green, was down to Emporia, last Saturday. If you want a glass of excellent cider, go to G. R. Simmons's billiard hall. The law regarding a lien for service of horses will be found in another col-

Mr. John F. Hardesty, of Diamond creek, is suffering from a billious at-Mrs. L. I. Billings and son returned

Tuesday, from their visit at Council

Mr. J. G. Brown has bought a half interest in Mr. J. W. Brown's furni-

ture store.

Mrs. B. H. Burton, of Strong City,
was down to Emporia, on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Geo. H. Lee, of South Fork, had two head of cattle killed by lightning,

The heavy rain, Sunday night, raised the river considerably and also drowned many chinch bugs.

Mrs. Isaac Mathews, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her sister Mrs. Smith, of Chicago, Ill.

Miss. Fannie Neil, of Chetopa, has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. C. M. Fry, for the past week or so.

The telegraph poles are up along the line of the C., K. & W. R. R., through this county, from this city north. Mr. Patrick Raleigh, of Strong City,

did the plastering at the new depot, at this place, and it was neatly done. Was it "joint" whisky or sea sick-

ness, or what was it, that caused last week's Leader to be dated May 26? Mr. J. W. Brown has sold his hearse team to Mr. Chas. Hagans, of Strong

City, for a bey horse and some boot, Mr. Geo. W. Simmons has gome to Diamond Springs, Morris county, to work on the depot being built there.

The 12-year-old son of Mr. David Biggam was bitten on the thigh by Mr. C. I. Maule's dog, in Strong City,

last Monday.

Nearly all the corn and all the garden truck of Mr. Jacob Schimpff, of Prairie Hill, was destroyed by hail, Sunday night.

County Superintendent J. C. Davis went to Emporia, yesterday, to attend the State County School Superinten-

dents' convention. Be on hand early at Music Hall next Wednesday evening, if you de-sire a good seat. Exercises begin promptly at 8:15.

The Madden Brothers' store room is nearing completion. Mr. J. W. Brown is doing the wood work, and Mr. E. W. Brace, the plastering.

The Johnson store room is fast approaching completion. Mr. L. F. Miller is doing the plastering, and Mr. L. P. Jenson, the wood work.

19

Mr. A. J. Pence, having sold his household goods, left, Tuesday, with his family, for Washington Territory, where they will make their futur home.

The Soldiers' Daughters, between the ages of seven and fifteen years, will do the decorating.

The fireing is expected to be done

has been sick for several months past, is visiting at her brother's, Mr. M. E. Hunt's, at Clements, and is improving

Mr. Sidney A. Hunt, of Spring Valley, Minn., brother of 'Squire F. B. Hunt, arrived here, yesterday morning, on a visit to his relatives living in this county.

It is said that quite a number of dogs have gone mad, on Sharp's creek, and that several of the farmers in that neighborhood have had to kill their

dogs in consequence thereof. Mr. Tom Silvester, of Emporia, was in this city, last week, and he was accompanied back to Emporia, Thursday, by Mr. W. H. Hinote, who returned home that same evening.

J. L. Cochran, of Strong city, has moved into his new building at that place, and they are now fitting up the old drug store building for the Strong City National Bank; the Bank building has been purchased by Mr. B.

There was a nice rain early Sunday morning, and quite a heavy rain soon after nightfall that same day, accompanied by a strong wind. At Matfield Green it hailed some, and some fences were blown down and out houses turned over.

The Presbyterian church edifice is fast approaching completion. The steeple and all other outside work are about finished, as is also the inside work, including the plastering; and the church will be ready for service in about a week.

County Treasurer W. P. Martin went home from his office sick, evening, and went immediately to bed, and the next day he was still confined to his bed, and his nephew, Mr. Lee Swope, came from the farm and took sharge of his office.

K. & W. rail
The string at G. A. The same of t nome from his office sick, last Monday To be held at Elmdale, May 30th,

road, through this county, were com-pleted, at 5 o'clock, p. m., last Satur-day, by J. H. Hempson & Co. and ready for the track layers, who have finished their work here and got the ro ad ready for trains.

Mr. J. P. Kuhl has just received a letter from Mr. J. F. Ollinger, from Coronado, in which he says the report about Mr. Chas. H. Carswell, formerly of this city, having been shot at that place is without foundation; and we take pleasure in correcting the false

report.

Last Friday morning while Mr. Harry Clifford, of this city, was down in a
well on Mr. B. McCabe's farm on Rock creek, on which he was working, Mr. Henry Heison, who was assisting him, accidentally let a rock drop into the well, which hit Mr. Clifford a glancing lick back of, and above, his right ear, stunning him badly, and causing a very painful wound.

Frank Oberst has come back and opened up a bakery at his old stand, on Main st. where he will keep a full line of bread, cakes, pies and confectionary. He solicits the trade of his whilst the committee of little girls, are strowing the flowers in more of the strong that the committee of little girls. old customers and will do his best to please, always endeavoring to have on hand a full supply of fresh prods, and will make a speciality of Eureka homemade bread.

are strewing the flowers in memory of the dead the choir will sing "Cover Them over with Beautiful Flowers."

2d. Ritual services by G. A. R. Post;
3d, song: 4th. address by Rev. T. J.

Last Saturday night, some vandal with malicious intent, no doubt, re-lieved the bridge over Middle creek, north of Elmdale, of the supports on The Rev. H. A. Cook and family, of the north-east and south-west corners, rendering the same insecure, and thereby en people. Should the party who did the deed be found out, the arm of the law should immediately be thrown around

The City Schools will close to-morrow, for the summer vacation. The commencement exercises will be held in Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 1st, at which the following Sunday night.

Mr. Chas. E. Dibble, of Strong City, moved into the Walker house, in this city, last Monday.

Mr. Chas. E. Dibble, of Strong City, moved into the Walker house, in this charles Simmons. Charles Sanders, Mark Hackett and Harry Hunt, who will cash read an original essay. The The heavy rain, Sunday night, raised the river considerably and also drowned many chinch bugs.

The connection on the switch from this city to Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry was made Tuesday.

Mark Hackett and Harry Hult, who will, each, read an original essay. The remainder of the High School will have singing and recitations, after which the exercises will be closed by the comediette entitled "My Wife's Relations," by the Junior and middle closes of the school

classes of the school. Walter Hunt arrived here, on Sunday evening last, and was given a reception by his aunt, Mrs. H. L. Hunt, on Monday evening, at which about seventeen of his friends assembled, and a very enjoyable time was spent in the charms of music, and social conversation. The song entitled "Old Black Joe" was very pretty, with the variations; when later in the evening some of our young friends who per-form so admirably on the French harps arrived and lent double charms to the assembly; but the music pro-

DECORATION DAY.

The joint committee of the G. A. R., W. R. C. and S. of V. to make preparations for celebrating Decoration Day ations for celebrating Decoration Day consists of the following persons:
From the G. A. R.—Geo. Hill, F. P. Cochran, W. A. Morgan, G. W. Kilgore and E. Cooloy.
From W. R. C.—Mrs. W. A. Morgan, Mrs. Geo. W. Crum, Nellie Watson of her many friends.

and Lizzie Reeves.

From S. of V.—Ed. Forney, Chas.
Burch, Ed.Burch, Mat.McDonald and

Ad.Reifsnyder. Capt. Patten and Geo. Weed were appointed a committee on music.

Mrs. W. A. Morgan was appointed as a committee for the selection of children to strew flowers.

P. Jenson, the wood work.

The annual school meetings will be held, hereafter, on the last Thursday in June, instead of on the second Thursday in August, as heretofore.

Mrs. Fred Smith, of Strong city, went to Emporia, last Wednesday, to visit her son, Mr. John Smith, whose children are sick with the measles.

G. A. R. Post.

Speakers.

W. R. C., in carriages.

S. of V., with fireing squad.

Orders.—Lodges and Societies.

The G. A. R. Post met, last Friday, and made the following arrangements:

The regular G. A. R. ceremonies will be performed according to Decoration Day ceremonies.

The Soldiers' Daughters, between

where they will make their futur home.

Mrs. Abbie Cormac, of this city, who has been sick for several months past, is visiting at her brother's, Mr. M. E.

The fireing is expected to be done by the Sons of Veterans, under the management of Geo. W. Newman.

It is the request of the Soldiers

that all who are in any way interested in any part of the in Decoration Day, will please to do-nate what flowers they can procure, both wild and cultivated, to the cause, so that there will be no want of flowers for the purpose of decorating the Sol-diers' graves. All are cordially invited to be present and take part in the COTTONWOOD FALLS.

T. H. Grisham will deliver an address at the close of the exercises.

It was determined to place in a prominent position a monument to be decorated with flowers, bearing upon one side the inscription "To the Unknown Dead or Those who lie on Southern battlefields," and on the other side "To the Loyal Women of the W. R. C., who have passed from labor to reward."

E. Cooley was appointed to take

E. Cooley was appointed to take charge of the little girls of the decorating squad. Ice water will be at the grounds

free for all. The names of the soldiers interred in the cemetry at this place are as follows:

F. J. Beck, John Feetors, Frank Allison, E. B. Crocker,
I. B. Sharp,
F. S. Burr,
N. R. Lee,
Horrace Doolittle, Wm. Hackett,
L. B. Davis
E. R. Arnold,
Thos. Strickland,

PROCRAMME OF MEMORIAL SERVICES

Drum corps.
Orators of the day.
Two little girls with banner and portrait of Gen. John A. Logan.
Elmdale Sunday school, under the command of Mrs. E. Stotts and Miss ou Schnyder.

Woman's Relief Corps, under com-mand of its President, Mrs. A. M

John A. Martin Camp S. of V., under the command of Capt. Thomas.
G. A. R. Post and visitors, under command of Commander Breese. At 11 o'clock sharp the procession will move at tapping of bell, the Drum Corps playing the Dead March, with muffled drums. As head of column enters church the organist will play the Funeral March untill all are in.

SERVICES AT CHURCH. 1st. song; 2d. prayer by Rev. T. J. Pearson; 3d. song; 4th, memorial address by Rev. and comrade Martin; 5th, song.

Them over with Beautiful Flowers."

2d. Ritual services by G. A. R. Post;

3d, song: 4th. address by Rev. T. J.
Pearson, subject: "The Unknown
Dead;" 5th. song; 6th, Fireing solute
of three rounds, by Capt. Schnyder's
Gun Squad; 7th, Benediction by Rev.
Martin; 8th, procession will reform,
with Gun Squad in front, and march
to G. A. R. Hall, and dismiss. To
which services all are invited especies which services all are invited, especially the Elmdale Sunday-school and all persons in sympathy with the Boys in Blue; and every member of U. S. Grant Post, Grant Woman's Relief Corps, John A. Martin Camp S. of V. and see them. are expected to be in line on that day, to pay this tribute of respect to our if they will let me know of the same noble dead.

By order of Committee.
JONT. WOOD, J. M. ROHE,
Officer of the Day. Chairma Chairman.

CLEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters and Miss Celia Robbins, visited friends in Florence,

this week.

Louis Duehn has his new barn ready for painting.

W. J. Grimwood, Esq., was in town looking after business matters.

J. W. Byram, of Cedar Point, was welcomed by his many friends here on the 21st instant.

Mrs. Delolell and family, of Ohio, arrived here on the 19th instant.

A brother of J. L. Crawford, from Ohio, is visiting his many friends in this place.

The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rank arrived at their residence,

on the 25th instant, He will stay an indefinite length of time. All are doing merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

We notice the ladies of fashion call-ing on Mrs. Cora E. Snyder in large numbers; and they are being fixed up with the finest of hats, ribbons, flowers and plumes; and, by the fine display, we should say she has the confidence

> The measles are all over,
> The feaverish hours have done;
> The mother's face is brightening,
> As her hours of care have gone. MEASLES. Their little throats are well again, Their eyes are clear and bright; And they are at their sports again, Which is a lovely sight.

The committee have met and decided on a programme that will be carried out about as follows:

The procession, which will start promptly, at 8:30 o'clock, a. m.. will be formd in line as follows:

G. A. R. Post.

Speakers

STRAYED,

From this City, May 14th, 1 Dark roan pony mare, about 7 years old, harness marked, no shoes on. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of, or any information in regard to, same.

EMPORIA GROCERY CO.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The celebrated Walker Boots and Shoes—every pair warranted—for sale by E. F. Homes. mch31-tf E. E. Holmes has the leading stock of gent's fine boots and shoes, in Chase mch31-tf

BAUERLE'S

Fresh pies, cakes, bread, etc., Deliver-



Lunch served at all hours. Full meals,

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

KANSAS

SETH J. EVANS,

OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF

Broadway,

9



PROMPT CTENTION IPaid to

ALL ORDERS. Good Riggs,

ZIL

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY



Wanted, 10,000 doz. eggs, at the Emporia Grocery Co.'s.

Stiff and Soft Hats, in the new shapes, and light colors, at E. F. HOLMES'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.

Good, durable plow shoes, sewed pegged and screwed fastened, at E. F. Holmes's. E. F. Holmes has just placed in stock an unusually well selected stock of trunks and valises. Look at them.

Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West. Strayed, from Cottonwood Falls, a light bay horse colt, two years old, white star in forehead, and scattering

white down to nose, pony stock. Any one seeing said animal and letting H. Bonewell, at Eureka House, know where it is, will be liberally rewarded. L. F. Miller will sell his household and kitchen furniture on Main st. in Cottenwood 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

Forty-five dozen Straw Hats at E. F. HOLMES'S. Be sure

All persons wishing spaying done, soon, I may be able to do their work before going west. J. S. Shipman, feb10-tf Elmdale, Kans.

For men's fine boots and shoes try E. F. Holmes, the exclusive dealer. Henry Hawkins paid his friends a visit in Strong city and Cottonwood Falls.

John T. Patten has returned from a two months' visit in Harvey county, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters and Miss Celia Robbins visited friends in Florence.

He. F. Holmes, the exclusive dealer.

Jeans pants at \$1.25 and \$1.50; strictly all wool filling. They are just as good as the Humbolt Jeans at \$2,00 and \$2.25. Save money on overalls, working shirts, shoes, clothing and hats. You will save 25 per cent. on your purchase if you buy your goods at Ferry & Watson's.

Ferry & Watson's. apr21-tf J. S. Doolittle & Son have their Louis Duehn has his new barn shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

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

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. duced by our young friends, was too much for the guests to resist tripping the light fantastic toe—and they did. Walter left, Tuesday, for Sioux city, where he will make his head quarters.

Olio, is visiting his many friends in this place.

Messre. Green, Duehn and Pickard, paid Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, a visit on the 23d instant.

The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs.

Don't forget that you can get

L. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a work-manlike manner, and solicits your COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHAE COUNTY, KANSAS

Call in and look at our assortment of visiting cards. my5-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 oraddressJ.

W. Mc Williams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSSY ap27-1yr

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

STRONG CITY: . . .

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons,

Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN

W. P. PUCH, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN A. M. CONAWAY.

Office at his Drug Store.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jy11-tf DR. S. M. FURMAN. Resident Dentist.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter pratice his profession in all its branches.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. je5tf-ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN V. SANDERS.. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office under Chase Co. National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. THOS. H. CRISHAM,

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

S N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH

CHAS. H. CARSWELL.

Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mch29-tf

Mrs. Cora E. Snyder.

A practical Dressmaker and Milliner, has just opened a millinery shop

NEW YORK CITY,

And, therefore, has the latest styles and New York prices; give her a call, and examine her goods before buying elsewhere.

HANSAS. CLEMENTS,

MISCELLANEOUS NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

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

ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

(Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALER IN-HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD TIPWARE,

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

Brass and Iron Cylinders.

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

Agents for the Celebrated McCor-

mick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves.

W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has 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.

AN ACT Giving owners of Stallions and Jacks a lien on certain stock therein named.

Be it inacted by the Legislature of the State Kansas:

SEC. 1. The owners of stallions and jacks shall have a lien upon mares served by such stallions and jacks, and upon colter resulting from such service, by complying with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. Any person desiring to obtain a lien for the service of any stallion or jack owned by him shall, within ninety days after the last service performed by such stallion or jack owned by him shall, within ninety days after the last service performed by such stallion or jack owned by him shall, within ninety days after the last service performed by such stallion or jack, owned by him shall, within ninety days after the last service performed by such stallion or jack, owned by him shall, within ninety days after the last service performed by such stallion or jack, owned by him shall, within ninety days after the last service performed by such stallion or jack, owned by him shall, within ninety days after the last service performed by such stallion or jack, owned by him shall, within ninety days after the last service performed by such stallion or jack, owned by him shall, within ninety days after the last service performed by such stallion or jack, owned by him shall, within ninety days after the last service performed by such stallion or jack, shall near or mares served may register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of the county in which the register of deeds of th Be it inacted by the Legislature of the State Kansas:

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA KAS... | 6417
April 18th, 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 Friday, May 27th, 1887,
viz: August Hanke, Homestead Entry No.
22104 for the north west ½ of section 28, 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 Koegbohn, Clements, Clans Koegbohn, Clements, Bill Flager, Clements, all of
Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16445

May 21st, 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 before
E. W. Ellls. Clerk of the District Court at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, Jufy
2d, 1887, viz. P. D. S. No. 8651, of Patrick
McCabe, for the Lots 1 and 14, section 20,
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 McClelland, B. Stout, Jim Graham, Bazaar, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMEB, Register,

A SONG FOR PEACE

Decoration Day, 1887. MIGHTY realm be mark thy rivers And bear rich ships ways murmur as

brown, And all my heart stirs with thy brave renown these.
That I am of thee makes me loving bold
In question of thy welfare; e'en that thou

And roofs by mount and mere and beaches

on thy happy leas,

Pass on to utter peace this song I fold In flowers and thy beloved banner now, And lay the tribute on thy priceless mold— The golden dust of each slain hero's brow.

Pluck roses and mingle your tears with their dew Fetch poppies that fire the long furrows of corn, Bring daisies meek-featured, and violets blue, All pure as babe-eyes when they twinkle at

Bring spathes of the apple, and bluebells to A knell that is fragrance above each green

Bring mayflowers with dew in each white waxen bowl, And pinks and laburnums just breaking in

Bring orchis and tulips and honeyed foxglove From haunts where the ivy and colu Bring softly all blossoms that honey bees love,

boys sleep. Let children with fingers undabbled of blood Bear wreaths to each barrow inclosing dear Bring sweets from the garden and fronds from

While age gathers wisdom and swords gather A moment turn back to the days that are dead And mark the long lines as they marshal and

With wine brewed in battle the sections are And Order seems lost in the loud cannon's But the motive in nature is greater than men,

For links in the chain have been snapped in the past
To be hurled by strong Justice together again, And in tears and in bloodshed the rivets made

For when Earth swung out from its gimbals of On invisible cables to roll round the sun,

With Life to be forged as the cycles were

Aye, deeds are the hammers that fashion the And Earth is the anvil whereon Purpose lays

The ends of all causes and smites with a mace That welds into girders the gold of the days. The vast human fragments must glow ere they

weld,

Be hot with red rage and the anguish of heat,

And hard on the anvil of Purpose be held

Ere aims shall be one and the seasons be Lo! the tears of that time have turned into

pearls; The flail of fierce War has but beaten out O'er the blue and the gray now our banner unfurls, For Union's sweet flower blossomed out of

The sweep of the sections together in strife, Like the smiting together of God's mighty Smote fire round the world and a thrill through And buds of fair freedom broke forth in far

All wrought at God's purpose, then let us for-Lo, Liberty's sunbeams our whole kingdom Here all are born freemen, here Justice shall live, Forget in the glory and greatness of this.

Then southward strong North, with flowers in your hands, Cast looks of glad greeting with love in your And northward sweet South, warm heart of all

Look a prayer of fond peace for all the broad For ours is the queen of all realms 'neath the

sun, The garden of Eden, the bride of the world; Here Worth became sovereign, here Freedom Then keep their flag high and forever un-

Then garland each grave, and remember each To breath it with reverence up into the air, That silence may never flow over their fame, That valor be dear and their couches be fair.

For these are the seals of our greatness and peace, The arks that the Covenants ever shall hold Of hearts that paid blood lest Freedom should

cease, Whose deeds are now jewels, whose ashes are

ALVA MILTON KERR.

DECORATION DAY.

A Funeral-Festival, Greeted with Smiles and Tears.

[Original.]

of an Englishman of rank who, being asked why he did not visit America, replied that he was waiting for Americans to stop cel-

ebrating. Said he: "America is never free from excitement. She is perpetually unvailing a statue, erecting a monument, raising a purse for somebody. When she is not doing these things she is celebrating either Thanksgiving Day, Fourth of July or Washington's Birthday. She never has a period of repose, which an Englishman requires, and I prefer to stay at home."

lay in his words; for although the quick haps a portrait of a "boy in blue" and mobile blood of our young Nation hangs over the fire-place, and the visloves excitement for its own sake, yet itor in the household must hear the its chief motive for these multiplex story of his brave young life told in celebrations, which so offend the phleg- tearful reverence by those who loved matic Englishman, is ever love, grat- him. With such reminders as these in itude or patriotism. All of these emo- half of the homes of our land, think tions combine to make Decoration, or you that Memorial Day will ever be-Memorial Day, as it is now more beau- come an empty name? Think you tifully named, the Holy-Day of Amer- these graves, and O, how many there ica. It is the day of days which, as a are! will be left ungarlanded on this newspaper file away from a member Nation, we honor. The enthusiasm, day? Think you the time can come who has fallen asleep over it.

the joy and gratitude, which on that day swell the National heart to bursting are tempered by a grief which, though subdued by time, becomes pregnant with the approach of each Memorial Day. No monument to the dead heroes, though heaven-sweeping in grandeur, though bearing the impress of genius and carved with the chisel of inspiration itself, could so simply, so effectually, so sublimely, keep them in memory as does this solemn funeral festival at which all the emotions of the human heart are swept

by undying memory. As an Æolian harp responds to the wind with a burst of mournful melody. so do our hearts, at this time, stirred by association, stirred by the sympathy which binds together the great brotherhood of the bereaved, and, deprived of a resting-place near those more than all, moved by the old yet of your kindred, defrauded by fate of ever new story of the martyrdom of the even a name upon your foot-stone, dead soldier, so do our hearts give to-day you are remembered with revforth a mournful, yet sweet and exalted, tribute to the memory of the dead. A year ago tears fell over the same graves, hearts throbbed at the same recitals which are heard on every Memorial Day. A year hence it will be the same. The quick responsive American heart, while it throbs, will venerate Memorial Day with an in-

cense of sighs and tears. "How they so softly rest, All the holy dead."

The name of him who fills a soldier's grave is holy to us now. He who left nome, wife or parents, rushing bravely, buoyantly and unquestioningly to the call of his country, has borne the pangs of martyrdom and shall he not, too, bear the glory of it? "I say unto you, no man can do more than thisthat he lay down his life for a friend.' Down from the great Teacher of the world came echoing these words which place the soldier among the great of the earth: he laid down his 'ife for home and country-he hat Jone what he could.

It does not seem a quarter of a century since they whose names confront us on marble tablets were among us, fired with the earnestness and valor of patriotism. Though not remembered with the rancor of old, those days will never be forgotten. Babes yet unborn will, for generations, be told the thrilling story of those years. The women and children who stayed at home waiting, with white lips and palpitating hearts, for news from the seat of war-these are the ones upon whose hearts are engraved memories which are indelible, and which shall flow in the life-blood of their children's children. Oh those days of waiting and wishing! Have they ever, can they ever, be pictured graphically enough? The rushing about of troops-the recruiting offices, with their constant excitement, the preparations of supplies by willing hands, the letters full of cheer from the front, the waiting for the dreaded newspaper after the battle, when the long lists of killed, wounded and missing were devoured with wide-eyed and expectant horror, the dull, cold anguish, only to be outlived by years, which came when a loved name was found in these fatal lists. Will the children of those days ever forget these things, or their children after them? Even at this day, who can hear the melancholy music of the fife and drum without recalling the soldier's funeral, the muffled drum, the



ANSWERING HIS COUNTRY'S CALL

dead march, the brave hero coffined in his uniform; dead, perhaps, with a bullet in his breast, while leading an assault, or, sadder still, dead among strangers, far from home, after long days of suffering. The pathos of it is enough to soften hearts of adamant. Faintly, faintly, did the robe of sable, the vail of crape, express the unspeak-able woe which, black and crushing, fell upon happy hearts in those HE story is told troublous times.

Many reminders of the old war days are about me. Occasionally one may see upon some old man, who is perhaps proud of it, an army overcoat, with its long, dangling skirt of blue, its cap and government brass buttons. That coat is sacred as the mantle of Elijah, and he who can view that honored garment unmoved is callous, indeed. Nearly every home in the land has its souvenir of the war, rendered precious by the memory of its possessor. Reverently and lovingly as were the Lares and Penates of old, are these relies enshrined in places of honor and pointed to with tender pride. Sometimes it is a sword of the newly-fledged young officer; sometimes a canteen, a An unconscious tribute to America knapsack or a tattered flag. Or per-

when the soldier's grave will not be hallowed ground? No; as God and the Right liveth. No! Rather do we wish that these frail, ephemeral blossoms, sweet as they are delicate, might defy the laws of nature and, glorified by their mission of marking a soldier's grave, might bloom forever; immortelles, un shrivelled, unfaded, undying, sending up a perpetual perfume em-

patriotism of a soldier's heart. The most pathetic feature of Memorial Day, however, is not the hanging of wreaths and emblems upon the lofty monuments which mark the resting-places of those known and honored in life. It is the decoration of the nameless grave which shows the real beauty of the custom. Dead hero! erence and gratitude. The fairest, sweetest flowers rest upon you. God



knows who it is beneath the turf, and we know you by the glorious name of Soldier. Though withered flowers are ever on your grave, and each season of bloom brings a fresh coronet to mark the spot, the grave is, though nameless, cherished and honored by the Nation among its most precious possessions.

The custom of marking the graves of the departed is prehistoric. Every thing which love can devise has, in different periods, and by different nations, been employed to beautify and do honor to the tomb. There is a beautiful legend of ancient Greecethat land of beautiful customs-that a little child having died, its grief-distracted nurse carried to its grave a bucket containing its favorite toys. She placed it upon the grave, covering it with a slab that its contents might not be disturbed. It happened that the bucket was placed directly up on an acanthus root-that classic plant the very name of which suggests beauties ing station for eggs of the codfish); Cold of sculpture and architecture. When Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.; Havre spring came the acanthus began to grow, it wound about the bucket, garlanding it on all sides.

A great sculptor passed that way and saw it. Its beauty suggested to him an idea, and he worked out from it the famous Corinthian capital which has immortalized the acanthus. The Northville, Mich.; Alpena, Mich.; Baird, manner in which we decorate our graves will suggest nothing to the Oregon. The following is a list of the sculptor, but to the poet, the philosopher, the every-day human being with a species artineinly nationed in the United States since the art was first practiced the every-day human being with a heart in his bosom, its suggestions are beautiful as the more material ones which live in marble. To the poet Longfellow, the nameless grave has not appealed in vain. The following fish, tench, soft-shelled clam and lobster. peautiful sonnet expresses the intensity of feeling which lay in his loyal heart and which is echoed to-day by thou-

A soldier of the Union mustered out." Is the inscription on an unknown grave At Newport News beside the salt-sea wave, Nameless and dateless; sentinel or scout, Shot down in skirmish or disastrous rout Of battle, when the loud artillery drave Its iron wedges through the ranks of brave

nd doomed battalions, storming the rea, Thou unknown hero, sleeping by the sea, In thy forgotton grave! with secret shame I feel my pulses beat, my forehead burn When I remember thou hast given for me All that thou hadst, thy life, thy very name, And I can give thee nothing in return." SARAH S. PRATT.

Inclined to Be Neighborly.

He was a bright, talkative boy of eight or nine, and he rang the doorother day and asked to see the lady of the house.

He was admitted, and when she came into the parlor he said:

"I belong to the family who just moved in next door." "Yes." "We want to be neighborly. Are

you going to call on ma?" "Why-why, child, I don't know." "You'd better come. Then she can come over to see you. She's a great

woman to talk, and she'll show you

the place where she had a felon on her

hand. You want to be neighborly, don't you." "I-I suppose so." "Well, then, I'll borrow a hunk of butter, and you come over and borrow our clothes-bars, and we'll soon be acquainted. We ain't a bit stuck-up, even if we have got a mantel in the

Free Press.

-Editor-"Ethelbert, has any one called during my absence?" Ethelbert—"Yes, sor, Mr. Murphy called for the rint, sor." Editor—"Mr. Murphy is an 'ornithorhynchus.' " Ethelbert-"Phat's that, sor?" Editor-"It is derived, Ethelbert, from two Greek words, and means a beast with a bill.' -Harvard Lampoon.

-A correspondent wants to know whether it is club etiquette to take a FISH CULTURE.

Its Importance as an Economic Question—Latest Methods Employed by the U. S. Fish Commission [Original.]

As an economic question, the culture and propagation of fish is scarcely less important than the raising of cattle for meats and the production of cereals for breadstuffs. Yet few people ever stop to consider how the fish they axily consume are propagated. Fish-culture in its most reblematic of the unselfish, undaunted strictive sense, or fish-breeding, must sooner or later be resorted to in all densely-populated countries, for, with the ut-most protection, nature, unaided, can do most protection, nature, unaided, can do but little to meet the natural demand for fish as an article of food. he improvement of fish-culture in this country is so familiar to every one who has the slightest interest in the subject it is unnecessary to refer to it at length, except to show that the improvement in the condition of our fisheries is chiefly due to the wise and energetic manner in which Prof. Baird, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, has managed the interests intrusted to his charge. He is recognized by all nations as "the first fish-culturist in the world," evidenced by the grand prize awarded to him by the International Fisheries Exhibition at Berlin in 1880.

The principal activity of the commishowever, has been directed (1) to the wholesale replenishment of our depleted waters, (2) the investigation of the fisheries past and present, (3) the intro-duction and multiplication of useful food fishes throughout the country. These were the main purposes for which the commission was founded. The policy of Prof. Baird has been to carry out the idea that it is better to expend a small amount of public money in making fish so abundant passes from the hatching jar through the that they can be caught without restriction, and serve as cheap food for people at large, rather than to expend a much larger amount in preventing the people from catching the few that still remain after generations of improvidence.

The commission has thus established

hatching stations in various States of the country. These are known as collecting



TAKING EGGS FROM THE FISH.

and distributing stations. The former are located near the spawning grounds of those species for which they are especially intended. The eggs are received at these stations, and, enough having been re-served to stock the waters of that region, the remainder are sent to distributing stations, usually located at some central point, to be hatched and shipped to the waters for which they are intended. The following stations have thus far been established: Grand Lake Stream, Maine; Bucksport, Maine; Woods Hole, Mass. (permanent coast-station, which serves as a base of operations for the scientific investigations of the commission as a hatch de Grace, Md.; Washington, D. C. (here is situated the central hatching station, fully equipped for scientific experiments connected with the propagation of fishes; It is also the principal distributing statio of the Fish Commission for both eggs and young fish to all portions of the United States); Wytheville, Va.; Saint Jerome's Shasta County, Cal.; Clackamas river, pike, perch, Atlantic salmon, shad, landlocked salmon, California salmon, striped bass, sea bass, grayling, sturgeon, smelt, herring, alewife, oyster, cod, haddock, carp, Spanish mackerel, moon-fish, gold But perhaps the most interesting feature

work is the method employed in hatching the eggs of fish artificially. We will take the shad as an example. As soon as the shad are taken in the nets or seines those which are ripe or soft are selected. If ripe the eggs flow freely from the female shad when the belly of the fish is pressed gently; if unripe the eggs will not flow at all; if the eggs are only nearly ripe they will come forth with difficulty, in masses; such fish are not taken. A short time before the shad



spawns, clear eggs of large size will be bell of a house on Brush street the found in the ree, while the rest are still other day and asked to see the lady of hard; these become more and more numerous; after a time they separate and fail spart, a liquid stream of eggs flowing from the fish with the slightest pressure. The melter, or male shad, is rather smaller than the female, the sex being known by the flow of milt from the fish; a small quantity of milt will impregnate a large number of eggs; about one male in good condition to two or three females.

The spawner, or female shad, is easily

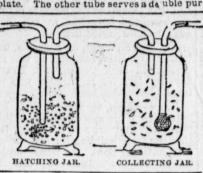
known by its size and full appearance. When all the spawn is taken it will be shown by the blood appearing among the eggs. A male shad is then taken, two or three jets of milk are forced upon the eggs while the pan is swayed gently to and fro. A little water is added from time to time until the eggs rise, which will be, usually, in the course of half an hour. After impregnation the eggs will be found to have increased in size, and when they rise they can either be put on trays covered with cotton cloth or kept in the pan. In the latter case the water should be changed every hour. The bad eggs will float on top and even if we have got a mantel in the parlor. Well, good-bye." — Detroit blown; good eggs will be clear and like crystal in appearance. The eggs having been fertilized, the most difficult portion of the task remains, viz: the care of the eggs until they are hatched, and the care of the young fry until they are old enough to care for themselves.

varies in principle to correspond to the physical peculiarities of the eggs.

ceptacle, it is necessary to introduce a gentle current from below. Several receptacles were made for the hatching of method and practical results. shad eggs, with only partially successful

results, but finally the device now most in

The cast shows the jars invented by Col-onel May lonald, which are recognized among fish culturists as being the most approved me had of hatching and collecting fish. One of the jars is used for hatching and the other for collecting. The jar consists essent ally of a cylindrical glass vessel with hem spherical bottom. The top of the jar is close, by a metallic disc perforated with two five eighths inch holes, one perfectly central, which admits the tube that introduces the water into the jar, and the other equally distant from the central hole and from the ed, e of the plate. The other tube serves a de uble pur-



pose, first, as an outlet for the water, and second, to remove the dead eggs which pass off in the waste or are fed to the young fish in the aquaria. When the period of hatching approaches, instead of allowing the water from the hatching jars to pass directly into the sinks, it is necessary to conduct it through the collecting jars. This is precisely similar to the hatching jar in construction. The water rubber tube into the eccentric opening of the receiving-jar. On the lower end of the central tube is placed a wire frame over which is drawn a bag made of cheap cotton, the texture of which is fine enough to permit the water to strain through. meshes being so fine, however, that suction of the water will not hold the young fry against it, as would be the case f wire screen was used. The water is allowed to pass out of this second receiving jar into the waste. The young fish, if they be shad or whitefish, begin to swim around in the hatching jar, drifting with the current. They pass into the exit tube and are carried over into the receiver in which they may be collected to any number desired, being retained there without injury until convenient to make shipment. From 15,000 to 20,000 eggs may be placed in each jar. The constant flow of water ceeps the eggs in motion, and in about three days they hatch out, the young fry

Practically the same method is used for hatching various other kinds of fish. The current work of the commission in hatching young fish at the different stations shows gratifying results. At Washngton 5,000,000 white fish eggs hatched last week, the fry to be sent to Lake Erie. At Nashville and at Alpena, Mich., 125,000,000 white fish eggs were collected during the fall, of which 25,000,000 have been distributed to the State Commissioners for hatching and planting, and 100,000,000 have been reserved to be hatched at the Northville station, the fry to be placed in the ocean and the great lakes. The station at Woods Hall has been actively engaged in collecting, hatching and distributing the eggs of cod-fish, of which 26,000,000 have been hatched and planted in Vineyard Sound and other adjacent waters. It is probable that the total production of the season will exceed 100,000,000 cod-fish when eggs are obtained from the Ipswich Bay school. At Wytheville, Va., the collecting of Cali-

being placed in tanks ready for shipment.



fornia trout eggs is in full progress, over 100,000 eggs having been obtained, of which fifty per cent. will be distributed in lots of 5,000 and 10,000 to the different State commissions, the balance to be hatched and reared at the station, and distributed as yearling fish to the streams of the Appalachian region in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee

Another interesting feature of the work of the commission, and one which is, per-haps, more familiar to the general reader, is the method used for distributing fish.
Previous to 1880 the Fish Commission sent its fish in large milk cans, all over the country, in baggage cars, in special charge of "messengers" who changed the water en route as often as necessary, and otherwise cared for the young fish. method of transportation was attended with great difficulty and often great loss in the mortality of the young fish, from the exposure to the heat or cold of the baggage car and the change of the water n different localities. Since that time owever, the commission has had built for its use cars especially adapted to the uses of transportation. These cars are so con-structed that sufficient water can be carried, for the entire shipment, often covering several days. By a process of aeration the water is used again and again to re-plenish the water taken from the receptacles in which the fish are carried. These vessels are simply tin buckets with perforated covers, holding perhaps a quart of water, and are placed underneath the floor of the car. About one hundred cans are usually carried, the number of fish of course varying according to the size.

Over 1,500,000 white fish were recently ransported in one shipment to Oregon and Washington Territory with a loss of only ive hundred. These cars are provided with comfortable berths for the messeagers, a kitchen, refrigerators, tanks, pump ng-engines, hatching apparatus, and every thing necessary for the proper care of the fish while en route to their destination.



The spring shipments of shad has already commenced, and millions of them are find

try.
Such is a brief sketch of some of the The apparatus employed for this work features of the United States Fish Commission, ap institution peculiarly American in its conception, and without a parallel in As an example we will consider the any other governmental organization. It process of hatching shad eggs, whose has a nieved a world-wide reputation for specific gravity is slightly greater than its enterprise and originality of method. that of water. These eggs are placed to-gether in large quantities, and to prevent their settling upon the bottom of the re-tional Fisheries Exhibition at Berlin and

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Novelties in Blouse Basques, Bodices Summer Silks and Gloves.

The diaphanous toilets for elegant summer wear are made of flowerstriped crepe lisse, zephyr canvas, gauze in exquisite tints, with inch-wide lines of velvet or satin, crepeline, and printed India mull. Many of these beautiful gowns are made with blouse waists, with pretty ribbon belts and streamers at one side, or their simple charming effect is added to by girdles and chatelaines of silver, hammered, set with Rhine stones, or in filigree. Bangle bracelets, lace pin and dog-collar laid over a band of velvet are often added, these matching the girdle or belt in

The new blouse basques are seen upon costumes made of rich, expensive fabrics, as well as upon simple toilets. These waists are a change from the old st, le of blouse, being fitted more snugly, and often showing a seamed back endin g in a very short postillion The front, however, never extends below the beh'-line, and the style is, therefore, uni ecoming to short - waisted women. So metimes the blouse buttons over a gay R. oman vest, or a dainty one of very fine late. At the side-seams is started a belt of beaded or gilt galoon which comes round and buckles in front. When this belt is of nibbon, there are long ends to tie directly in front.

Among the noveltie s in Lyons silks for special summer w ear are corded patterns, Bengalines, far lles and fancy twills, covered with small floral patterns of exquisite tinting and forms, textiles showing that ther'e will be a preference for relief effects. There are also exhibited very beautiful Watteau or Pompadour silks and satin fo ulards, flowered over with half-blown roses and buds, pansies, four-o'clocks, a weet pea blossoms, hawthorn sprays, azal, as, apple blossoms and foliage. The se lovely fabrics are made up of the on material alone, or, if preferred, ara combined with plain corded silk or twilled surah, the shade of the groundwork of the figure portion.

Bodices cut to show a very little portion of the throat in front, it is rumored, will be worn this summer with waists finished with lapping surplice fronts. Another style will be the Russian bodice, cut nearly square, with chemisette Russe beneath of silk tulle laid in flat folds, or of oriental net hand-run with white silk threads. Close sleeves, puffed on the shoulder or at the elbow, sleeves puffed all the way down and banded with velvet, and also the "smock," or bishop sleeve, with plain wide band at the wrist, are all used upon various sorts and styles of bodices.

Among expensive novelties in gloves are those of fine sik and close twill. the backs of which are covered with a delicate arabesque tracery in fine jet, steel or bronze, matching the shade of the glove. These gloves are bright and dressy with a suitable costume, and the wonder is that in these days of deft handiwork more ladies do not attempt this easy decoration. The beads are so small that the embroidery does not increase the size of the hand, as might be supposed. It is easy to rocure a fine design on paper, and no at all difficult to follow the pat ern in beads threaded on twist silk. The cost would be about half that of gloves in silk or kid purchased already embroidered in the manner described.

Cardinal, the very popular relieving color, is still at the height of its glory, and while giving no evidence of being relegated to the shades, has many rivals which appear both in dress and millinery fabrics. Among these are Roman red, a new brilliant color; Japanese red of deeper hue, English pink, a pale red shade something like lobster. Pomgranate and coquelicot are reds already familiar, but still popular. Last but not least is Princess of Wales red, clear, vivid and striking, and a color to be used very extensively in satin slips, to be veiled with black lace .- N. Y. Evening Post.

PRAIRIE SQUIRRELS.

When and How They and Their Cousins, the Gophers, Should Be Destroyed.

In localities where a large proportion of the land is in grass, either tame or wild, ground squirrels and striped gophers are often very destructive to crops. The best time to destroy these little pests is before the grass is tall enough to hide them. They are at this time very active and can be seen as also can their burrows. It is also the season to destroy them, because they are most destructive to crops by taking up the seed. This is particularly true of corn, since they learn to follow the planter tracks and dig into the hill; and even after the young corn has appeared above ground they dig down by the stalk and steal the partly-used kernel. Another seasonable time to wage war on them is in times of summer drought, when they can be seen in bare pastures and meadows. How to kill them is the great question. Strychnine picked into kernels of corn and placed in their holes is practical, but takes considerable time to prepare the corn and distribute it in the holes; but if thoroughly applied two or three times, previous to corn-planting, it is effective. Shooting is good, but not thorough, as the squirrels soon become cautious. Snaring, drowning, trapping-methods enjoyed by the small boys-should be encouraged. Constant warfare, which keeps them few in number, requires no more work than an occasional onslaught, and prevents the losses at planting time. Besides whole acres of corn annually taken up by squirrels on many farms, there is great loss of ripe wheat, oats, corn, etc. - Prairie FarmerTHE TRA!N DISPATCHER.

An Official Who Holds the Life of Every

Passenger in His Hand. The traveling public has long been wont to bestow approval upon railway engineers for the self-sacrificing spirit which they exhibit when the lives entrusted to their care are endangered, and in the annals of the rail these occurrences are so frequent that passengers generally picture the man at the throttle of the locomotive as a hero by virtue of his position. These opinions are deservedly held, and it would be the grossest injustice to detract from the honor which self-abnegation always merits; but there is a class of railway employes, almost entirely unknown to passengers, whose responsibility is so much greater, and whose slightest omission might jeopardize the lives of people on trains more than any oversight on the part of conductors or engineers, that it is indeed strange that they are so seldom mentioned in the public prints.

This class is the train dispatchers, whose every order is implicitly obeyed by trainmen; and while the crew of one train is responsible for the movement of that train alone, the dispatcher holds in his hands the lives of every individual on every train on the road; and on a road having a large traffic the duties imposed on him are very great and ar-

His position in the railway service is trains will get delayed and occasions hours of delay.

All trains on railroads are divided in classes, according to their importance; generally two, passenger and freight; and all trains of one class running in a specified direction have the right to the road, or need keep no look-out for trains of the same or a lower class running in the opposite direction. Thus it is assumed that on a certain railroad trains running eastward have the right of way over trains running westward: then an east-bound passenger train can run the whole length of the road in entire disregard of all trains; another passenger train going west need only look out for the east-bound passenger train, while the freight trains must keep out of the way of both passenger trains and of the freight train which is running in the direction prescribed as having the right of road.

Every one understands that all trains are charted, or have a time given for passing each station, which time can in no instance be anticipated, and can in no instance be anticipated, and hence all train men know where all other trains ought to be at any particutar moment, if on time; but as trains such should take Scott's Emulsion of Pure Could be a such should be a been wrecked or has been kept back for some other of many causes. Then the duties of the train dispatcher are of importance. He will probably give an order to the delayed train by telegraph directing it not to go beyond a certain place which he thinks it can reach without difficulty and he directs the opposing train to proceed to the same place and there pass the other train, and in that manner the trains are enabled to pass each other without any delay to either. His great responsibility consists in that he may have a dozen other trains in his charge at the same time, and in directing one train to go beyond its usual place to meet another he may neglect to give an order to the second train, and in such an event a collision would probably ensue, much property be destroyed and probably lives be lost.

It will readily be seen that the slightest mistake of a train dispatcher might cause serious results; and in this respect his responsibility is probably greater than that of any other individual under whose charge the public are placed. A pilot on a vessel may lose his reckoning, but the fact soon become apparent to others, and his capacity for mischief is thereby lessened; other railway employes may neglect, their duties, and rush headlong into danger, but their associates generally realize the danger before any unfortunate results ensue; but the slightest behest of a train dispatcher must be obeyed without question; even though to do so would jeopardize the lives of those receiving the orders-though, of course, until an accident results the train men are ignorant of the fact that they have been given wrong directions.

Instances of oversight of dispatchers are extremely rare-much less than of neglect of conductors and engineers to adhere to the orders given to themand while they perform these onerous duties almost entirely unknown to the people whose lives they have in their control, and therefore never receive the meed of praise due them, travelers ought at least be made acquainted with their duties and the important part they play in the rapid and safe movement of passengers. - Philadelphia Times.

-Rev. C. H. Mead writes in the Gleaner, published by the Montgomery, Ala., Industrial School: "A colored aunty whose goodly stock of pigs had been mysteriously reduced until only two were left, was asked what had become of the missing ones? Her reply was, 'I likes to speak well of the dead, but dat nigger Gray who's just done died was an awful stumbling block to hogs when he was livin."

Unfortunate Robbers.

A letter from Mexico tells how a band of robbers were effectually disposed of. While they were ransacking a town a dozen men ran to the shore, cut small holes in the boats in which the robbers came, and plugged them with mud. The boats were launched and the marauders set out on their return voyage. Before going a mile, however, the water began to soften the clay, and the huge log dugouts began to fill. Every effort was made to reach the shore, but the openings increased rapidly, and soon the boats were full of water and the occupants were obliged to jump overboard and cling to the sides of their submerged crafts to keep from drowning. About daylight a company of one hundred men set out in boats to the spot where the half-drowned men were still hanging to their crafts. Some, however, had lost their hold and had sunk to the tacked them, and soon not a robber was left to tell the tale of their defeat. Their booty was all recovered .- N. Y.

-Two women in a Boston horse-car were discussing their household affairs audibly and to the great amusement of the other passengers. After comparing notes as to the productiveness of their several farms, the price of groceries. unique; were all trains running on time the advantages of country life over and provided for on the periodical that of one in the city, and uttering a time-table issued by the company, he thanksgiving that they kept no serwould have no duties to perform; but vants, and "going to bed, master; get up, mistress," one of them delivers will arise requiring extra trains, or herself in this wise: "There's Sister trains without any specified time or Sally, now. Her an' me ain't no more rights, to be run over the road, and alike'n ef 'twant us. She's jest ez difthen his services are necessary to avoid ferent ez I be t'other way."-Harper's Magazine.

"Don't Marry Him!"

"He is such a fickle, inconstant fellow, you will never be happy with him," said Esther's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore the reputation of being a sad fiirt. Esther, however, knew that her lover had good qualities, and she was willing to take the risk. In nine cases out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but Esther was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise have proved a mistake; but Esther was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise Fred made a model husband. How was it? Well, Esther had a cheerful, sunny temper and a great deal of tact. Then she enjoyed perfect health and was always so sweet, neat and wholesome that Fred found his own home most pleasant, and his own wife more agreeable, than any other being. As the year passed and he saw other women of Esther's age grow sickly, faded and querulous, he realized more and more that he had "a jewel of a wife." Good health was half the secret of Esther's success. She retained her vitality and good looks, because she warded off feminine weaknesses and ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. ite Prescription.

THE barber's favorite city-loqua-city .-Columbus Dispatch.

Delicate Children, Nursing

An inn-ovation-banquet at a hotel .-Pretzel's Weekly.

In another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest ever placed in our paper and we think our readers will be well repaid for examining the supposed display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

CRUEL. The washer-woman who daily wrings men's bosoms.

How Mr Throat Hurts! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A son of a gun is apt to be a bore. - Bos-

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, dis-gusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A ROME RUN-running the sewing ma-BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A FREEBOOTER-the man who does not pay

his cobbler.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water, Druggists sell it. 25c. A COLORED swell-a black eye .- Hartford

THE old, eld chestnut-love. - Puck.

THE crab is always trying to catch on .-

THE rule oftenest broken in schoolferule. - Life.

LIKE clock-work-that of a watch .-SAILORS ought to sing the docks-ology.

A SUCCESSFUL "illustrated paper"-6

A CAPITAL skylight—the moon. - Rochester Post-Express.

Life is real-to a hose man and a drunk ard. - Texas Siftings. TAILORS go for men and measures both.

A SCREW-PROPELLER-a screwdriver.

Washington Critic. On the edge of dis-pair-about to become

divorced .- Texas Siftings.

ONE can always take pains by eating green cucumbers. - Boston Gazette.

An artist once painted the picture of a gun so naturally that it went off—the sheriff took it.

However useful the handkerchief may be, it is nearly always destined to meet with a cold reception.—Merchant Traveler. "It's a slim chance," remarked a super

anyated belle when a consumptive dude

proposed to her. - Chicago Merchant Trav-"THE horse fair"-oats.

A suit of male-will you marry me? PLEASURE is mind on a tickle. - Whitehali

A FAMOUS DETECTIVE.

JAMES JACKSON, the famous State detective, resides in Sing Sing, and is generally in attendance at the prison. His duties are to examine carefully the face of every con-vict as he enters, and to scrutinize every visitor in order to prevent any discharge convict seeing his pals. Occasionally he has to make long journeys in pursuit of nas to make long journeys in pursuit of runaway prisoners or to identify criminals convicted in other States. He never makes a mistake; if once he looks a man in the eye he will know him under any disguise, as he tells his man by the look of his eyes. Once an escaped convict had his nose pared down one third, but Jackson detected him at once, notwithstanding this remarkable change of feature. Mr. Jackson is about 5 feet 8 inches in helght, about 85 years old, of a light and sinewy build, with black hair and piercing black eyes, and is altogether remarkably handsome. He knows about 10,000 criminals, and it is simply wonderful that he can distinguish the features of eyery one. On his long journeys he eats very moderately and always takes one Brand reth pill at night. When much fatigued by the jolting of the cars on his tiresome trips he uses two Allcock's Porous Plasters on the small of the back, which give him renewed vigor and quickly relieve him of all weariness. These are the only two remedies he uses, and he attributes his view and runaway prisoners or to identify criminals bottom, while the others were so exhausted that they were unable to make any resistance. The fishermen attacked them and seen under the standard them are not seen to shad them.

A NON EST opinion-the coroner's ver

The Old Silver Spoot

How fresh in my mind are the days of my sickness, When I tossed me in pain, all fevered and sore; The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weakness, And even the old spoon that my medicine bore. The old silver spoon, the family spoon, The sick-chamber spoon that my medicine bore.

How loth were my fever-parched lips to receive it,
How nauseous the stuff that it bore to my tongue,
And the pain at my inwards, oh, naught could re-Though tears of disgust from my eyeballs it wrung. The old silver spoon, the medicine spoon, How awful the stuff that it left on my tongue.

Such is the effect of nauseous, griping medicines which make the sick-room a memory of horror. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated, easy to take, purely vegetable and perfectly effective. 25 cents

ADAM had a spare rib with apple sauce. -Boston Post

It is a Fact. It is a Fact, that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is cooling to the blood, controls excessive perspiration, and will safely tide you over that period characterized by headache, fainting spells, exhaustive spasmodic affections, and will give strength and new life to the entire system. system.

A MAN who does business on a large scale -a coal-dealer.-Life.

You Need It Now

This is the best time to purify your blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel disease and fortify the system against the debilitating effects of mild weather. Every year increases the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is just what people need at this season. It is the ideal spring medicine.

"For years my blood was in an unhealthy condition. My legs, arms, and face were covered with serofulous humor, and all the medicine that I received of the physicians did me no good. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking four bottles, the sores were all healed up. And after using six bottles, which cost me only five dollars, I was well and healthy as I ever was." FRED J. M WEBBER, Lincoln, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

13.

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

CREAM BALM CATARRH I have used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. I suffered 20 years from al headache and this

al headache and this is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.—D. T. Higginson, 145 Lake St., which was the state of the state ginson, 145 Lake St., HAY-FEVER Chicago, 111. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver

and Bowels ACIFIC LIVER PILLS

STRICTLY VEGETABLE. CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPERSIA

PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUN DICE, ETC. PRICE, 25 cents. PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS

PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Me.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS, For all Sewing Machines, STANDARD GOODS Only, The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price list. BLELOCK M'T'G CO., 300 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo

Why did the Women

of this country use over thirteen million cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.



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

J. F. SMITH & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Just such a life as they enjoy Who'use the Smith's Bile Beans.

MERRELL'S TONIC

MERRELL'S FEM ALE TONIC during pre-ment value in change of life. The use of MERRELL'S FEM ALE TONIC during pre-nancy greattly releves the pains of motherhood and promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make the critical change from girlhood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste, and mage taken at all times with perfect safety. It as FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. J. S. MERRELL DRUG CO., Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.



RON ROOFING

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE COMPAST. Louis, Mo.

Or. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS
constipation Liver Complaint and Sick
dache. Sample Dose and Dream Book
ed on receipt of two cents in postages,



300 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUALLY

M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois. "SAMANTHA SARATOGA"
FUNNTHIS FUNNY GUTS. SELIE LIKE FUN. Writter
amid Market Funny Guts. Servatoga, it takes off its fol

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

"STEINWAY,"
"CONOVER" and
"FISCHER" PIANOS

catalogues and special prices to the State CONOVER BROS., 613 Main St., Kansas City



It Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, RHEUMATISM,

Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains. It Cures You. That's the Idea! Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY, CHICAGO.





CHAS. A. CHASE, Druggist, San Diego, Cal. Address R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago.

30,000 CARPENTERS armers, Butchers and others SAW FILERS
te our LATE MAKE of SAW FILERS
file Hand, Rip, Bucker, Buck, Pruning and all
nds of Saws, so they out better than ever. Two

Business, Shorthand and English Training

\$65 A MONTH and Board for a live young Men or Ladies in each county. P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., Chicago, Ih.

By return mail. Full Bescription Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O. 55 TO 88 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write. BREWSTER SAFETY REIN-HOLDER CO., Helly, Bleb.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY & R.R. Agents' business. chance ever offered: Ad. J. D. Brown, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo. A. N.K.-D. No. 1135 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE HEART TROUBLE.

Mrs. MARY A. MCCLURE, Columbus, Kans., writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle

ery, and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery, favorite Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery,' and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets. My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

Mrs. I. V. Webber, of Vorkshire, Griffeld and the scription and Pellets. I used one bottle.

LIVER

DISEASE.

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

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. Lazarre, Esq., 275 and 277 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La., writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

Mrs. Parmelia Brundage of 161 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y. writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. My liver was inactive, and I suffered much from dyspepsia. I am pleased to say that your 'Golden rery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all these GENERAL DEBILITY. Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all theso ailments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak females. It has been used in my family with excellent results."

Dyspepsia.—JAMES L. COLBY, Esq., of Fucatan, Houston Co., Minn., writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heartburn, sour stomach, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and am, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy-one and one-half pounds, and have done as much work the past summer as I have ever a medicine that seemed to tone up the muscles and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.'"

Dyspepsia.—Theress A. Cass, of Springfeld, Mo., writes:

Dyspepsia.—Theresa A. Cass, of Springfield, Mo., writes:
"I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me." Chills and Fever.—Rev. H. E. Mosley, Montmorenei, S. C., write: "Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever. I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofuls, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Rev. F. Asbury Howell, Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Süverton, N. J., says: "I was afficted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and duliness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Goklen Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well, The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

Mrs. IDA M. Strong, of Ainsworth, Ind., writes:
"My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time,

and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

ATERRIBLE
AFFLICTION

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

Mr. T. A. Ayrks, of East New Market, Dorchester County, Md., vouches for the above facts.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

"Wasting diseases."

Consumption.—Mrs. Edward Newton, of Harrowsmith, Ont., writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last treatment, but I was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up yet, though he had bought for me everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and, to the surprise of everybody, am to-day doing my own work, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harrassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need but write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

Ulcer Cured.—ISAAC E. Downs, Esq., of Spring Valley, Rockland Co. N (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medi-

Ulcer Cured.—ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y. (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medi-

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists.

cal Discovery 'has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer located on the thigh. After trying almost everything without success, we procured three bottles of your 'Discovery,' which healed it upperfectly." Mr. Downs continues:

Consumption and Heart Disease.—"I also wish to thank you for the remarkable cure you have effected in my case. For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, and heart disease. Before consulting you' I had wasted away to a skeleton: could not sleep nor rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. I took five months! treatment in all. The first two months! was almost discouraged: could not perceive any favorable symptoms, but the third month I began to pick up in fiesh and strength. I cannot now recite how, step by step, the signs and realities of returning health gradually but surely developed themselves. To-day I tip the scales at one hundred and sixty, and am well and strong." Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Downs' terrible disease was the "Golden Medical Discovery."



FROM LUNGS.

JOSEPH F. McFARLAND, Esq., Athens, La., writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so, well that she has

Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. V.

A Riot in the Pennsylvania Coke Regions-Several Persons Injured.

Much Property Destroyed-An Anarchist in Georgia Shot Down For Inciting the Negroes.

Спісадо, May 21.—The organ of the Knights of Labor of this city published last evening a secret circular lately issued by the International Workingmen's Protective Association in reference to the forming of small organizations throughout the city for the "overturning of the whole social fabric," and says: "That the horrifying scenes of the Haymarket massacre, which took place on that memorable night one year ago this month, are shortly to be re-enacted, is a fact which will establish itself clearly in the minds of everybody. self clearly in the minds of everybody. The anarchists are reorganizing their forces throughout the city. Secret meetings are held nightly and incendiary speeches delivered by men who are utterly devoid of principle, as only a genuine anarchist can be. Just where and at what hour these meetings are being held can not at present be determined, but that revolutionary measures are being adopted by the International Workmen's Pretective Association is an undeniable fact. The utmost secrety is observed and to except detection. ciation is an undeniable fact. The utmost secrecy is observed and to escape detection only six members are allowed to be present at any one meeting, thus avoiding all suspicion which would be occasioned by the gathering of a crowd. Disregarding the fate of their so-called martyred comrades they are contemplating a plan of organization and attack which will invariably bring about a repetition of the scenes enacted at about a repetition of the scenes enacted at the Haymarket on the 4th day of last May. The secret circular is addressed to all mem-bers of the International Workingmen's Protective Association and shows the following plan of organization: "After the first five are organized let them select a central organizer and separate again, each individual starting another group of his own. By this system never more than six will come together. The organizer alone accomes familiar with the transfer. becomes familiar with the twenty-five. So on and on until the city is honeycombed with groups into which a
detective can not penetrate beyond
a very limited length." The circular
concludes with these words: "Toward our despoilers we owe no love; we claim no pity; we extend no clive branch. Time presses. The necessity is urgent."
It is alleged that the most rabid members of the organization are in favor of providing themselves with bombs and other implements of warfare. Prominent members of the international order are known to be in constant and secret communication with Herr Most, and under his advice a concentration of all the force is now on foot in this city and elsewhere. A RIOT IN THE COKE REGIONS.

Everson, Pa., May 21 .- Yesterday morning a mob of 300 striking miners, marching in a body, and generally armed with bludgeons, suddenly appeared in the ceke yard at the Jimtown works of Colonel Schoonmaker, and without warning made a savage attack on the little knot of men a savage attack on the fittle knot of men engaged in drawing coke from the ovens which had been in the ovens since the strike commenced. Such of the laborers as could not escape wore cruelly beaten, one having both arms broken and being so badly kucked that his life is despaired of. All the barrows and tools used in the works were destroyed. Having effectually accomplished their mission at Jimtown, the rioters Youghigheny river to the works of James Cochran & Sons, where the younger mem-bers of the firm, assisted by some non-union men, had watered out the ovens and drawn men, had watered out the ovens and drawn
the coke. Fortunately the hour was early
and no one was yet working, but the mob,
in the absence of human victims, wreaked
their vengeance upon the coke wagons and
tools at these works, destroying all such
movable property they could lay their hands
on. The riot was caused by an attempt on the part of the operators to save the coke now in the ovens. Thirty-five thousand tons of coke, worth \$53,000 is being burned up. Later the mob returned and made an attack on the same works and several me were quite seriously hurt. A son of the proprietor was shot at a number of times, but escaped injury. It was learned yester-day afternoon that some of the officials of the labor organizations were blamed for the visit of the morning. It is said that they advocated such a movement on the part of the strikers. The morning's riot is likely to result in wholesale arrests.

AN ANARCHIST SHOT. Augusta, Ga., May 21.—A man named Hoover, who has been around the country urging the negroes to band together to de-mand higher wages and telling them to apply the torch if the increase of wages was refused, after a harangne at Warrenton last night was dangerously shot by a band of armed men. It is believed that he ton last night was dangerously shot by a band of armed men. It is believed that he has been swindling the negroes and was a victim of their wrath. There is no clew to shown the first real strength of the comthe per petrators.

A Dangerous Lover. JOLIET, Iil, May 21.—For the past six months Miss Jessie White, an attractive young society lady, has been persecuted by anonymous letters threatening her life. Last night was the time fixed for the execution in a letter in which the writer addresse. Miss White as his "doomed darling Jessie." Prominent young men received notes asking them to act as pall-bearers, and an undertaker was engaged to go to the house and a notice of the death of the young lady was sent to the papers and published. The house was watched and during the night a man was caught prowling around the yard with a revolver in his hand. He proved to be the young lady's cousin, whose advances had been repulsed. He was arrested and gave ball for his appearance. He is known as a cranky, hot headed fellow, and is regarded as insane.

The Jennic Bowman Murder.

Louisville, Ky., May M.—April M. about ten o'clock, Jennic Bowman was brutally assaulted and fatally injured by two negroes who had entered the house of her omployer for robbery. She tingered until May 9. Albert Turner, who confessed that he assisted in the murder of Jennic Bowman, was indicted by the grand jury at 12:30 o'clock last Friday, arraigned before the court at one o'clock, found guilty of murder in the first degree at 1:30 o'clock and at 1:35 o'clock was sentenced to be hanged July 1. Patterson was also indicted and his trial set for Wednesday. The tostimony and speeches were concluded at The Jennie Bowman Murder timony and speeches were concluded at seven o'clock last evening. The jury were only out eleven minutes and returned a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at death.

THE NEW SOUTH.

Judge Kelly Again Descants Upon the Prosperity Present and Prospective of the Southern States-Diversified Agrienlture Replacing the All Cotton Regime and Vicing with the Mineral Industries.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- Congressman Kelly, of Pennsylvania, who has just re-turned to Washington from an extended tour through some of the Southern States, begun last March, in an interview with Star reporter, records his observances of progress in that section of the country, and predicts a great future for the new South. Mr. Kelly said:
"In 1675, when I visited Florida, the peo-

ple there seemed to be without hope or aspiration; but for the last six or seven years the State has taken a position in the front ranks of the new South. The people are energetic, alert and confident of the future. From Kissemmee City and Rock Ledge, I visited farms on the lands reclaimed by the drainage company, and on native alluvial fields, and after a careful inspection I am prepared to say that Florida is destined to a high rank among the agricultural States of the Union. The rich soil is being intelligent-

ly cultivated with great profit. When I left Florida, it was for a season of rest at Anniston, Ala., one of the new cities that has grown up in the mineral regions. From Anniston I made excun sion to other towns in Alabama, and in Georgia. After a month's stay in Anniston I turned my steps toward Tennessee, and passed ten days most pleasantly at Bouth Pittsburgh, which, as Anniston has just done, will soon surprise the coun-try by establishing itself as an industrial centre of large proportions and great ac

tivity. Everywhere throughout the mineral regions of the South, enterprise and pros-perity are moving hand in hand. Nor is this prosperity of the new South confined to its mineral regions. Though the poverty and listlessness which characterized the poor people of the old South still prevails to a considerable extent in her cotton fields, there is a large leaven of en terprise and improvement which is rapidly curing that. Those who have caught the spirit of progress, do not longer plow their fields with single mule plows. They have learned, the value of deep plowing and of following the chill plow by a heavy subsoil plow. They continue to grow some cotton, but not upon the surface of exhausted fields, and they diversify their crops. I am speaking now of the progressive agriculturalists, the representatives of the new South. Instead of the crop of cotton they have fields of wheat, rye, clover and other crops, and to save their old time 'guano' bills, as they call their bills for manufactured fertilizers, they turn under green crops, and aid that with manure from sleek and well-fed

herds of cattle.

The great boom of the South is near at hand, and it will not be confined to the mineral regions of that richest section of our country, but will include the agri-

cultural regions as well."
In response to questions, Judge Kelly said that the evidences of progressive farming were not confined to any State or county, but were visible in places all over the South. In the vicinity of the rapidly developing mineral regions, he says, the farms are models of good management and thrift. Within four miles of Anniston, Ala., he saw one of the finest herds of Jersey cattle, and one of the largest and cleanest dairies he had ever inspected. It was built up and owned by a native of Alabama. Near Rome, Ga., he saw herds of cattle and dairies that would do credit to Pennsyl-

Vania or New York. Judge Kelly says the farmers and planters of the South are fast learning that, in devoting themselves to cotto only, they are simply competing with each other, and glutting the market year after year by over production. He is very enthusiastic about the future of the d the interview with th assertion that the agricultural develop-ment of this section would yet astound the country.

THE BIG LOCK-OUT.

The Chicago Builders' and Building Trades' Lock-Out Apparently as Far Of From Settlement as Ever-Great Hardship Likely to Result to All Concerned. CHICAGO, May 17.—The bricklayers' union has decided to send a committee of conference to the building trades coun cil. A special meeting of the council will be held at Greenebaum's hall this even-ing, to meet the bricklayers and devise some means whereby a solid front can be presented to the bosses. The bricklay International Union will forbid its members coming here during the lock-out. Notwithstanding the claim put forth by certain labor leaders thatthe majority of their members are at work, it is admitted by the men themselves and by some of the officers, that there are very few men employed, and that nine-tenths of the buildings in course of erection have been stopped. The number of idle men increases from day to day, as jobs reach a stage where work can be discontinued without loss.

Among the master masons and conbination among the material men, and a idea can be formed as to its per-manency. Already some of the smaller lime dealers are objecting vigorously to being obliged to refuse orders while a rich concern like Stearns & Co. are selling to every one. Styarns & Co. is the only important firm that has re-fused to sign the boycotting agreement, and their action has aroused the ire of the master builders.

The requests for permits to finish jobs are diminishing in number, most jobs being finished up to the quitting point. An exception is made in favor of the plasterers, who are allowed to continue to the end any work they began previous to the declaration of the lockout, but no new work is permitted to be taken in hand. Henry Sweet, who claims to have a brick yard with a capacity of 260,000 a day, is unknown to the Builders' Exchange, although the Bricklayers' Union say that after Monday he will furnish them with his claimed capacity if they so des ire.

Japanete Visitors. WASHINGTON, May 17.—General Viscount Tani, the Japanese Minister of Agriculture, and his associates, who arrive here Sunday to spend a few days at the National capital, and who will leave for San Francisco via Philadelphia, Niagara Falls and Chicago in a day or two, called at the State Department to-day, and were presented by the Japanese Minister to Secretary Bayard. Mr. Bayard accompanied them to the White House, where they were presented to the President in the blue parlor. Introductions were made, and a few moments' conversation carried on through an interpreter. Mrs. Cleveland did not come to receive the caller. FOREIGN NOTES.

The French Cabinet Crisis-English Politics-O'Brien Assaulted. Paris, May 19.—The defeat and resigna-tion of the Goblet Cabinet has been the vital topic of the day and speculation based upon hundreds of plausible theories as to the components of the new ministry have been advanced and demolished almost unceasingly. The press have taken to lionizing General Boulanger, and with surpris ing unanimity express their conviction that the construction of no cabinet without him is possible. President Grevy is afraid of him and would gladly place the task of forming a new Government into the hands of any man who would assume the respon-sibility of ignoring him, but it is doubtful if one sufficiently rash can be found. Perhaps the most satisfactory man to all concerned who could be selected in the present emergency to undertake the unpleasant task is M. de Freycinet. He is infinitely in the present emergency to undertake the unpleasant task is M. de Freycinet. finitely more conservative than either Gobet, Clemenceau or Ferry, and his distrust of Boulanger is well known, but he, too, fears the inevitable consequences of incurring the displeasure of the army by setting aside its idol and putting up one of its own men for the General's adherents to bow down before, and will unquestionably decide to sink his opinions and accept the situation with the best possible grace should he assume the reins. M. de Freycinet, Clemenceau, Rouvier, Devs, Ferry and Ragnal visited the palace of the Elysee this after-noon in obedience to the summons of President Grevy for the purpose of expressing their views as to the forma tion of a new Ministry. M. Clemenceau, it is well known, is not in favor of the return of M. de Freycinet to the Premiership, and is himself the choice of the Radicals for that position, but the general opinion that a Ministry under Clemenceau would be com-posed of men dominated by Boulanger is very strong and this alone will militate against his chances of obtaining it. Dur-ing the conference at the palace M. de Freycinct, it is understood, expressed his opinion that the retention of General Boulanger as War Minister in the Cabinet would be construed by Germany into a menace if it did not actually result in the precipitation of war with France as the aggressor as a consequence of Boulanger's overanxiety to assert his self-importance. Others expressed coinciding opinions, but none of the gentlemen suggested effective means of overcoming the difficulty and con-ference ended. Later the presiding officers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies called upon President Grevy, and, it is said, resented strong arguments in favor of entrusting the confirmation of a new gov rnment to M. de Freycinet. It was reported last night that Freycinet, if he un-dertakes the task of forming a Cabinet,

CHAMBERLAIN ON POLITICS. LONDON, May 19.—Chamberlain presided at the festival of the Hardware Society last evening, and replying to a toast to Parlia-ment said he thought that when the Irish problem had been solved the Liberal-Unionists would not return to their old places, but the more advanced Tories and intelligent Liberals would be found working together for the common good of the country. Parliament would then probably be composed of three parties—the first Fos-sil Tories, the second Advanced Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, the third the party led by Labouchere.

will retain none of the present ministry.

O'BRIEN ASSAULTED. TORONTO, Ont., May 19.—Last evening Editor O'Brien determined on taking a walk through the streets. He was received with hoots and yells. Stones were thrown one of which hit a New York reporter named Wall. O'Brien has determined to speak in Ottawa, Hamilton and Kingston, in each of which places disturbances are

TRAIN ROBBERY.

The North-Bound Missouri Pacific Express Robbed Near Austin, Tex.—Two Men Re

ported to be Shot. 19.-The north-bound AUSTIN. Tex., M express train on the Missouri Pacific, which left Austin at 8:45 last night, was, accord ing to a dispatch to City Marshal Lucy robbed half an hour later at or near McNei Station, at the crossing of the Missouri Pacific and the Austin & Northwestern narrow gauge railways, nine miles from Austin. According to the best information at hand the robbers numbered fitteer men, masked, and were armed with sixshooters and Winchesters, and some of them appear to have been mounted. The mo-ment selected for the robbery was when the train whistled when approaching the crossing. The robbery appears to have een done with the usual style. The rob ers first mounted the cab, covered the engineer with drawn revolvers, and the roceeded to the passenger and expres ears with drawn pistols. One party went through the passenger cars and got all the valuables that could be secured. From one man they took a valuable diamond pin. The express car was robbed, but of what amount can not at this moment be stated. The mail, it is reported, was not touched. One man is reported shot in the head, but his name can not be ascertained. Another is reported shot in the arm. At midnight a cavalcade of policemen and citizens, well nounted and armed, under command of Sergeant Palmer, left for the scene of the train robbery. There is much excitement here. A big crowd has congregated on Congress avenue to see the troopers off. It looked like old war times. Various rumors are afloat.

Vengeance on a Man Charged With Shoot

ing Out Another's Eye.

GLASGOW, Ky., May 18.—A year age yesterday, at Lafayette, in Metcalf County,
William Stotts shot one of William Slinker's eyes out with a pistol. The two seemed to have become friends and rode together nearly all Sunday night on their way to Ed monton, where Stotts was to be tried for the monton, where Stotts was to be tried for the shooting, and went to bed together at the hotel on arriving yesterday morning. Near four o'clock yesterday evening, while Judge Carr was holding court, a scuffle was heard n a room above the circuit court room, and suddenly a shot rung out above, followed by the fall of a body, which rolled down stairs and into the court room. It was Stotts. He had been shot in the back, the ball passing clear through his body and, as was afterwards ascertained, through two partitions and some window shutters. A young man named Ray Rutlege was found up stairs armed with a Winchester rifle and a Smith & Wesson pistol. He was in company with Slinker and both were arrested and taken before the grand jury.

---Nitro-Glycerine Explo DULUTH, Minn., May 19.—The earthquake shock as first reported is now found to have been a terrific explosion of nitro-glycerine at Spirit Lake, eight miles from this city. Eighty-three hundred pounds of the explo sive were stored in a wooden building. 50 by 30 feet. Where this stood is now a hole 100 by 60 feet, and 15 to 40 feet deep. The largest piece of the deep. The largest piece of the building found is ten inches long. A three-inch cast iron pipe was twisted round a tree and bits of iron and wood were found a mile from the spot. Every window pane in eight houses within half a mile was broken and one house which stood 1,500 feet away from the store house was completely the sale of liquor on public reservations. wrecked. No lives were lost.

BOLD BOSSES.

Chicago Building Contractors and Kindred Employers Adopt a Plan of Campaign to Crush Out Trades Unionism

Chicago, May 20.—A bold plan of cam-paign to settle the great building trades lockout by June 1, and strike a memorable blow at trades unionism was set on foot here yesterday afternoon. At a conference of delegates from every building interest in Chicago, with representatives present from the Illinois Architects' Association, the Chicago real estate board and kindred bodies, the members of which employ alto-gether probably 50,000 workmen, a resolution was unanimously adopted that from this time forth the signature of the following card of principles by the employe be made a universal condition of employment by all the building interests of Chicago: "I recognize the right of every man to decide for himself without dictation or interference, when h shall work or when he shall cease work where he shall work; for whom he shall work; how many hours he shall work, and for what wages he shall work. Irecognize the absolute right of the employer to decide for himself, without interference from any source, whom he shall employ or cease to employ, to regulate and manage his business with perfect independence and freedom, provided only that he shall deal lawfully, justly and honorably with all men. I recognize the right of every father to have his son taught, and of every son to learn, any lawful trade as on a plane with his right to a knowledge of reading, writing or any other branch of learning, and should be subject to regulation only by the laws of the land. I hereby pledge myself in all of my relations and intercours with my employers and fellow workmen to naintain and live up to these principles." There was no debate on the adoption of the measure, and action was enthusiastically unanimous, but a general discussion

sprang up when it was proposed that the same card of principles be presented for signature to every employer with the pledge thereto changed as follows: "I hereby pledge myself to maintain and live up to these principles in the prosecution of my business, and to lend my aid to the full extent of my influence and power for their maintenance and protection amongst my fellow employers. I further pledge myself not to employ any workman except upon his signature of this card of principles.' When it was stated that the pledge

neant the discharge of every workman who did not sign the required card, numer ous objections were raised, especially by contracting plasterers, carpenters and stonecutters, who are getting along peacea bly with their men and are expecting no trouble. All objections were met with the reply that the card contained nothing no guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and that the country had got tired of being shackled by the labor unions A tacit understanding was reached that the pledges should be voted upon by the delegates individually, they then to go to their associations and urge its ratification. The pledge was thereupon adopted unani mously.

A meeting of the Master Carpenters' As sociation was held last night. The members promptly wheeled into line with the plan of campaign by adopting resolutions pledging the association to support the card

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

French Newspapers Criticise the Folly Cabinet Changes on Trifling Matters.

LONDON, May 20.-The French newspa pers generally are exceedingly severe in their criticisms of the action of M. Goblet in yielding to the defeat of the Government's budget proposals by the narrow majority of sixteen votes. The vote cast against him does not really represent the strength of the opponents of the general policy of the Ministry and the childish surrender of M. Goblet at the sound of the first gun has filled his political enemies with disgust. Cabinets to blow them down, and in respect of this position is unquestionably a a disadvantage with all other European Governments. With Germany holding Governments. herself off at sword's length only, if no eager to advance toward the French capita at the slightest provocation, with England at variance on questions affecting the protectorate of the New Hebrides and the rights of French fishermen in English waters, and with Russia playing fast and loose over the matter of an alliance, which the longer delayed, the less favorable must be the terms to herself, France, indeed, i in an isolated position. Never since the establishment of the republic has she stood in such great need of a strong and enduring Government, backed by the people and the army, as she stands at present, and sel dom have her prospects of constructing such a ministry been less favorable than

That the petulant resignation of M. Gob let has greatly retarded a French alliance with Russia nobody doubts, and the French press has not been slow to call the attention of the country to this fact in their leading articles. The German press is almos unanimous in expressing the opinion that General Boulanger is strongest man in France, and must necessarily remain a member of the French Cabinet, no matter who may forn it. Whether his retention would be desira ble to Germany is not so plainly stated, but all the Germans believe that if the collision between Germany and France, which must come sooner or later, is to be brought or by French aggression, no man in France is more certain than he to furnish the neces-

sary provocation.

Prohibitory Convention. DETROIT, Mich., May 19 .- At the secon day's session of the non-partisan prohibit-ory amendment convention Dr. E. L. Rerford, chairman, presented the report of the Committee on State Organization that a citizens' union should be formed with president and at least one vice-presiden from each county, an executive committe of nine, one member of which should be elected by the W. C. T. U., and the other officers usually employed in societies, and that branches should be established in each county. The report was adopted and officer elected as follows: S. A. Newcomb, president; E. B. Fairfield, corresponding secre tary; Frank B. Preston, treasurer, and ar executive board of seven members. Vari ous resolutions were offered and much dis cussion indulged in, but nothing of further importance was done.

Temperance Men. WASHINGTON, May 19 .- In the course of an address before the W. C. T. U. last night, Major Blood, of Boston, expressed his gratification at finding that there was a change of sentiment among men of high position on the drink question, and as evidence he related a scene at the White House, wherein the President demanded to know if an applicant for postmaster was a drinking man. The Temperance Alliance of the District has written a letter to the President calling attention to the fact that the National Drill Committee have adver tised a sale of liquor privileges for the drill, and asking him to interfere on the ground that it is a violation of the law prohibiting O'BRIEN STONED.

The Irich Emissary and His Friends Stoned by a Mob in Toronto—O'Brien, a New York "Tribune" Correspondent and Others In jured by the Flying Missiles—

Besieged in a Blacksmith Shop.

TORONTO, Oat., May 19. — Messrs
O'Brien and K'lbride did not leave last night as was at first intended, but will leave for Ottawa this morning. This was not generally known, and a large crowd as early as six o'clock, began to assemble n front of the Rossin House, and also at

the Union station, to see them off.
Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. O'Brien, President Mulligan and Secretary Cabill, of the local branch of the Land League, and Mr. Wall, reporter for the New York Tribune, came out of the Kossin House at the York street entrance, followed by Messrs. Kilbride and Teefv. of the Land League, where a crowd had gathered, and immediately they were greeted with groans and cheers. They walked along King street eastward, followed by the crowd and accompanied by two police-

The crowd kept up hooting and yelling, and when the corner of Bay street was reached, where there is a macadamized road, the crowd began pelting O'Brien, Cahill, Mulligan and Wall with stones. Kilbride and Teefy being in the rear escaped the attention of the crowd. They turned quickly down Bay street, stones flying around them. O'Brien was struck between the shoulders and fell. He was quickly on his feet and endeavored to enterone of the neighboring louses, but the door was locked. He was again struck with a stone and brought to his knees. Wall, the reporter, was struck on the head close to the tem ple with a stone and badly hurt. Mulligan was struck on the cheek and Cahill on the head, receiving an ugly wound. The policemen did not escape, Scrgeant Adair receiving an ugly cut on his head. About this time the policemen charged the crowd, who, taking advantage of this occurrence, made a rush upon O'Brien. Two men seized him, but before they could injure him the policemen rushed upon

O'Brien then started down Bay street, stones flying thickly around him, one striking him on the hand. He turned along Wellington street, and took refuge in the shop of Thomas Lalor, a black smith, where several men were at work. The crowd immediately began pelting the shop with stones, and in a few minutes every window was broken and several bicycles smashed. Meantime Lalor took O'Brien out into a lane by a rear door, and they made their way to the Rossin House by another lane, which runs into York street, close to the hotel.

The crowd hunted for O'Brien for some minutes, but not finding him, they made their way back to the Rossin House. Cahill, Wall and Mulligan had by this time also made their way back to the hotel and had their injuries attended to. A few in the crowd were also struck with stones thrown by their friends.

Hooting and yelling and groaning were kept up in front of the Rossin House, and excitement ran high. About eleven o'clock nearly a hundred

young Irishmen marched along King street, headed by a fife band, and cheered at the Rossin House and then marched to Lalor's shop, where three cheer's were given. They were followed by a loyalist crowd hooting and jeering at them. By this time, however, a large body of police men were on hand and prevented a col-lision from taking place between the opposing factions.

The policemen charged the loyalist crowd and dispersed them and the young Irishmen retired.

RIVALING IRELAND

A State of Affairs in the Pennsylvania Coat Regions that Rivals the Much-Talked-of Inhumanity of Irish Landlords -Absolutely at the Mercy of a Soulless Corpor-

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 18 .- The men employed in the mines operated by J. D. Wentz & Co., at Hazelbrook, have been day the company began the forcible eviction of the men from their homes. The whole village and the land lying round about for miles are owned by the com pany. It will not sell or lease a foot of it Every employe in the mine is compeled to rent a miserable hovel from the company at from five to six dollars per month tenant in which he waives every right to which he is entitled under the law, and which places his home absolutely at the mercy of the company.

On Saturday Deputy-Sheriff Brockway, backed by a gang of Pinkerton men, ap peared in the village and began to evict Six families, with all their effects, were thrown out on the hillside. Every thing the houses contained was thrown pellmell out of windows and doors, and children were driven out and the doors locked behind them. The company had given notice that any tenants affording shelter to the evicted or their goods would be themselves dispossessed, and not a soul in the village dare take the unfortunates

Mrs. Dunlavy was ill in bed when the officers entered her house, but she had to go, and her bed was put outside after her, and it was with difficulty that she obtained permission to stay over night at a

Women and children were forced to sleep on the bare ground, without roof or shelter. Their goods are lying just where they were thrown out, the company refusing to allow wagons on their land to remove them.

The strike and the consequent eviction is the result of the efforts of the company to break up the local district of the Knights of Labor. The company has a large store in the village, and the em-ployes are forced to deal with it, and it only. At the store the men are charged with their purchases, and the bill stopped out of their earnings. What with rent, store bills and mine supplies, the mare find all their wages gone, and many of

local district of the Knights of against the company to test the legality of the cases, and despite this action, and the indignation which has been aroused, the company is preparing for further evictions, and the men are help. dess.

A Break for Liber'ry.

Surleyville, Ky., May 1's.—News has just reached here of a break for liberty made by convicts on the Louisville South ern railroad about twelve, miles east of here. Yesterday morning about seven e'clock nine con ciets, while on their way to work, 'At a given signal, made a rush for liber ty. The guards shot one white man, whose body is completely riddled with buckshot. A negro was also shot in t'Ae hips and seriously injured. One of the trusties captured another of the prisoners three miles from camp, and received a reward of \$150 John Sayles, a negro who escaped, is also badly wounded, and was tracked some distance by the blood on the ground.

IRISH SERFDOM

Ex-Tenants of Lord Landsdowne Testify to the Inhuman Policy Carried Out by Landsdowne, Through His Agents, on His Irish Estates—Worse Than Negro

Slavery. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—Learning that several ex-tenants of Lord Lansdowned were residents of this city, a United Press reporter gathered from them this morning what they assert is the frue situation among tenants on his lordship's estate:

Daniel D. Harnett comes from Kerry County-Lansdowne ridden Kerry, as they call it," said he-where the greater part of the Lansdowne estates are located, and claims to know something about how the poor tenants are treated by the "Lansdowne feeches." "The Lansdowne leases are the most outrageous compacts in the whole of Ireland, and the tenants must submit to them in every particular, or be subject to eviction. They are enforced with cold-blooded and relentless rigor, and keep the people under bondages worse than was ever put upon slaves: The agents of Lansdowne keep constants surveillance over the tenants. Should as family go to mass on Sunday a little clean-er or a little better dressed than usual, up went their rents. It's a crime on the Lansdowne estate in the eyes of their agents for a tensat to live a whit better that a brute. No marriages are permit-ted without the consent of the agent; and he dosen't al ways give consent. The policy of the Lansdownes is to prevent marriages because it increases the population, and tends to cut up the farms into small lots, and they don't want too many people in their estates. The leases also forbid tenants harboring poor people. A violation of any of these provisions in the least means eviction."

Edward Kelly says there were thirtyseven evictions in his neighborhood be-fore he left, and they were accompanied by most heartless actions. The evictors took every thing, even down to the pot simmering on the stove with a meal-Milk would be thrown on the ground to-waste, rather than the tenant should get it. The rents were excessive, and wher

other landlords dropped fifteen to thirty per cent, Lansdowne would reduce but five. The policy of Lansdowne has been to exterminate the peasantry, and to-bring Grangemen from the North to live John Moran's father was evicted just-

pefore John left Ireland. He relates some experiences during the great famine year: He said people were starving on every hand, and heartless landlords did nothing to assist them.

Stephen Fealy says Lansdowne is cursed! morning, noon and night by his Listowell estate victims. Herod, he says was an innocent man in comparison with the tyrant Lansdowne.

Thomas B: O'Brien says the cruelties that prevail on the Lansdowne estates is unequaled elsewhere in Ireland. An old woman, aged eighty-six, was evicted, and. her sick daughter-in-law carried out on the roadside: He says it was a pitiable sight to see the aged woman step to her daughter's side and say, "Mavourneen, don't fret; cheer up. God will provide for us," while the sheriff interrupted with brutal "Hurry up and get out of here." The Lansdowne estates in Kerry alone, these tenants say, amount to nearly twelve thousand acres.

IN MEMORIAM.

Monument to the Memory of Hons Schuyler Colfax, Erected by the Old Fellows and Daughters of Robecca, Unvailed at Indianapolis and Presented to the Gr Lodge.

INDIANAPOEIS, Ind., May 18 .- The monument erected by the Odd Fellows of the United States to the memory of the late-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, in commemoration of his services in establish-ing the degree of the Daughters of Rebecca, was formally unvailed this after-noon with imposing ceremonies. The weather was perfect, and the city was filled with strangers. The proceedings were under the auspices of the Grand En campment of the order, now in session here, and the town is in gala attire in honor of the event.

During the morning a large number of odges, cantons, and encampment and Re becca degree lodges from various parts of the State, arrived at the Union Depot, and were received by delegations of the city odges and escorted to Tomlinson Hall, where they were heartily welcomed.

The Grand Encampment met at nines

o'clock, and after a brief session adjourned to participate in the special event:

At noon the procession commenced to form on Delaware and Market streets; under the direction of Grand Marshal Theodore Pfaffin, commanding the de-partment of Indiana, Patriarchs Militant. The line of march was east on Market to New Jersey; south to Washington; west to Tennessee; north to North; east to Meridian; thence south to Vermont and Pennsylvania streets, and around

ner of the park, where a vast crowit had The proceedings were opened, with music; followed by prayer by Grand Chaplain Brewster.

University square to the southwest.

Amid prolonged applause and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the monument was then unvailed by Mrs. Belle Treat-rer, president of the convention of the Daughters of Rebecca.

The monument was then formally pre-

sented to the Grand Lodge by John A. Ferguson of the local committee; and Grand Muster Grant delivered an activess of acceptance. John H. White, of New Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Bodge, then delivered an address, and music and the benediction elosed the procoedings.

The cost of the monument was over \$10,000, all of which was contributed by Odd-Pollows, in amounts varying from fifty cents to one hundred dollars

The late Vice-President first champion ed the establishment of the Daughters of them have not seen a cent of wages in Rebecca before the Sovereign Grand money for years.

Rebecca before the Sovereign Grand Lodge of 1853, and after his efforts had The local district of the Knights of been crowned with success, he wrote the Labor began legal proceedings yesterday ritual. The movement which reached a culmination to-day in the unvailing of the monument was inaugurated shortly after his sudden death, and the amount of money required was secured without difficulty.

Fatal Saw-Mill Explusion.

GALLIPOLIS, O., May 18.—A boiler at the saw-mill of Betz & Morrison exploded yesterday, wreeking the mill and injuring five men, three fatally.

Jas. Salgue, fireman, had a leg broken

and is terribly scalded, but may live. James Valentine, scalded nearly all over; will probably die.

John Dray, leg crushed and scalded from head to foot. Jesse Stone, bad cuts and braises, but

condition hopeful. Chas. Brown, a one-armed soldier, with a wife and five children—lakely from Mal-

den, W. Va.-happened in the mill at the time of the accident and had his brains and eyes blown out. -