

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1887.

NUMBER 33

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Comptroller of the Currency has designated the following as reserve banks: Wisconsin, Kankana, First National Bank; Milwaukee, National Bank of Wisconsin; National Exchange Bank, First National Bank; Minnesota, St. Paul Commercial Bank; Dakota, Parker, First National Bank. SECRETARY PATRICK has ordered Captain Healy, of the revenue steamer Bear, about to sail for Alaska, to enforce the law regarding the killing of fur-bearing animals.

GENERAL HENRY A. CLARK, U. S. A., retired, died in Washington recently, aged sixty-seven.

The members of the Hotel Men's Association called on the President and Secretary Fairchild on the 11th.

The eighteenth reunion of the society of the Army of the Cumberland was inaugurated at Washington on the 11th, General Sheridan calling the meeting to order.

The condition of Justice Woods of the Supreme Court has grown worse since his return to Washington. He was reported lying critically ill at his residence and his death may occur at any moment. He was suffering from dropsy and a complication of diseases.

The United States revenue cutter Richard Bush has been ordered to Sitka, Alaska, where she will take the United States Consul aboard, and convey him to Ounak, for the purpose of selling at auction two British schooners seized in the Behring sea last year for illegal seal fishing.

SECRETARY BAYARD has sent a telegram to Minister Manning stating that the Government would view with deep regret the execution of the Mexican officers, and instructing him to say that a mitigation would be regarded by the United States with favor.

The President appointed James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, treasurer of the United States to succeed Conrad N. Jordan, resigned.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S statue was unveiled in the presence of the President and a distinguished company at Washington on the 12th. The statue is of bronze, designed by J. Q. A. Ward, and is the gift of the Army of the Cumberland.

At Washington on the 13th the present officers of the society of the Army of the Cumberland were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, P. H. Sheridan; Corresponding Secretary, General Henry M. Cist; Treasurer, General J. S. Fullerton; Recording Secretary, General John W. Steele, and a vice president from each State represented in the society.

**THE EAST.**  
AFTER several days confined in hearing testimony, the charge of conspiracy against Archibald, Rogers and McGregor, the Buffalo (N. Y.) oil millionaires, has been dismissed.

The most destructive fire that Northern New Hampshire has ever known occurred in Lebanon on the 10th, breaking out in Read, Mann & Co's furniture factory and burning southerly, destroying everything in its direction. The loss was estimated at \$300,000 while the insurance was \$110,000.

ANOTHER attempt has been made to burn the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Jersey City, N. J. The flames were extinguished before any great damage was done.

The Western Nail Association met in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 11 and reaffirmed the card rates. Trade was reported dull.

Fire recently destroyed Shaw Bros' tannery and saw mill at Grand Lake Stream, Me. Loss, \$125,000.

The Federal Club of New York City gave a banquet to Theodore Roosevelt the other night.

The directors of the Pennsylvania road have voted to issue \$5,000,000 of new stock to pay for contemplated improvements.

Two badly tainted car loads of Western beef were seized at a New York freight depot by the city health officers.

**THE SOUTH.**  
The house of Levi—J. Robinson, near Marshall, Tex., was broken into the other night, during the absence of the family, and \$6,000 in cash stolen.

Four persons were killed in the house of Andrew Peterson, near Stafford Court House, Va., recently by lightning.

A LARGE number of distinguished Masons went to Baltimore on the 11th to assist at the centennial of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

COLONEL F. P. HORD and Captain George Reardon, wealthy Texans, have been indicted by the United States grand jury at San Antonio for smuggling on the Rio Grande border.

KENTUCKY Republicans, in convention at Louisville, nominated Hon. W. O. Bradley, of Lancaster, for Governor; Matt O'Doherty, of Louisville, for Lieutenant-Governor; John Folan, of Hopkins, for Attorney-General, and R. D. Davis, of Carter, for Auditor.

MEDINA County, Tex., officials want a special session of the Legislature to grant aid to the farming farmers.

The bay colt Montrose, the son of Montross and Pato, won the Kentucky Derby, on the 11th. Time, 3:39 1/2.

PETER TRIPP and Alexander Caldwell well-known farmers, of Catlettsburg, Ky., recently quarreled about a fence and parted, threatening to kill each other on sight. Both armed themselves and when they met at once opened fire on each other. Tripp was instantly killed. Caldwell lived until morning. It was believed that the sons would continue the feud.

A MONUMENT to General John Sedgwick was dedicated May 13 on the spot where he was killed, Spotsylvania Court House, Va.

SHERMAN FINNEY, of Dyer's Station, Ark., was entangled in a saw mill belt recently and cut in two by the large saw.

PETER J. FORB, of the Ford & Ryan Real Estate Company, and an extensive real estate owner, contractor and builder, of Wilmington, Del., has failed. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets, \$80,000.

A DESPERATE fight took place the other day among the silver miners in the mountains, about sixteen miles from Hot Springs, Ark., in which a noted miner and proprietor, J. A. Wilson, was killed.

There was a slight shock of earthquake at Summerville and a slight rumbling at Charleston, S. C., on the night of the 12th. The vibration was not greater than would be caused by a loaded wagon passing along the street.

#### THE WEST.

THE condition of the Michigan wheat crop is reported as excellent.

Two barb wire fence manufacturing firms failed in Chicago on the 10th—Sherman & Marsh, 51 Dearborn street, with liabilities estimated at \$448,000 and the assets at \$350,000, and Schnebel & Co., next door to Sherman & Marsh, making assignments to Noble B. Judah. The liabilities of Schnebel & Co. are \$303,000 and the assets \$183,000.

At Washington, Ind., recently James A. Cunningham was given a judgment against the Evansville & Terre Haute Railway Company for \$82,000 for the burning of his starch factory at Vincennes by sparks from a locomotive.

THE strike of the employees of the Calumet iron and steel mills, Chicago, has been declared off.

WALTER VROOMAN, of Kansas City, Mo., socialist and editor of the *Labor Organizer*, who was arrested at Allegheny City, Pa., recently, was fined \$25 for disorderly conduct.

At Chicago on the 11th the long, stubborn fight against T. J. Vail, secretary of the National Trotting Association, was brought to a close, Vail sending his resignation to the president of the association.

The Missouri Legislature convened in special session at Jefferson City on the 11th.

A LETTER from J. D. Garcia to a friend in Tucson, Ariz., complains that he is held in jail at Saharipa, Sonora, Mexico, because he refused to vote for the prefect recently.

The entire business part of Earlville, Ia., a town of 1,000 inhabitants, thirty-seven miles west of Dubuque, was wiped out by fire the other night. Twenty business houses, four dwellings, one church and several barns were destroyed. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$53,000.

The schooner *Laura Madison*, which arrived at Umpqua, Ore., May 19, reports seeing the ship *Ocean King*, on May 8, eighty-five miles west of Arago, on fire and abandoned. Nothing was known of the crew.

THE American sugar refinery at San Francisco recently sent 2,000,000 pounds of sugar to New York over the Canadian Pacific.

In pursuance of an agreement among the employers, ten thousand men in the Chicago building trades were locked out on the 14th.

It is positively and officially denied that the cashier of the Willis County National Bank of Joliet, Ill., has been found in the least short in his accounts.

Custom officers seized 115 cases marked "cut oil" on the steamer *Rio de Janeiro* which arrived at San Francisco recently from China, and upon being opened they were found to contain hermetically sealed cans of opium.

By the capsizing of a boat recently in the bay at Millersburg, Wis., August Stralow and Ferdinand Rusch, young men, were drowned. Herman Fischer, the third occupant of the boat, swam ashore.

There have been five earthquake shocks at Nogales, A. T., lately. The heaviest was at 5:30 on the morning of the 14th, and caused many clocks in the town to stop.

A STORM swept over Gage County, Neb., on the 18th, striking the town of Blue Springs. All telegraph wires were down and only meager reports were at hand.

Several houses were leveled and a church unroofed. One man at least was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

All the crew of the *Ocean King*, burned and abandoned off Oregon coast, have arrived at Fort Townsend, W. T.

A SPECIAL from Peoria, Ill., of the 12th says: It is believed here that the whisky pool will be reorganized at once. Distillers are said to have a big scheme on hand.

THE Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America concluded its biennial session at Chicago on the 13th. John B. Coleman, of New Orleans, was elected supreme president; C. F. O'Rourke, Fort Wayne, vice-president; John Barr, Lebanon, Ky., secretary; M. J. O'Brien, Chattanooga, treasurer; J. J. Duffy, Memphis, J. J. McNery, Brooklyn, and J. A. Schwartz, trustees.

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#### GENERAL.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., was recently devastated by a flood.

THE French Budget Committee has rejected the Premier Goblet's offer to reduce the estimates 13,000,000 francs.

ENGLISH Congregationalist ministers have adopted a resolution protesting against the Irish coercion bill, demanding that the Irish shall be treated with justice and urging the Government to adopt a policy of conciliation in dealing with the Irish question.

J. B. FROCHIER, an American citizen who left California last October to visit France, was seized on his arrival there, imprisoned, denied counsel and forced to serve in the French army. He is now in the Seventh regiment of the line.

By a railway collision near Melbourne, Australia, recently, fourteen persons were killed and injured.

THE German Reichstag has voted to refer the Spirit Tax Bill to a committee of twenty-eight members.

EDITOR WILLIAM O'BRIEN arrived at Montreal on the 11th and delivered his speech against Lord Lansdowne in the evening. Resolutions were passed denouncing the evictions on Lord Lansdowne's estate in Ireland.

THE steamer *Benton*, plying between Singapore, Penang and Malacca, was run into at midnight, March 29, by the steamer *Fair*, of Penang, shortly after leaving Malacca and sank within half an hour. Of 200 persons aboard only fifty were known to have been saved. Most of those lost were natives.

CORNELIUS SIMONS has recommended that the Irish clergy be instructed by the Pope to abstain from association with agitators.

It was stated on the 12th that Sir Edward Thornton had received a new proposition for the settlement of the Virginia debt. It provides for three per cent. on \$50,000,000 of debt, the amount of bonds held by the State which it is proposed shall be canceled. The proposition was said to be final.

SIR ARTHUR HAYLOCK, Governor of Natal, has been instructed to proclaim Zululand, excepting the portion constituting the new Boer republic, a British possession. The new Boer republic occupies the western part of Zululand, but does not reach the coast. Its area is 1,800 square miles. The capital is Vryheid.

THREE directors of the glassworks at Volterrabath, Alsace, have been expelled for drilling workmen in the French military tactics.

CARVALHO BROTHERS & Co., West India merchants, of London, have failed with liabilities aggregating £70,000.

THE New German Liberals are forming a new law league and propose to push the matter vigorously.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg says that it is reported that a nihilist student made an attempt upon the life of the Governor of Astrakhan, and is said to have severely wounded him by firing at him with a revolver.

A NUMBER of university students created a riot in Vienna the other night by hissing Prof. Massen for his anti-German speech in the Reichstag. Four were arrested.

PARNELL'S health became worse on his journey from Ireland to London. By his physician's advice Mr. Parnell proceeded to Bourne-mouth.

THE steaming boat *Europa*, Captain Hall, and a crew of thirty-two were wrecked April 12, off the coast of Japan. No particulars were given. The *Europa* was owned by Aiken & Swift, New Bedford, Mass., and left San Francisco December 12, last year.

#### THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 14.—An extraordinary case of milk poisoning is now under investigation by the health department. The poisonous milk was obtained at Torrington, N. Y., of a reputable dairyman, and distributed by a milkman against whose reputation nothing can be alleged. Though thirty-three persons all told were poisoned ordinary tests fail to reveal any thing wrong. The chemist to the health board is preparing to thoroughly analyze the milk. It was received from a can of milk from the dairy and only one of them, which was sold in Harlem, proved unwholesome. The symptoms shown by the poisoned people resembled those of cholera morbus. All of them have fully recovered except two or three.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Colonel George Gray, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is to have an interview with Secretary Lamar, with a view of amicably and speedily adjusting the indemnity land question brought into prominence by the President's letter in the *Gulfport* Miller case. Colonel Gray says that while he is disappointed at the position taken by the President, in the face of the Supreme Court decisions, still his company does not desire to put any obstacle in the way of his carrying out his view in the matter and will accept in letter and spirit the President's proposition.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14.—An attachment in a suit for \$1,000,000, brought by Clinton J. Farrell, receiver of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, was served upon the local office of the Western Union yesterday. The suit is for damages caused by the cutting of the Bankers' and Merchants' wires in July, 1885, by agents of the Western Union. The switchboard in the local office was attached but was promptly released. A copy of the writ was also served upon W. D. Bishop, a director of the Western Union, at his home in Bridgeport.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—There has been a break in the strike of carpenters. About a dozen men who were in the employ of the Ohio Planning Mill Lumber Company have gone to work at the old scale of wages and the old hours. This strike has been in progress for the past six weeks, and it is hard to say what effect this will have on the other strikers. A mass meeting will be held to-night to discuss the situation.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The Wool Growers' Association yesterday recommended the appointment of a committee of five by the president to watch all State and National legislation and formulate measures for good and progress for the industry.

OSCEOLA, Mo., May 14.—The county court yesterday made an order submitting a compromise to the railroad bonded indebtedness of this county at an amount not to exceed \$231,000 or 32 cents on the dollar to be voted on August 2. It is thought the proposition will carry.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A MAD dog recently created some excitement in the suburbs of Topeka.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Establishment of City, Cherokee County, Hug, McKay, Lay, Montgomery County, Matthew D. Gray; Lorenz, Garfield County, Jacob B. Lewis; Miller, Lyon County, John L. Jones; Sherdahl, Republic County, Olof B. Strom. Name changed, Zenith, Reno County, to Sylvia, Henry S. Austin.

It is estimated that within a year more than one-third of the counties in Kansas will have a greater or less mileage of the Rock Island road.

A LATE Washington special is authority for the statement that the Kansas Historical Society is willing to pay \$10,000 for a complete file of the *Leaveyworth Journal* for the two years it was under the management of John Henderson, during the agitation that resulted in the Lecompton constitutional convention and the establishment of Kansas as a free State. It is also stated that members of the Historical Society have offered \$10,000 for the recovery of the original minutes of the proceedings of the Lecompton convention, which were taken to Washington and passed into the hands of the President, and from him to Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and then to Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.

J. E. WILLIAMSON, principal of the Topeka high school, was recently taken before a justice of the peace for punishing an eleven-year-old pupil too severely. The evidence showed that he had compelled the boy to take off his coat and pants and had severely whipped him. The court room presented a lively scene, and the justice finally concluded that the whipping was unnecessarily severe and imposed a fine of \$25 and costs. The case was appealed.

An inventive genius who resides at Fort Scott has invented a new chair car and a company has been organized to manufacture them at that place.

GARDEN CITY recently had another destructive fire involving the loss of property valued at \$22,000. The losses were as follows: G. W. Clayton, on drugs, \$1,000; insurance, \$275. Henry Feilman, restaurant, loss, \$900; no insurance. Bank of Western Kansas, furniture and building, \$800; no insurance. Joseph Smith, building, \$3,500; no insurance. S. C. Adkinson, building, \$500; insurance, \$300. H. C. Lucas, of building, \$800; no insurance. F. F. Fillup, on building, \$600; no insurance. Frank Smith, on general stock, \$10,000; insurance, \$8,000. A. Russellback, on billiard fixtures, \$1,000; no insurance. Mitchell & Mitchell, on stock, \$1,400; insurance, \$1,000. C. W. Morse, law books, \$1,500; insurance, \$500. Frank Kerrison, photographer, loss, \$600; no insurance.

TOPEKA will celebrate Decoration Day in a manner worthy of patriotic citizens who wish to keep green the memory of the country's fallen heroes.

An unknown young man was struck by the west-bound passenger train on the "Price" road on the Spring river bridge, twelve miles east of Columbus the other day, and died four hours later. He was about twenty years old, five feet six inches in height, weight 130 pounds, dressed in a wine-colored coat and vest and black and blue checked pants. No papers or valuables were found on him to identify him.

INFORMATION was received at the headquarters of the Archibald, Topeka & Santa Fe railway the other day that a hold attempt had been made to rob the Southern Kansas railway office at Holiday on the night preceding. Holiday is a little town about twelve miles out from Kansas City on the Southern Kansas railway. About nine o'clock Agent Smith was surprised by the entrance of two masked men, who showed a pair of revolvers into his face, and ordered him to throw up his hands. There were two or three persons at the time on the rear platform of the depot, and people were still busily moving about the streets. Instead of obeying the command the agent jumped through a window and the robbers fled.

PENSIONERS granted Kansas veterans on the 12th: Louis J. Johnson, of La Cynae; Mary C. Cunningham, of Clarke; Grace T. Honey, of Osage City; Mary Jane Jay, of Highland Station; Samuel Cummings, of Alma; William W. Johnson, of Miltonvale; Iver Olson, of Alexander; John H. Harris, of Rice; Andrew H. Pettigrew, of Topeka; William H. Clancy, of Leavenworth; William J. Butler, of Englewood; Squire B. Cutler, of Burlingame; John W. Wais, of La Cynae; Thomas O. Cline, of Louisville; Andrew Ayres, of Parsons; George Wilkinson, of Logan; Kramer, of Wabaunsee and Sylvester H. Brown, of Great Bend.

A CONVERTED Jew, professor of five languages, who was disowned by his family, led a meeting of the Salvation Army in Topeka the other evening.

THE county board of Shawnee County has ordered \$225,000 in the bonds of the county to be issued to the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway bearing six per cent. interest and payable in twenty years.

FOURTH CLASS postmasters appointed in Kansas on the 13th: M. D. Gallagher, at Sheridan; Maurice R. Keenan, at Bureau; Andrew Murphy, at Lotta, and Thomas Keast, at Ashville.

A MYSTERIOUS jug was recently shipped by express to a citizen of Topeka marked "oranges." About noon the owner of the jug was notified to be under the influence of something stronger than "oranges," and was locked up by the police.

In a late case decided by the Supreme Court it was held that where a man dies, leaving a widow and minor children, his homestead is not subject to partition, so long as his widow remains unmarried and occupies it as her residence until all such children arrive at the age of majority, even though all the children may move from said homestead.

THE warden's report for April showed that at the penitentiary during the month 1,886,977 bushels of coal were supplied to State institutions, and 3,338,033 bushels sold. The expenses of the institution during the month were \$11,531.11, and the receipts were \$8,980.72. Nearly all the prison force is now employed in building additions to the penitentiary.

A DECISION has been given by the Interior Department, that a person who has once pre-empted a quarter section of the Osage Ceded lands in Kansas can not again pre-empt elsewhere.

FINE rains in some localities.

#### EDITOR O'BRIEN.

REMARKABLE SCENE ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP *Umbrina* at the Reception of the "Editor of the Light of a Jonah"—He Was Evidently in No Very Congenial Company.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Last night when the steamer John C. Moore took the O'Brien reception committee down to the *Umbrina*, a remarkable scene was witnessed. For several minutes after the object of the committee had been made known no person in authority could be discovered to attend to the New Yorkers' wants. The cheers that the committee and their friends sent up for Mr. O'Brien were answered by portions of the passengers and crew with groans and counter cheers for Salisbury, Balfour and other friends of coercion.

Captain Patterson of the Moore had much difficulty in finding any one on the steamship to take a line from his boat. His request for the presence of Captain McKicken was greeted with the information that the captain was at dinner, after which there were more jeers. After about ten minutes, however, the captain came to the rails and asked: "What do you want?"

"We have a permit to take some passengers off," replied General O'Brien, of the committee.

The Captain's response to this was gruffly, "Well, I will allow no person to leave the ship until the doctor has made his examination."

"Oh, we have got the doctor and the customs inspector, too," chimed the chorus from the Moore; and there was another general laugh.

Just then Mr. O'Brien appeared, and, addressing the people on the Moore, inquired: "Are there any of my friends here who want to go to New York to-night?"

"We all do," came the reply.

"Then I will go," said O'Brien, determinedly, "if only out of contempt for the cowardly aboard here."

A ladder was run up to the steamship rail after the lines had been made fast and Dr. A. W. Smith, brother of the health officer of the port, ran up it. He went through his form as far as Mr. O'Brien, Bishop Ireland and Dennis Kilbride were concerned, and then Captain McKicken asked him to pass the ship. Dr. Smith evidently thought the steamship people had not earned any special courtesy, and notwithstanding Captain McKicken's repetition of his request, Dr. Smith told the commander that he would have to take a turn.

Just as Mr. O'Brien landed on the deck of the Moore the after line of the boat parted and her stern swung away, thus preventing the disembarking of Kilbride.

It is now stated that the commotion caused on board the *Umbrina* by the reception of the Moore was more the outcome of the chagrin caused by the delay in the steamer reaching her dock than any thing else.

An employee of the Cunard Company, who went down for the mails yesterday, said that he learned from one of the passengers that no ill-will was shown O'Brien during the whole trip, in all probability, because he bogged at Fire Island. Then several of the passengers, recalling a delay of an hour which occurred at Queens-town, owing to Mr. O'Brien's tardiness in getting on board, began to grumble, and asserted that but for this delay the vessel would have been able to proceed on her way, and would, in all probability, have reached her dock at six o'clock on the evening of the day she arrived off Fire Island, which was Saturday last.

This dissatisfaction grew among the passengers as Sunday wore on, and the vessel was unable to stir, and resulted in the demonstration made against O'Brien on the arrival of the reception committee.

Mr. O'Brien, looking fresh and cheerful, had hardly arose this morning at the Hoffman House before he was besieged by a number of newspaper men. He welcomed the members of the press most heartily, and laughed when mention was made of the reception received. He said: "Really I don't know as much about the matter as some of you gentlemen appear to know. I did not expect any reception. When I heard the cheering I went on deck, not knowing where it came from. I heard Captain McKicken say rather testily, in reply to something said from a tug alongside, that nobody should leave the *Umbrina*. The something on the tug, as I understood them, said they had the health officer and customs inspector on board, and they would take me off. The action of Captain McKicken and some of the officers of the vessel was very rude, manifesting a desire to put every obstacle in the way of complying with the wishes of the gentlemen on the tug. I don't remember any shouting 'God save the Queen,' but intermingled with the cheers for Lord Lansdowne and Lord Salisbury.

There was a small party of loyalists on board the *Umbrina*, and if it had not been for the cowardice they displayed I don't think I would have left the *Umbrina* in the fog, but would rather have shared my fate with the rest. In the hurry incident to the occasion my companion, Mr. Kilbride, was left behind."

Mr. O'Brien then concluded that he really did not think the matter worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. O'Brien was then informed that since his leaving Ireland, Mr. French, Lord Lansdowne's agent, had denied that Frederick Denning, the Trillamore banker, who had opened negotiations with Lord Lansdowne's tenants, for a settlement, had been authorized to perform such a task.

"That denial," said Mr. O'Brien, "is both untrue and absurd."

Speaking on Irish affairs Mr. O'Brien said there was no truth in the reports of Parnell's serious illness, and when the question of the probability of ousting the Tory government was mentioned, he said that while the Coercion bill was sure to pass, nobody was in a hurry to turn out the present government. A general election this year, he thought, would not result in such benefit to Ireland as at a later period.

Mr. O'Brien leaves for Montreal this evening.

THE Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 11.—The vote in the Legislature for United States Senator yesterday was as follows: Perry, 22; Pasco, 14; Bixham, 23; Goodrich (Rep.), 13; scattering, 4.

#### GARFIELD'S STATUE.

Ceremonies Attending the Unveiling of General Garfield's Statue at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The statue of General Garfield was unveiled under a burning sun, which called to mind the terrible days of the hot summer when the late President suffered at the White House. Summer comes early and stays late on the banks of the Potomac, but the rays of the sun are not often more intense in the middle of May than they were yesterday afternoon. Yet there was a large assemblage to do honor to the memory of the late James A. Garfield. The statue is the result of a plan that was formed at a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which was in session on the day that the late President died, but the statue, which was erected by the society, has become national, and yesterday was accepted by the President of the United States in the name of all the people. The immediate family of President Garfield was represented on the platform by his sons James and "Harry," as he is still known by all who were much about the White House. Mrs. Garfield did not feel able to be present, but sent a letter of regret to the society. The administration of President Garfield appeared in the persons of Mr. Wayne McVeech, his Attorney-General, and Mr. Windom, his Secretary of the Treasury. The present administration was represented by the President and the members of the Cabinet. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom, in morning dress, were present, and the most prominent persons in the social world who still remain here were there. All of the Congressmen who are in the city attended the ceremony.

There was a salvo of artillery from the arsenal grounds at daybreak and during all the morning hours strains of martial music filled the air. The military display was notable and the local militia, excepting a "scrimmage" between two of the cadet companies, which threatened to end in bloodshed, but happily did not, did it credit. There was a great throng present at the unveiling and the crowd stood patiently beneath the terrible heat. Webster's sea of upturned faces among the invited guests, and the local militia, excepting a "scrimmage" between two of the cadet companies, which threatened to

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

NOTIONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

## THE ROMANTIC YOUNG MAN.

The forest where wood-thrushes trill  
The sunny long summer days through,  
The banks of the murmuring rill  
That gleams with clear opals of dew,  
The blossoms of white and of blue,  
The thickets once haunted by Pan,  
He comes on with tenderness true—  
He's such a romantic young man.

No laugh of the scorner can chill  
His love for the somber of hue;  
The cells of his brain will be full  
With rhymes about ages they knew—  
The warriors who jostled and slew  
Their foes in the field as they ran,  
And quote them to Sallie and Sue,  
He's such a romantic young man.

O'er many a far foreign hill  
He's roamed like the "Wandering Jew,"  
And those who have envied his skill  
In singing have been not a few;  
The pictures he has upon view  
Are for the aesthetic to scan;  
He can waltz "like a dream," he can woo,  
He's such a romantic young man.

### ENVOY.

Maids, be this a warning to you!  
He's poor, and I know it's his plan  
To marry a million or two  
He's such a romantic young man.  
—*Clifton Scollard, in Detroit Free Press.*

## A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Science Allied With Love Makes a Useful "Circuit."

John Mills, the hero of this sketch, was a railroad engineer, and had been for a long time in the company's employ. When the new engine "59" was completed and placed on the road, John was given charge of it, and he evinced a natural pride in his preference. At one of the stations there was a young girl, a telegraphic operator, between whom and the engineer there had sprung up a warm attachment, and whenever "59" came along Kate generally managed to be at the door and exchange signals with her lover. One day the train was detained at the station, and the locomotive detached and sent up the road to do some additional work, and Kate went along for a ride. As she listened to the sharp, shrill notes of the whistle, it occurred to her that she might teach John to sound her name in the Morse telegraphic characters, so that she could distinguish his signal from that of the other engines, whenever his train approached. The plan worked to a charm, and far and near the whistle shrieked K-a-t-e, until one day, as the operator stepped upon the platform, she overheard a conversation between two young men, and learned that they understood the signal and were laughingly wondering who Kate could be. Their means of communication having been discovered, they were obliged to discontinue it. In the meantime Kate had, by means of the telegraph, made the acquaintance of a young lady in a distant city, but whom she had never seen, and to her she had made known the fact that secret had been discovered. Then her friend suggested a plan as brilliant as it was ingenious. It was simply to arrange a means of telegraphic communication between the approaching train and the station, so as to ring a bell hidden away in the closet in Kate's office, engine "59" being the only one provided with means of completing the circuit, which was done by laying the poker upon the tender brake so as to touch the wire in passing. Kate found an opportunity to acquaint John with the proposed plan, and in the meantime had found an abandoned wire which ran for a long distance close by the track, and which she proposed to use for carrying out her purpose. Thanksgiving Day came soon after, and John fortunately having a holiday, he and Kate went bravely to work, and before the day had ended the task was a complete success. The dramatic finale of their little episode is told in the following:

It was singular how absent-minded and inattentive the operator was on the day that the great scientific enterprise was finished. No wonder she was disturbed. Would the new line work? Would her little battery be strong enough for such a great circuit? Would John be able to close it? The people began to assemble for the train. The clock pointed to the hour for its arrival.

Suddenly, with startling distinctness, the bell rang clear and loud in the echoing room. With a cry of delight she put on her dainty hat and ran in haste out upon the platform. The whistle broke loud and clear on the cool, crisp air, and "59" appeared round the curve in the woods. The splendid monster slid swiftly up to her feet and paused.

"Perfect, John! Perfect! It works to a charm."  
With a spring she reached the cab, and sat down on the fireman's seat.

"Blessed if I could tell what he was going to do," said the fireman. "He told me about it. A awful bright idea! You see, he laid the poker on the tender-brake there, and it hit the tree slam, and I saw the wires touch. It was just prime."  
But the happy moments sped, and "59" groaned and slowly departed, while Kate stood on the platform, her face wreathed in smiles and white steam.

So the lovers met each day, and none knew how she was made aware of his approach with such absolute certainty. Science applied to love, or rather love applied to science, can move the world. Two weeks passed, and then there suddenly arrived at the station late one

evening a special with the directors' car attached. The honorable directors were hungry—they always are—and would pause on their journey and take a cup of tea and a bit of supper. The honorables and their wives and children filled the station, and the place put on quite a gala aspect. As for Kate, she demurely sat in her den, looking on at the party in the waiting-room.

Suddenly, with furious rattle, her electric bell sprang into noisy life. Every spark of color left her face, and her book fell with a dusty slam to the floor. What was it? What did it mean? Who rang it? With a frightened face she burst from her office and brushed through the astonished people and out upon the snow-covered platform. There stood the directors' train on the track of the on-coming train.

"The conductor! Where is he? Oh, sir! Start! Start! Get to the siding! The express is coming."  
With a cry she snatched a lantern from a brakeman's hand, and in a flash was gone. They saw her light pitching and dancing through the darkness, and they were lost in wonder and amazement. "The girl is crazy! No train is due now! There can be no danger. She must be—"

Ah! that horrible whistle. Such a wild shriek on a winter's night! The men sprang to the train, and the women and children fled in frantic terror in every direction.

"Run for your lives," screamed the conductor. "There's a smash-up coming!"

A short, sharp scream from the whistle. The headlight gleamed on the snow-covered track, and there was a mad rush of sliding wheels, and the gigantic engine roared like a demon. The great "59" slowly drew near and stopped in the woods. A hundred heads looked out, and a stalwart figure leaped down from the engine and ran in the bright of the headlight.

"Kate!"  
"Oh! John, I—"  
She fell into his arms senseless and white, and the lantern dropped from nerveless hand.

They took her up tenderly and bore her into the station house and laid her on the sofa in the "ladies' room." With hushed voices they gathered round to offer aid and comfort. Who was she? How did she save the train? How did she know of its approach?  
"She is my daughter," said the old station master. "She tends the telegraph."

The president of the railroad, in his gold-bowed spectacles, drew near. One grand lady in silk and satin pillowed Kate's head on her breast. They all gathered near to see if she revived. She opened her eyes and gazed about, dreamily, as if in search of something.

"Do you wish any thing, my dear?" said the president, taking her hand.  
"Some water, if you please, sir; and I want—I want—"  
"Are you looking for any one, miss?"  
"Yes—no—it is no matter. Thank you, ma'am, I feel better. I sprained my foot on the sleepers when I ran down the track. It is not severe, and I'll sit up."

They were greatly pleased to see her recover, a quiet buzz of conversation filled the room. How did she know it? How could she tell the special was chasing us? Good Heavens! If she had not known it, what an awful loss of life there would have been. It was very careless in the superintendent to follow our train in such a reckless manner.

"You feel better, my dear?" said the president.  
"Yes, sir, thank you, I'm sure. I'm thankful I knew John—I mean the engineer—was coming."  
"You can not be more grateful than we are to you for averting such a disastrous collision."  
"I'm sure I am pleased, sir. I never thought the telegraph—"  
She paused abruptly.

"I'd rather not tell, sir."  
"But you will tell us how you knew the engine was coming?"  
"Must you know?"  
"We ought to know in order to reward you properly."  
She put her hand in a gesture of refusal, and was silent. The president and directors consulted together, and two of them came to her and briefly said they would be glad to know how she had been made aware of the approaching danger.

"Well, sir, if John is willing, I will tell you all."  
John Mills, the engineer, was called and he came in, esp in hand, and the entire company gathered round in the greatest eagerness.

Without the slightest affectation she put her hand on John's grimy arm, and said:  
"Shall I tell them, John? They wish to know about it. It saved their lives, they say."  
"And mine, too," said John, reverently. "You had best tell them, or let me."  
She sat down again, and then there John explained how the open circuit line had been built, and how it was used, and frankly told why it had been erected.

Never did story create profounder sensation. The gentlemen shook hands with him, and the president actually kissed her for the company. A real corporation kiss, loud and hearty. The ladies fell upon her neck, and actually cried over the splendid girl. Even the children pulled her dress and put up their arms about her neck, and kissed away the happy tears that covered her cheeks.

Poor child! She was covered with confusion, and knew not what to say or do, and looked imploringly to John. He drew near, and proudly took her hand in his, and she brushed away the tears and smiled.

The gentlemen suddenly seemed to have found something very interesting to talk about, for they gathered in a knot in the corner of the room. Presently the president said aloud:

"Gentlemen and directors, you must pardon me, and I trust the ladies will do the same, if I call you to order for a brief matter of business."

There was a sudden hush, and the room, now packed to suffocation, was painfully quiet.

"The secretary will please take minutes of this meeting."  
The secretary sat down at Kate's desk, and there was a little pause.

"Mr. President!"  
Every eye turned to a corner where a gray-haired gentleman had mounted a chair.

"Mr. Graves, director for the State, gentlemen."  
"I beg leave, sir, to offer a resolution."  
Then he began to read from a slip of paper:

"Whereas, John Mills, engineer of engine no. '59,' of this railway line, erected a private telegraph; and, whereas, he, with the assistance of the telegraph operator of this station (I leave a blank for her name), used the said line without the consent of the company, and for other than railway business."  
"It is resolved that he be suspended permanently from his position as engineer, and that the said operator be requested to resign—"

A murmur of disapprobation filled the room, but the president commanded silence, and the State director went on:

"—resign her place."  
"It is further resolved, and is hereby ordered, that the said John Mills be and is appointed chief engineer of the new repair shops at Slawson."

A tremendous cheer broke from the company, and the resolution was passed with a shout of assent.

How it ended they never knew. It seemed like a dream, and they could not believe it true till they stood alone in the winter's night on the track beside the glorious "59." The few cars the engine had brought up had been joined to the train, and "59" had been rolled out on the siding. With many hand-shakings for John, and hearty kisses for Kate, and a round of parting cheers for the two, the train had sped away. The idlers had dispersed, and none lingered about the abandoned station save the lovers. "59" would stay that night on the siding, and they had walked up the track to bid it a long farewell.

For a few moments they stood in the glow of the great lamp, and then he quietly put it out, and left the giant to breath away its fiery life in gentle clouds of white steam. As for the lovers, they had no need of its light. The winter stars shone upon them, and the calm, cold night seemed a paradise below.—*Woman's Magazine.*

### Improvement in Tin Cans.

An ingenious improvement in the manufacture of tin cans for preserving food is being introduced, the plan consisting simply in so forming the lid that it is merely pressed on and the can is hermetically sealed, so that no internal pressure can remove the lid. Water boiled in a tin thus closed has failed to force it off, although the steam pressure has burst the can itself. A penny piece, however, used as a lever by being placed under a rim formed around the top of the cover, with the shoulder of the can as a fulcrum raises the lid with a remarkably small expenditure of power. The principle involved in the device is that of the wedge and lever. The neck of the tin on which the lid fits is formed at a very slight angle from the vertical, and the rim of the lid is made at a corresponding angle, no solder being used to form the joint. By means of this arrangement, therefore, the opening of cans is rendered a remarkably clean, quick and simple operation, contrasting greatly in these respects with the inconvenient method of opening now in vogue.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### The Time to Bathe.

It is best to bathe just before going to bed, as any danger of catching cold is thus avoided, and the complexion is improved by keeping warm for several hours after leaving the bath. A couple of pounds of bran put into a thin bag and then in the bath-tub is excellent for softening the skin. It should be left to soak in a small quantity of water several hours before being used. The internal aids to a clear complexion are most of them well-known, and the spring season is the best for a thorough cleansing and purifying of the blood. The old-fashioned remedy of sulphur and molasses is considered among the best. Charcoal powdered and taken with water is said to be excellent, but it is most difficult to take. A strictly vegetable and fruit diet is followed by many for one or two weeks.—*London Lancet.*

—Some of the Paris papers announce the death, in a little Bavarian village, of a Russian peasant who drove the sledge in which the first Napoleon traveled from Moscow to the German frontier after the disastrous burning of Moscow. The peasant was ninety-eight years old, and had treasured up as a souvenir of the memorable event in which he had played so useful a part several pieces of money which had been given to him by the Emperor in return for his services.

## OLD MR. ROTTLE.

A Strictly Veracious New York Boarding-House Episode.

Everybody knew that dinner was nearly ready as the combined odor of boarding-house vegetables had become so painfully intense.

Old Mr. Rottle wandered down stairs on the early bird principle and took his seat. It may have been owing to the rain and wet weather outside, but the old man was not in the best humor. He acted as though the world had trusted him some and he wanted to drown sorrow in dinner. The bell rang as he sent a pair of foraging eyes about the table and the other boarders began to drop in. The Two Maiden Ladies were the first to arrive, then the Young Lady Boarder attended by the Bank Clerk and with every body following.

No one noticed old Mr. Rottle's gloom. The Bank Clerk was in such high spirits that his sallies with the Young Lady Boarder occupied the attention of the table.

The elder Maiden Lady was shocked at such a flow of spirits and remarked it to her companion, who ate three olives and said it was scandalous.

As for the Bank Clerk he was in a reckless state. He devoured two plates of soup without scrutinizing the composition, and chatted affably across the table with the Young Lady Boarder.

"Had quite an adventure to-day," he remarked, spilling some cranberry sauce on the table-cloth and putting his butter-dish over the spot.

The Young Lady Boarder was all interest immediately, and so was every body else, except old Mr. Rottle.

"You see when I was up in Connecticut last month," said the Bank Clerk. "I lost my umbrella. It rained so I had to sail into a country store and invest a dollar and eight cents in a family cotton. I had trouble with that umbrella right off. It wasn't spread ten minutes before the dye began to run and the water fell off the ribs in great brown drops, just as though it was raining molasses. I hurried to catch a train, and when I tried to furl that umbrella the stick was swollen. I had to climb on the back platform and it took me twelve minutes to get that Connecticut cotton together. To-day I whittled the stick down and tried the umbrella again. There was a crowd on Wall street, but I was hurrying along and thinking pretty hard when a seedy old cove in front of me calls over his shoulder as angry as can be: 'Hey there, you young rascal, get your umbrella out of my collar, and sure enough,' added the Bank Clerk, chucking immoderately, 'in the crowd a rib of my cotton umbrella had got wedged between the old party's neck and collar and was dripping molasses-colored rain down his back.'

At this point old Mr. Rottle turned red and suddenly put his hands to the back of his neck.

"You young wretch," he exclaimed, in tones that trembled with anger. "Not content with poking your umbrella into me on the street, you make a jest of it in public. The rudeness and flippancy of the rising generation is past endurance," and choking with indignation and soup the old man hurried out of the dining-room.

There was an appalled silence for some minutes. The Bank Clerk's hilarity was already two miles and a half away, and still moving sixty miles an hour. At length the Young Lady Boarder said she preferred dark meat and the Landlady asked every body to keep their spoons for the next course.  
*N. Y. Tribune.*

## WAYS OF LITERATURE.

Interesting Discussion on the Origin of a Familiar Quotation.

"Say." It was the snake editor who spoke, and he spoke with the air of a man aware of life. "I don't know how to use a concordance any how. Where do you find this quotation that goes on something about 'Winter lingering in the lap of spring?'"

An embarrassing silence followed the question, and the album editor, feeling that all eyes were turned on him, said he never heard the quotation before, but it sounded as though it might be from the Conventicles.

"The Con-who-ticles?" asked the bewildered snake editor.  
"The Conventicles—Solomon's Song, you know," said the album editor, "we call them the Conventicles."  
"Oh, yes," the snake editor said, greatly reassured, "I had forgotten you belonged to the Church of England. But find it for me; I want to use it in a Chester County moosecase item; I've got something here that will set your teeth on edge."

The album editor took the Bible and tried for the Conventicles awhile and then gave it up, remarking that the passage only occurred in the revised version.

The commencement editor, who used to read proof on the Chicago Times, said he had read the revised Bible clear through and was positive the quotation wasn't from the Bible at all.

The young man who does the book notices said it was from Pope. "That's what made me think it was in the Bible," said the snake editor, "but which Pope was it? There's mor'n a hundred of 'em, isn't there?"

The art editor, who had twice gone abroad with Crook's excursions, said he never saw the quotation in any of the European libraries, and the obituary editor said he never ran across it in his reading. It was the general opinion of the convention that the remark was not a quotation at all, but was original with the snake editor. This compliment the snake editor modestly, albeit rather feebly, attempted to deny. "I know," he said, "I have

seen that sentence in print somewhere."

"Here it is," shouted the accident editor. "I knew I had seen it, top, but for the life of me I couldn't tell where. Here it is!"

And he held up a copy of the *Cider Valley Palladium*, and pointed to the local column:

"April days.  
Cold nights.  
Burn your rubbish.  
Don't change your flannels.

Prime mess mackerel at Haddock's, 6 c.  
Winter lingering in the lap of spring."

A good deal of quiet followed this revelation. The snake editor was the first to speak. "Well," he said, "that's it. I remember now, I was reading that paper yesterday, and I must have seen it there, but I was sure I had read that very thing a thousand times."

And the commencement editor sat down and wrote a long and confusedly able article on "unconscious cerebration and latent impressions."—*Burdett, in Brook yn Eagle.*

## INTERESTING RELICS.

Discovery of Some Valuable Remains of an Extinct Race.

The island of Newfoundland, lying in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off the coast of Labrador, and belonging to England since 1853, was once inhabited by a race of aborigines, who have, however, become extinct ages ago. These have been known by the names of *Bethluks*, or *Beothicks*, and were undoubtedly red Indians, like the aborigines of the adjoining continent. Unfortunately, but few remains of this ancient people have been found. Some of these remain in the hands of private collectors, and the remainder are said to be deposited in the Newfoundland Museum. These include a skull and a skeleton; some arrow-heads, axes and other implements—all of stone. And so the matter rested until some curious discoveries were recently made on Pilley's Island, Notre Dame Bay. Here several graves were carefully opened, one of which was found to contain the skull of an adult in an excellent state of preservation. This exhibits all the peculiar characteristics of the skull of a savage; but for all that, the skull is so well shaped that it is difficult to suppose that the *Bethluks* were of a very low type of humanity; but decidedly the contrary opinion would be more readily formed, taking the intelligent contour of the head as evidence.

In another grave was found a second skeleton, which is nearly perfect, with the exception of a few small bones. This skeleton from the size is apparently that of a person not arrived at maturity. The body was doubled together, wrapped in birch-bark, and laid on its side, and then covered with stones so as to form a cairn. Subsequently, the body was examined, and when the birch-bark was removed, was found to be perfectly preserved, almost as much as that of a mummy. These appear to have been the only relics of humanity that have been discovered of this ancient tribe; but many specimens of beautifully-finished stone arrow-heads, stone hatchets or axes, and many articles—made from birch-bark—which look like drinking-vessels, and, most singular of all, a model of a bark canoe. We should have supposed that the making of models of canoes or any thing else was a comparatively modern idea, and should hardly have looked for any thing of the kind in the graves of a people who lived so long, long ago. Besides these, some curious and oddly-shaped articles, made of bone, were also brought to light, which have been supposed to be ornaments.—*Chambers' Journal.*

## SPLENDID EXERCISE.

How to Become an Adept in the Useful Sport of Pole Leaping.

Pole leaping is not only a useful, but a very enjoyable athletic exercise, and requires no apparatus except a pole of some tough, hard wood not liable to snap, and adapted to the height and strength of the young gymnast, and to the length of the leaps he is to undertake. Begin with a short pole, and practice leaping without a run. Rest one end of the pole on the ground, holding it by both hands placed near each other a little above the head. Then spring up evenly on both feet, managing the arms so that the elbows are bent when the body passes the pole. Push yourself forward as far as possible, leaving all your weight on the pole, and continue this practice, gradually increasing the distance of your leap.

For a horizontal leap with a run, stand at some distance from the space you wish to clear. Hold the pole with the right hand above your head, thumb upward, and with the left hand at the height of the thigh, thumb downward. Then start with a run, keeping the lower end of the pole in front of you. On reaching the edge of the ditch or space you wish to jump, stick the end of the pole in the earth, and by a sudden and powerful spring raise the body, leaning the weight on the arms as you rise, making a half turn as you clear the space, and alight on the balls of the feet on the other side, bending the knees to break the force of the descent.

The longer the distance you have to leap, the nearer the top must you grasp the pole, the distance between your hands and the lower end of the pole being, in fact, the radius of a half-circle, of which your feet, in leaping, describe the circumference. Low walls and fences may be jumped by means of the leaping pole. Here it becomes necessary to lift the feet high as you rise, so as to clear the wall, and as you descend bring the upper hand smartly down, so as to jerk the lower end of the leaping pole upward, that it may clear the wall.—*Golden Days.*

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are in the city of Montreal thirteen Anglican churches.

—To I've really is to act energetically. Life is a battle to be fought valiantly.

—The Finns have had the New Testament for some time, and now the Old Testament is to be translated into their language.

—The Religious Tract Society of London, England, has just received copies of the Japanese "Pilgrim's Progress," produced at the cost of the society, in the Japanese language.—*United Presbyterian.*

—Miss Chandramukhi Bose, a native Christian lady, has been appointed Superintendent of the Bethune School of Calcutta. The *Indian Messenger*, the organ of the Brahmo Samaj, cordially endorses the appointment.

—Mr. Geo. A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, has given \$40,000 for a new building for the Episcopal General Theological Seminary. It will be called Jarvis Hall, and will be put up on the Ninth avenue front of the grounds.

## INTERESTING RELICS.

—The graduates and former pupils of Wheaton Seminary, Norton, residing in and about New York, have formed an alumni association, with Mrs. Kate Upton Clark, of Brooklyn, for president.—*Congregationalist.*

—During the past twenty-five years the British and Foreign Bible Society have sold in Italy 185,495 copies of the entire Bible, 450,177 New Testaments and 596,459 portions of single gospels, etc., making the total issues nearly a million and a quarter.

—There are said to be about sixty Protestant communities in Spain with 14,000 openly professed Protestants, and hardly a large town without a regularly organized church. It is just eighteen years since the first Protestant chapel was opened in Madrid.

—The late Thomas Foster, of Newburyport, by his will, divides the residue of all his property among the North Congregational Church of Newburyport, the Home Mission Society and the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, in equal shares.

—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed for the new missionary school to be opened in Chicago by Moody and Sankey. John B. Farwell gives \$100,000, Mrs. George McCormick is down for \$50,000 and the remaining \$100,000 is subscribed in sums of \$1,000 and less.

—While I am here I will be a child at home with my God; the whole world shall be His house to me; and when I ascend into the upper chamber I shall not change my company nor even change the house. I shall only go to dwell in the upper story of the Lord's house forever.—*Spruycron.*

—Henry D. Cogswell, of San Francisco, has devoted \$1,000,000 to the founding of a school of technology, where any boy or girl over fourteen years of age shall receive free instruction in those practical studies in which the common school system is deficient. Pupils will first be instructed in the use of tools and how to handle them. Succeeding to this preliminary teaching the pupils will be carried by easy and regular gradations through a four-years' course, at the end of which time the graduate is expected to be turned out a finished workman.—*Chicago In-ter-Ocean.*

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—The heart is a magnet whose opposite poles are sorrow and joy.—*Witkins' Proverbs.*

—A small boy and a gun are harmless when apart, but they make a terrible combination.

—It is all right to build a castle in the air, provided you can manage to put a foundation under it afterward.

—A person with a cork leg, cork-screw eyes, blue bottle nose and jagged ears must be full of spirits.—*Whitehall Times.*

—You ask in what poets can be useful. Simply this—in permeating civilization with light. Art for art's sake may be very fine, but art for progress is finer still.—*Victor Hugo.*

—Do not imagine, my boy, that you are the luminary around which society revolves. The cock imagines that his crowing awakens the sun, but the fact is, the sun awakens the cock.—*Boston Transcript.*

—"I hez bin movin' round on top dis yaith moans' eighty y'ars now, an' it am my solem belief dat de pusson who pays de least attenshun to de weather enjoys life thirty-three per cent. de best."

—An esteemed cotemporary excitedly demands to know "For whom was the earth made?" We think that question will have to be decided by arbitration. There a great many claimants.—*Lonell Citizen.*

—Ye School-Master's Way,—  
Right learned is ye pedagogue,  
Fulle apt to read and spell,  
And eke to teach ye parts of speeche—  
And strap ye archins well;  
For as 'tis meete to soake ye foote,  
Ye allinge beads to mende,  
Ye yonkers fate to stimulate  
He beats ye other ende.

—John G. Saxe.  
—A father never thinks his ten-year-old son is stronger than a horse until he employs him to turn the grindstone to sharpen the old axe that is about as sharp at one end as at the other. The old man bears on until the lad's eyes hang out and his trowser buckles flies off, and just before he bursts a blood vessel, his father encourages him with the remark: "Does it turn hard?" Thousands of boys have run away from home and became pirates and desperadoes in order to escape a second seige at the grindstone.—*Texas Siftings.*

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KAN. 1913.

## DECORATION DAY.

### The Soldier's Dream.

I dreamed last night of the bloody fray,  
Of the battle's noise and din;  
Of a field where the dead and wounded lay,  
While the path-rings gleam of the closing day.  
Drew a curtain round the blue and gray,  
And tenderly shut them in.

I dreamed of havoc by shot and shell,  
And the flash of cruel steel;  
And around me fast the brave ones fell,  
Who rushed to the very jaws of hell,  
And like a sea in its surge and swell,  
Met the cannon's deadly peal.

Not only a dream was it, but more—  
A memory lived again—  
An echo sad of the billows' roar  
On the sea of death, from whose dread shore,  
With spirit and body bruised and sore,  
I rose on the wings of pain.

Over the track of a score of years,  
I backward glance to-day,  
While moistening a comrade's grave with tears,  
And dreaming of all the doubts and fears  
That life in its brightest aspect wears  
For the pilgrim on life's way.

And, looking back, I have cause for joy  
In this golden age of peace:  
I'm glad to have been a soldier boy,  
And glad that the hosts in sin's employ  
Could not our glorious land destroy,  
But for slavery brought release.

So scatter their graves with flowers to-day,  
All over this land of ours,  
And drop a tear for the blue and gray;  
And every year on the last of May,  
A worthy tribute of honor pay,  
With garlands of fairest flowers.

—Calvin Ooss, in Indianapolis Journal.

## ENGLISH HOMES.

### A Tribute to John Bull's Taste and Thoughtfulness.

Delightful Atmosphere of the English Drawing Room—Finished Etiquette of the Dinner Table—The Week's Holiday at Whitsuntide.

What a pleasant and warm feeling about the heart the words "English drawing-room" induces. The home drawing-room or parlor. Parlor comes from the French parlor, no doubt, and means to talk, and what good talk one hears in an English home! There is a room in every English house which immediately declares itself as home. Everything declares it to be a part of the home and the family. Going into such a room, the first feeling is the sense of harmony, then the atmosphere of many minds and of much culture. There is the chair of papa, from which he reads the evening paper and hears his daughter's music. Old family portraits are on the walls, and everywhere the touches of hands which are familiar with the legends and the meaning of the room. Flowers are to be seen everywhere, a few blossoms of wild and cultivated in every bit of vase or dish or bowl, scattered about the room, naming it as to color, and diffusing gentle fragrance, which seems also a part of the room itself. Especially are English rooms delightful in primrose days, and in the spring and early summer there will always be large pots and jars for the vines and boughs and tall blossoms, so that the room has its decoration perennially from without and its comfort and good cheer from within. There is almost always an open fire and a generous rug, on which the gentlemen are apt to stand. Conversation seems easiest when sitting in a low chair contemplating one's companion stand on the hearth with his hands behind him, or when, vice versa, the gentleman looks down on the tea-table with his hands ready to hand the cup.

The wit, the courtier, the beauty, the poet, all aim at appearing well at dinner. At very few tables, even that of a Duke, does one see such a profusion of flowers as at an American table, but one does not see fine old family silver and the most curiously fine table linen. Servants make the round of the table in pairs, offering the condiments, the saucer, the vegetables and the wines. Nothing is offered out of season. To make too great display of wealth is considered bourgeois and vulgar to a degree. A choice but not ostentatious dinner meets you in the best houses.

Tea drinks are not offered in England, nor indeed are they needed.

In England no one speaks of "sherry wine," or "port wine," or "champagne wine"—always "port," "claret," "sherry." But in France one always says "vin de champagne," "vin de Bordeaux." It is still considered proper in England to know how to carve, and at breakfast and lunch the gentlemen often carve the fowl, the tongue, the ham and the roast beef. At a country house the lady often helps the soup. Even at very quiet dinners a menu is written out and placed before the host. The ceremony of the most distinguished lady coming in first and going out first is always observed, even at a very quiet dinner. No one apologizes for an accident; the hostess does not observe the failure of the omelet soufflee—the servant offers and withdraws it. No matters of family history and no gossip are talked before the servants.

It is considered gauche to be undecided as to whether you will take clear soup or thick soup. In refusing wine simply say "Thanks." The servant will know that you do not take any.

The servants retire after the dessert; then there is a moment for more confidential conversation; then the lady gives the signal for rising.

No English hostess ever reproves her servants at table, or even before her husband and children. She puts her guests at ease by appearing to be at ease herself.

The week of holiday at Whitsuntide is delightful for the Londoners. They all go to the parks, the woods, the country. Statesmen, fine ladies, artists, young physicians, lawyers, clerks, shop-girls—all seek the woods. As for the privileged classes, they go from London to their estates, put on plain clothes, fish, hunt, and the English girls hunt violets in the wood—that real love of nature which is so honorable a part of the English character breaks out in great and small. How lovely a sight is that in some great park near Ascot, the English mamma with the donkey and the children, all enjoying the first days of the spring.

In America is not a holiday too often spent in the streets of a great city, or in going to museums and theaters, or in something which smacks of civilization?

In England at Whitsuntide the shop-girls of London—a hard-working class—go down to Epping Forest, or to Hampton Court, or to Windsor with their basket of lunch, and in the country they go to the neighboring great house to see the pictures. I was in Derbyshire once and saw the hard-handed operatives hurrying across the lawn to see Chatsworth and its glories. Everywhere along the road from Matlock little signs were out at the door of humble cottages, with "Hot water for tea," which means that the poorest can go in and hire a cup and saucer and teapot and hot water for a penny. They bring their own tea and sugar. The economy which is part of an Englishman's religion could well be copied in America. Even a Duchess tries to save money, saying that it is better to give it away in charity than to waste it.

The etiquette of giving has to be learned by an American. A shilling is as good as a guinea. No one but an American give more for small services. Tea is served in English houses several times a day. It is always brought to the bedside before rising. It is poured at breakfast, and is a necessity of life at five o'clock. It is drunk just before going to bed. Doubtless the cold, damp climate has much to do with this. Tea is not offered strong, but it is excellent, freshly drawn, and not steeped. It is refreshing.

The carriage etiquette differs from ours. The gentleman of the family sits beside his wife, allowing his daughters to ride backwards. A gentleman rarely sits beside a lady unless he is her husband or brother, father or son. Even an affianced lover is not permitted this privilege.

It must be confessed that the groups in Hyde Park and Rotten Row, and about the Serpentine, have a solemn look, the people in carriages rarely chatting, but sitting up in state to be looked at, the people in chairs gravely staring at others. None but the people on horseback seem to be at ease. They chat as they ride, and, all faultlessly caparisoned as they are, with well-groomed horses, they make the most beautiful procession in the world in that royal park, where all that is loveliest and most manly in England meets every evening and rides—O, so well!

The English drawing-room always has a table near the window—a table with a firm hold upon itself, devoted to the business of writing notes, and what notes they write, these nice English women! How neat the little davenport or small writing-stand, where notes are written and bills docketed and tucked away, and paper stored in little drawers, and a store of pens and ink, and envelopes and paper for every need! We never saw in an English family any lack of these conveniences. There is never a hasty servant searching for a bit of paper and a pencil for a visitor to leave a message in case of the absence of the master and mistress. Every bedroom is furnished with these nice details of stationery. Such little things give to a household an air of repose and refinement, suggesting forethought on the part of the mistress of the house. She has long thought of the comfort and convenience of those who are to come within her gates.

The English home drawing-room has no air of pretension. The tables are so arranged that they seem to be fulfilling a mission in life. The chairs are high and low, big and little, for the weary or the supple, the indolent or the active. Every thing has its meaning, whether for the eye, or the heart, or the head, or the hand. There is an instinct of the fitness of things.

None of the chairs have "slip covers," or uneasy cushions, or rebellious tides. Nothing that can be tipped over and broken. There is a permanent self-control even about the inkstand which does not permit it to scatter blots, and as for the paper-knife it is always there. English paper-knives have a far better moral character than American paper-knives. They are not so given to disappearances.

And in English drawing-rooms of the best class they talk no gossip. Indeed, one of the frequent guests is Lady Courtesy, and she says:

Be not too great a talker, and think beforehand, what thou wouldst be saying, for never doth the word, spoken, return!

The London season is said by a debutante to be a collection of "royal parades," "chic" dresses, lovely slippers, silk stockings, London habits, thoroughbred horses, enchanting evening dresses, one dance with the Prince, an invitation to a great house in the country, an intimacy with one quiet, attractive English girl born to prestige and luxury, to be abused by all the other Americans, to be told that one set is "infinitely dangerous," and that another is "infinitely distingue," and "to go off in August glad that it is all over."

There is no use in warning a girl against the sweet, irrepressible intoxication of a London season. The instinctively pure and imperial nature will walk through it, repudiating the bad and selecting the good. To those who are only half good what can be worse? The world is full of enchanting paths, vague, glorious, and tempting. The young figure goes gracefully dancing down one of them to her good or to her evil destiny. Fortunate, if she "brings up" in an English drawing-room.—Mrs. John Sherwood, in N. Y. World.

## SEÑOR CASTELAR.

Pen Picture of the Famous Spanish Orator, Publicist and Statesman.

Castelar is known throughout Europe as really the most complete expression of Spanish eloquence. He carries his worship of form almost to idolatry; his eloquence is music, his diction the slave of his ear. He says or does not say a thing; or rather, he says it better in one sense than in another, according as it rounds or does not round a period. He has a harmony in his mind; he follows, obeys it, and sacrifices to it all that offends. His periods are strophes; it is necessary to hear in order to believe that human language without poetic measure can thus approach the harmony of poetry and of song. He is more the artist than the politician; he has not only the genius but the heart of the artist—the heart of a child, incapable of enmity or of malice. In all his speeches there is not to be found an abusive epithet; in the Cortes he has never provoked a serious personal encounter; has never recourse to a satire, nor ever makes use of irony, into his most violent philippics he never infuses a drop of gall; and this is evidence of the fact that a Republican, an opponent of every ministry, a journalistic gladiator, the perpetual accuser of whomsoever holds power and of all who are not fanatical for liberty, he has made himself hated by no one. And with all this, his speeches are enjoyed and never feared; his language is too beautiful to be terrible, his character too ingenious for him to exercise a political influence. He does not know how to fence, to plot, to trim his sails—he is fitted only to please and to shine. His eloquence when greatest is tender; his most beautiful discourses draw tears. For him the chamber is a theater; like a political improvisator, in order to have a full and calm inspiration, he must speak at a certain hour, upon a determined point and with an allotted time of liberty to himself. For this reason, the day on which he is to speak he has an understanding with the president of the Chamber that his turn will come when the galleries are most crowded and all the deputies are in their places, his own paper announcing his speech the evening previous, in order that ladies may be able to provide themselves with tickets. He has need of this excitement. Before speaking he is uneasy and can not remain still for an instant. He enters the Chamber, leaves it, re-enters, turns to go out, takes the round of the corridors and library, where he turns over the leaves of a volume—in a word, he is in a fever of excitement. It seems to him as if he could not utter a syllable—that he must excite ridicule and be hissed. In his mind no longer remains a single lucid idea of his speech; every thing is confused; every thing forgotten. "How is your pulse?" his friends inquire of him, with a smile. The supreme moment arrived, he springs to the floor, with head bent, pale and trembling, like a criminal about to be executed, resigned to lose in a single moment the glory acquired through so many years and with such indefatigable labor. At this instant an enemy even would compassionate his condition. He rises, throws a rapid glance around him and speaks—"Senators!" He is safe; his courage is restored to him; his brains are again unclouded! His speech rearranges itself in his mind like a long forgotten melody. The president, the Cortes, the galleries disappear; he sees only his gestures; hears only his own voice; feels but the irresistible flame that enkindles the force of his own matchless eloquence. It is beautiful to hear him say of himself: "I do not see the walls of the apartment, even. I behold distant lands and peoples which I have never seen before." He speaks for hours together, and not a Deputy leaves the hall, not a voice interrupts, not a movement distracts him. Not even when he violates Parliamentary rules has the president the courage to interrupt him. Clad in robes of dazzling whiteness and crowned with roses, he portrays at will the image of the Republic; and monarchs do not venture to protest, for thus arrayed they even find her beautiful. Castelar is lord of the assembly. He flashes and fulminates, scintillates and beams like a feu d'artifice; he provokes a smile or he calls forth enthusiastic shouts, ending in the midst of an outburst of applause, and vanishing from the Chamber with his head in the clouds. Such is this famous Castelar, professor of history in the University, a most prolific writer on politics, art and religion, a publicist who draws from American journals ten thousand dollars yearly; an academician, unanimously elected by the Spanish Academy, pointed out in thoroughfares, feted by the populace, loved by even his opponents, a young man, polished, generous, a little vain and a favorite of fortune.—Edwards Amico.

—A new spirit lamp, that is said to be perfectly safe, has been introduced. It is so made that there is no danger from overflowing, and a shield is arranged to prevent heating the spirit reservoir.

## NEITHER BLUE NOR GRAY.

Senator Sherman's Tardy Recognition of the Truth That "the Bloody Chassis" Should Be Bridged by All Patriots.

In speaking of Senator Sherman's Nashville speech we quoted some of the passages in which he did justice to the sincerity of the views held by the Confederates, and to the courage with which they maintained them in the field. There was no fling of rebel or traitor or slave-driver. The war, he said, was perhaps sure to come. It was a terrible necessity. Then he exclaimed: "It is over, thank God! but the courage, bravery and fortitude of both sides are now the pride and heritage of us all." This was in the spirit of Mr. Sumner's bill to regulate the army register and the regimental colors, of which the preamble was as follows: "Whereas the National unity and good will among fellow-citizens can be assured only through oblivion of past differences, and it is contrary to the usage of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war, be it enacted," etc. That was in 1872. The bill prohibited the continued printing in the register of "the names of battles with fellow-citizens," or placing them upon the regimental colors of the United States.

The late letter of President Cleveland acknowledging the invitation to attend the unveiling of the statue of General Albert Sidney Johnston was in the same tone as the remarks of Senator Sherman and the preamble of Senator Sumner. It was a magnificent appeal to the victor to recognize, not the righteousness of the cause, but the sincerity and courage of the vanquished, and it came from those who shared the defeat, but who have acquiesced honorably and entirely in the final decree of battle. The President's reception of the appeal was honorable and becoming, and unquestionably his conduct is approved by the country. "The courage, bravery, and fortitude of both sides," says Senator Sherman, "are now the pride and heritage of us all." The patriotic sentiments accompanying the invitation which I have received, and the fraternal feeling therein expressed, I gladly recognize as proofs that in the present conditions every American citizen may share in the pride inspired by the illustration of the traits which have ennobled American character," says President Cleveland. This was the proper response, dignified, just, patriotic, not honoring the cause in which the soldier fought, but the honesty and the bravery with which he gave his life for his convictions. It is the same noble feeling which led a Southern soldier to say at the dedication of a statue to the "Union Volunteer," when the orator said that the time would come when the soldier in gray would agree that the boy in blue fought and died for the South as well as the North. "Don't say 'will come,' for it has come."

The disappearance of mere rancorous memories of the war, not grateful acknowledgment of its earnest purpose and its glorious result, but reiteration of its details and horrors and enmities, is one of the most significant and gratifying facts of the time. The anniversary of Lee's surrender passed a few days since without remark and without general remembrance. The hero of the Union army, General Grant himself, led in this humane and honorable conduct toward his opponents in the field. His generous terms at Appomattox were never forgotten, and they struck the key-note of the feeling of the actual soldier of the war on both sides. His last words in the dedication of his Memoirs, "These volumes are dedicated to the American soldier and sailor," not to any class of them, but to every sincere and courageous American in the military or naval service, showed what is otherwise well known, the simple magnanimity of the great Union General. Such incidents are these among the most precious and significant which history will gather into her "golden urn," and they are among the chief reasons of a lofty National pride.—Harper's Weekly.

## DESERTING BLAINE.

The New York "Tribune" Tacking Away from the "Magnetic Candidate" and the Storms Which He Carries with Him.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has taken the trouble to repeat his crafty denial of knowledge of any letter from himself to Murat Halstead indicating an intention to abandon Blaine and favoring Sherman for the Presidency in 1888. As the public well knows, Mr. Reid persists in denying the first story concerning this letter which gave the name of Murat Halstead as the receiver of the letter, which, according to a corrected account of the affair, was addressed to Mr. Halstead's partner, Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Mr. Halstead made haste almost with profane heat to deny that he had received any such letter, and Mr. Reid just as promptly declared that he had not written any such letter to Mr. Halstead. But when the correction was made and the name of Mr. Smith was given as the man to whom the fatal letter was addressed, did Deacon Richard Smith make haste with curses and oaths to deny all knowledge of it? Not much. He left Cincinnati on business opportunely to escape being interviewed.

But Mr. Reid is not the only one who is engaged in concealing the truth about his abandonment of Blaine. The Chicago Tribune with its usual maladroitness in such matters, has taken a hand in the game. In its dispatch purporting to give Mr. Reid's official denial of the letter it sought to make it cover the charge that he "had written a letter to either Richard Smith or Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, abandoning Mr.

Blaine and favoring John Sherman for the Presidency in 1888." But the wording of the New York Tribune's denial precludes its being interpreted to cover the accusation of having written such a letter to Mr. Smith. These are its words: "The editor of the Tribune knows of no such letter, and the man who is said to have received it has already announced that he never got any such letter. The Tribune expects to support the nominee of the National convention." This is simply a reiteration of the denial of the first charge. It does not apply to both Mr. Smith and Mr. Halstead, but to the latter, who alone is the man who has announced that he never got the letter.

But the second sentence contains the more important part of the statement. It virtually admits the gist of the alleged letter that the nomination of Blaine is not the sine qua non. This time three years ago Mr. Reid would not tolerate any other possibility but the nomination of Blaine. But now that his wife has been mustered in among the daughters-in-law of Ohio his own Ohio instinct draws him toward John Sherman of Mansfield, O.

No wonder James G. Blaine stops over in Chicago to tone up his system with hypo-phosphates.—Chicago News.

## A POLITICAL BLUNDER.

Mr. Blaine's European Tour and Return Arranged Upon the Supposition That He Is a Great Man.

There is a measure of method in the arrangements for Mr. Blaine's European tour that challenges admiration. The fact that it is to be to some extent an imitation of the Grant trip of eight years ago in no wise detracts from its value as an electioneering scheme, though the signal failure of the third term enterprise suggests a doubt as to the availability of foreign excursions with pyrotechnic accompaniments as a medium of wheedling American politicians into questionable movements.

According to current rumors Senator Hale will be the companion of the tattooed historian, and he will no doubt serve as a sort of advance agent or business manager of the enterprise. They will depart some time during the coming fall and travel through the various interesting sections of continental Europe and thence through Japan and China, timing the return so as to arrive in San Francisco just about the time the Republican National convention assembles. The only departure from the Grant programme is in the time of arriving home. It is generally admitted that Grant got back too soon.

In other words, that the period between the arrival at the Golden Gate and the call of the roll for balloting in the convention afforded time for a reelection in public sentiment.

The managers of the Blaine hippodrome propose to profit by the experience of the third-termers. But they miscalculate the effects of the tour unless all signs fail. The Grant trip was attended by a series of ovations that electrified the world, and when the party arrived on the return public excitement had been worked up to a high pitch. The reaction was less the result of time than it was the impossibility of maintaining the high strain which had been reached. It is not likely that Blaine's tour will be attended with such demonstrations, and when he returns it will be necessary to create the enthusiasm that is expected to boom him through the convention, and that will take time. It would seem, therefore, that the Blaine managers have made a mistake in departing from the model set by Grant's friends.—Harrisburg Patriot.

## OF THE GREATEST USE.

A Feature of Secretary Whitney's Reform in the Naval Department Commended by a Straight-Out Republican Journal.

A Washington report says that the Navy Department is considering plans for establishing a naval reserve like that of Great Britain. It is proposed to pay an annual bounty or subsidy to the owners of steam vessels now existing or hereafter to be built, which may be pronounced suitable for auxiliary cruisers of the first or second class by a board of navy officers appointed to examine them. In return for this bounty, the vessel is to be made capable of receiving two or more guns, and the owner to agree that she will always be held subject to regular inspection, and will be put at the disposition of the Government, temporarily or permanently, on demand, at a compensation to be determined beforehand by referees jointly appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and the owners.

A plan for enrolling officers and crews for the vessels so constructed has also been suggested. It fixes the term of service of those who enlist at five years, with grades and ratings like the regular navy, and also with pay like the navy while engaged in drill and instruction or active service. It is believed that this feature would be enthusiastically received by yachtmen, who would enjoy Government uniform and naval rank, and that many watermen and fishermen would be found ready for enrollment, especially if the times of training were so fixed as not to interfere with their ordinary work.

The British Royal Naval Reserve has 80,000 men enrolled in this manner. They drill four weeks in each year, and their number may be increased by the enrollment of seafaring men, if their services should be required in time of actual hostilities.

There is no doubt that this plan, if adopted, would attract the attention of those fitted for service in naval warfare, and that in case of a sudden outbreak of war the reserve would be of the greatest use and value in improving a navy.—Chicago Journal.

## STYLISH TRIMMINGS.

Hibbets to be the Principal Decoration for all Sorts of Cotton Gowns.

"What are they trimming cotton gowns with?" some one inquires. Well, velvet, embroidery, lace and, above all, ribbons. In fact, in the world of decorations ribbons are given the place of honor. On faint-hued fabrics—the satens, lawns and batistes in rose, ciel, lavender, cream, Nile-green and the very light mode shades, used either as solid colors or merely for backgrounds—ribbon decorations are abundant. They form flots, outline flounces and are made into epaulettes, rosettes and sashes—indeed, they are as liberally displayed as upon the ball toilettes of the winter. On mulls and fine muslins they are shaded with equal lavishness. Two shades are usually seen in them—that of the gown, and the one deemed its special complement; but one color alone is occasionally noted, and this may either harmonize or contrast with the dress. Soft grosgrain with a fancy edge continues most popular, and long loops and ends are preferred to short, much cut-up bows. The epaulettes are of ribbon loops with Vandyke ends formed into a circle, the net foundation being fitted to the shoulder and fastened down. Moire and velvet ribbon vests are set in cotton bodices, the ribbon being the width usually employed for children's sashes and quite wide enough for the purpose.

High collars and turn-back cuffs of velvet are noted on most cotton costumes, and are seldom of a different color from the gown, except when the latter is of cream, rose or some faint shade, and then a deeper tone of the same or black or brown velvet is chosen. A faint heliotrope sateen will have either royal purple, brown or green velvet collar and cuffs; a rose may have garnet, olive or dark blue; a ciel may have dark-blue, prune or garnet, while a mode may have golden brown, olive, deep heliotrope or absinthe.

The striped and plaided cottons are usually self-trimmed, though velvet collar and cuffs are always allowable. As these gowns are for morning and house wear they look best when simply completed, the combination of plain and fancy materials being in many instances a decoration in itself. Very often the plain goods will be made subservient to the fancy fabric (except when a bizarre contrast would result), and in this way many unique effects are obtained. A remarkable pretty costume is of pale-pink gingham showing an inch-wide stripe formed of several hair-lines of white. The skirt is quite plain, but its graceful hanging gives it a smart air. The tunic is round in outline but very long, the plaits that confine the fulness being laid from the waist down rather than at the side. The back drapery is also round in effect, but very full, and at each side it is arranged in cascade fashion, showing an underfacing of plain rose gingham. The bodice is of the rounding shape, and is smooth and plain in the back, but has a plaited plastron that gives a graceful fulness in front. The high collar and the quaint cuffs are of the plain goods, and a fold of olive ribbon is their finish. A cluster of olive ribbon loops and ends is at one side and falls far down to the skirt, while the belt that confines the round bodice is of olive ribbon with a buckle. The hat is a turban of light straw, and the trimming is provided by olive velvet and pink crush roses. By the judicious use of ribbon and velvet one may impart to a very inexpensive gown the cachet distinguishing the toilettes of famous modistes. It is not necessary that a combination be loud in order to be daring; the deft mingling of two unusual tints is sometimes as quiet in effect as it is smart.

Braids are in vogue, but more decidedly on coats and wraps than on gowns. Some short coats are entirely covered with braid, and appear to be made of some novel cloth. In mode, gray, heliotrope and absinthe these jackets are decidedly smart; and they have but one drawback—they are only suited to slender figures.—Delincoeur.

## The Panama Canal.

Mr. Boyd, an English engineer, who has just returned from a thorough investigation of the Panama Canal, states, in a paper read before the Engineers' Society, that not one-fifth of the work required to be done to complete it has been yet done. It will take, he says, at least 2,200,000,000 francs to complete it, in addition to amounts already spent, which, in the absence of accounts, he surmises is 1,000,000,000 francs. If all the money needed is forthcoming, twelve years, he thinks, must elapse before a ship will pass through the canal at the sea level, since in the future the rate of excavation will be reduced rather than accelerated.—Chicago Journal.

—An English lady, residing in the country, has a pet blackbird. Last summer the bird's cage was placed in the open window and a wild blackbird flew down to it, looking through for a minute or two at the prisoner, and then flying away. A minute afterward the visitor returned bearing a worm in its beak. This act of friendship was repeated again and again, until the caged blackbird and his mistress had to leave. The two birds had been separated for eight months, but recently the lady returned to the country, and had not hung the cage up half an hour before the same wild blackbird was seen flying down to his old friend.—N. Y. Sun.

—Do not expect as much work from colts as from old horses.

Every day shows a long list of persons all over the country who have been placed on the pension roll or have had their pensions increased or restored.

Recent events in the House of Commons have put the Tory Ministry distinctly on the defensive. The able management of the Liberals has shown conclusively to the world the willingness of the opposition to have prompt and full inquiry made into all the allegations of the Tory press.

General Buckner, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, is an able man and in spite of his Confederate record a much worse nomination might have been made.

Those who are in the habit of indulging in raw onions, says a medical man, may be consoled for the social disadvantages which ensue, by the fact that onions are about the best nerve tonic known.

Size appears to be the measure of value in the market. The public prefer large horses for heavy work, or even for family use. They will handle large carriages and can be used in case of emergency in small vehicles.

PROFOUNDITY MOST PROFOUND. We get the following valuable information from the columns of the Peabody Gazette.

Either Ben Simpson, of McPherson or Col. Grisham, of Cottonwood Falls, can poll seven-tenths of the votes for Judge in this county next fall.

NOT AN OUTRAGE. Stripped of their sensationalism and the mendacity imparted to them by the sympathizers with land thieves, the telegrams from the north-west concerning the removal of settlers from the Winnebago Reservation in Dakota, mean simply that United States troops have arrived to notify the squatters that they must go, and that some of the Indians in the vicinity are looking on.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending May 10, 1887, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific Building, Washington, D.C.:

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC. Having had my attention called to the fact that certain rumors have prevailed derogatory to the fair reputation of one whose honor and modest virtue I will defend to the death, and having instituted a searching investigation, tracing the base, cowardly and lying slander to the very source from which it is said to have originated;

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN, ATTENTION! The Gray Bros. have the largest assortment of blooded stallions in the County. They have spared neither pains nor expense to get them, and offer to the public the services of as good animals as there are in the State.

over the signature of a party accredited with the origin of the outrageous libel which calls forth this card, and that it contains an indignant denial. The fact remains, however, that inasmuch as this attack has been publicly made, an equally public refutation is necessary; hence, this resort to the public print.

DRAFT HORSES. The draft breeds are inclined to be the most profitable breeds of horses raised. Those with heavy weights and good action will perform a vast amount of labor, and always find a ready sale at remunerative prices.

It is one of the great objects of the breeder to quicken the action without diminishing the strength of the horse; to mold the form so as to secure the most strength in the least compass.

In estimating the profits of breeding we must watch the markets to see what breeds sell the best in the large markets. We can then estimate very near what we can realize from the production of our chosen breed.

The draft breed possesses robust health, a good constitution that stands labor, and that live to a good old age. They keep fat on a small allowance of food, and seldom want the veterinary surgeon to ward off disease.

Not one in ten of these colts, cultivated with great skill from choice brood progenitors, will ever prove successful champions on the turf. It is doubtful whether one in twenty of the produce of runners or trotters ever pays for its education and training on the course.

Draft breeds are born workers. They need no long pedigree or great performance as a precedent to justify the expectation of merits in their colts. Hence it is not difficult to breed draft horses. They will not put on the form and likeness of their parents.

The above extract from the National Live Stock Journal will interest our readers and furnish food for reflection to farmers who complain of hard times, who breed to cheap rates and raise scrub stock. The draft horse is what the market demands and is realizing a better price than any other farm stock in Europe or America.

Having had my attention called to the fact that certain rumors have prevailed derogatory to the fair reputation of one whose honor and modest virtue I will defend to the death, and having instituted a searching investigation, tracing the base, cowardly and lying slander to the very source from which it is said to have originated;

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia in the Newspaper Advertising Agency of J. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Bennett & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising notices may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

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Humphreys' Witches Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

SALESMEN WANTED! By the largest and best known nursery in the West. Permanent position, good pay, outfit free.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAN. April 11th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 21st, 1887.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 1624 May 9th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, June 18th, 1887.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 1624 April 27th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, June 18th, 1887.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 1624 April 27th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, June 18th, 1887.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, 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 and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, 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 and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. 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 and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. 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 and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

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

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

DORAN & ROMAN, LINCOLN, NEB. Successors to W. S. Sawyer & Co.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, April 13, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, 1887, a petition, signed by S. Harrison 14 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, April 13, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, 1887, a petition, signed by Dexter May, and 16 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, April 12, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1887, a petition, signed by I. C. Campbell and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, April 12, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1887, a petition, signed by I. C. Campbell and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, April 12, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1887, a petition, signed by I. C. Campbell and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, April 12, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, 1887, a petition, signed by I. C. Campbell and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, April 14th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, 1887, a petition, signed by J. L. Blackshere and 30 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, April 14th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, 1887, a petition, signed by J. L. Blackshere and 30 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

MISCELLANEOUS THE GREAT EMPORIUM! FERRY & WATSON Best and Largest Stocks, OF goods ever brought to this market. CONSISTING OF, DRY GOODS NOTIONS, GROCERIES, COFFINS, FURNITURE, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, GALASSWARE, TIN WARE, and, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN

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

DRUMORE BOY, (No. 2063, S. C. S. B.) ROCKFORD, (No. 3433, A. C. S. B.) and Sir William Wallace

DRUMORE BOY, ROCKFORD, Sir William Wallace. TERMS: Drumore Boy and Rockford, \$29 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.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you it more money right away than anything else in the world.

The Chase County Journal

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.. THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

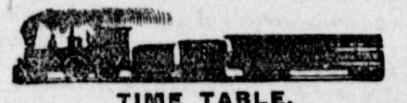
No fear shall awe, or favor sway! How to the line, let the chips fall where they may!

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for line, 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in. and rows for 1 week, 3 weeks, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

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



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for EAST. AT EX., N.Y. EX., MAIL, PASS, FR'T and rows for Cedar Pt., Clements, Strong, Safford, WEST. CAL. EX., COL. EX., MAIL, PASS, FR'T.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. John Quinn is now flagman at Strong City.

Mr. Hugh Jackson was down to Emporia, last week.

Mrs. L. I. Billings is visiting friends at Council Grove.

Mr. Andrew Finney has moved into the Pennell house.

Mr. E. B. Johnston was down to Emporia, Saturday.

Mrs. S. E. Winne was quite sick for the fore part of the week.

Mr. W. H. Holsinger has been appointed a Notary Public.

Mr. Geo. W. Weed is lying sick, at his room, with pneumonia.

Mrs. J. A. Goudie has returned to Strong City from Mi higan.

Mr. Wm. Jeffrey, we are pleased to learn, is again up and about.

Mr. G. L. Skinner, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week.

The chandler for the new United Presbyterian church has arrived.

We will pay 25 cents a copy for four or five COUPONS of Jan. 28, 1886.

Mr. D. A. Ellsworth has been appointed Deputy County Attorney.

Read the advertisement of Mr. H. F. Gillett, elsewhere in this paper.

Mr. Ed. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, last week.

Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. A. Seaton, formerly of Elmdale, is now located at Beaumont, Kansas.

This county has been visited by several good rains during the past week.

The "turkies" are out every nice day getting their horses in training for the races.

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son have returned from their visit at Kansas City.

Mr. Chas. S. Thompson, of Leavenworth, is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. E. Harper.

Mr. J. B. Byrnes, of Strong City, is drilling a well for Mr. L. Bailey, at Cahola.

The Rev. J. T. Pearson, of Strong City, gave this office a pleasant call, last Monday.

Mrs. Jacob North and her daughter, Mrs. S. E. Winne, were down to Emporia, last Friday.

Angola Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., have changed their meeting night from Monday to Saturday.

Mr. Frank Oberst is overhauling his premises preparatory to putting up a new fence around them.

The Union Labor Club at Bazaar will meet at the school-house there, at 7 o'clock, p. m., Saturday.

Mr. H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, came home Saturday night, from the McPherson extension.

The County School Superintendents' convention, of this State, will be held at Emporia, May 25 and 26.

Block 12 in the Breeze & Crawford addition has been bought by Mrs. Annie Swanson, of Ft. Scott.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, has our thanks for a large mess of extra large and tender asparagus.

Mrs. J. C. Davis returned from Kansas City, Saturday evening, much improved in health, in fact, about well.

Mr. Al. C. Burton who has been in New Mexico for some time past, returned to Strong City, Saturday night.

Is it not time for the two towns to be getting ready for our next joint celebration of the Fourth of July?

Died, at her home in Idaho, on May 10th, instant, Mrs. Cora B. Mitchell, daughter of Mr. A. J. Pence, of this city.

Mr. Wallace Smith has just completed his residence, 14x20 feet, with a kitchen, north of County Clerk J. J. Massey's.

Preparations for celebrating Decoration Day are being made by the different societies of this place and of Strong City.

There will be a basket festival at Bazaar school, on Wednesday evening, May 25, for the benefit of the Church at that place.

Mr. John Barber, a pioneer of this county, and a highly respected citizen, is now living at Elsinore, Sandiego county, California.

Mr. W. H. Holsinger has torn down his old fence and is putting up a new picket fence on the south and west sides of his premises.

Mr. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, has furnished his residence with a complete set of water works which are connected to a wind mill.

Dr. John McCaskill returned from Denver, Col., on the noon train, yesterday. He was accompanied by Mr. M. H. Pennell, of Colorado City.

Decoration Day will be celebrated at Elmdale by the societies and people of that place. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Marten.

Mr. W. R. Leatherwood, Mr. H. F. Gillett's clerk, has moved his family from Emporia to this city, and now occupies the T. O. Kelley house.

Dr. T. M. Zane has moved into the Rockwood house, and Mr. Roland Roberts has moved into the house vacated by Dr. Zane, north of the COURANT office.

The Ladies' Guild of the Presbyterian Church will give a social at the residence of Mrs. E. Porter, to-morrow (Friday) evening, to which everybody is invited.

Mr. E. Bruce Johnston is putting up a residence on the lots adjoining Mr. J. S. Doolittle's resident property, which is to be 26x14 in front, and 26x16 in the rear.

Mr. A. B. Emerson, of Cedar Point, has sued G. W. Hoy, of Ohio, the man who claims to own 100 lots in the south part of town, and has attached all said lots.

The Peabody Graphic, one of the most lively Democratic paper published in Kansas, has been increased to a 7-column quarto because of its increased advertising patronage.

Mrs. M. E. Lease, of Wichita, one of the most eloquent female lecturers in America, will address the people, at Florence, on the Irish question, on Monday night, May 23.

Mr. A. J. Penrod, of Cottonwood township, celebrated the forty-fourth anniversary of his birth, last Saturday night, with a most enjoyable party, at his home, on Rock creek.

Until the completion of the new Presbyterian church edifice the Sunday-school in connection with the Presbyterian Church will be held in Music Hall, at 9:45 o'clock, a. m.

All parties indebted to the firm of Campbell & Gillett must call in and settle, either with cash or by note, by June 15, 1887, or their accounts will be given into the hands of a collector.

Mrs. E. V. Schriver, of Cedar Point, Chase county, after a six weeks' visit in our city, with Mrs. A. Harley, taking lessons in painting, has returned to her home.—Emporia Republican, May 15th.

Mr. S. T. Bennett is building a residence, 28x30 feet, and two stories high, on his farm near Plymouth, Lyon county, and Mr. E. W. Braze will go down there, next week, to plaster the same.

Mr. C. A. Morse who had charge of the work on the C., K. & W. railroad, having received orders to go to Concordia, Cloud county, left for that city, on Wednesday night of last week, accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. A. Ferlet and her son, Edward, were down to Emporia, Monday, to meet Mrs. T. A. Ferlet, of Galveston, Texas, who has come on a visit at her husband's parents'. "Tony" will come on a visit some time during the summer.

It is now almost positively asserted that the Rock Island folks will build from Carbondale to Emporia, and from there southwest through this county, and take up the bonds voted to the Jones road, in Falls and Bazaar townships.

The arched stone culvert across Friend street is completed. It is a pity it was not made long enough, to take in the sidewalk on either side of the street. Street commissioner W. H. Spencer is now filling in the street over it.

In the list of jurors drawn for the June term of the District Court, we got three names incorrect, last week. The names David Waudley, Chas. French and H. M. Goble should have read David Moody, Chas. French and H. M. Giger.

Mr. T. R. Strader, of Hartford, Kansas, formerly of this city, spent the fore part of the week here. He speaks highly of Hartford and the surrounding country, and says he is doing a good business, with the best prospects of its increasing.

Mr. John Kelley, of Bazaar, returned, Tuesday morning, from a visit at his old home in Pike county, Illinois. He reports the crop prospects back there as never having been better. The rain there has been very heavy, and accompanied by considerable thunder and lightning.

The pile driver got through with its work at the bridge, Tuesday, at noon, and was then taken, via Elinor, to the ravine at Mr. Jas. Austin's to go to work there; and the steel gang engine crossed the bridge here that afternoon, and track laying on this side was immediately begun.

Mr. A. B. Caudle, who was called to Centerville, Iowa, last Friday, by the serious illness of his mother, writes us his mother is improving, and he will try to be here by this evening. He says: "Kansas is the place for me now and all the time; this is too slow for enterprising people."

Married, on Wednesday evening, May 11, 1887, by the Rev. G. W. Stafford, of the M. E. Church, this city, at the residence of Mr. J. T. Forcaker, in Strong City, Squire John Miller and Mrs. Abbie Wright, both of Strong City. The happy couple have our best wishes for a long and joyful life.

A report has reached this city that, Saturday before last, Mr. C. H. Carswell, formerly of this city, was walking along the street in Coronado, with a married lady of whom her husband is jealous, and he, seeing them, shot Mr. Carswell in the side, and that the wound, it was feared, would prove fatal.

Mr. Chas. M. Gregory, a most popular young gentleman, who has been clerking at Mr. E. F. Holmes's ever since that gentleman opened a store here, has been granted a leave of ab-

sence for a few weeks, to make a visit at his old home at Howell, Mich., and to take a rest from his most constant and confining work.

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 old customers and will do his best to please, always endeavoring to have on hand a full supply of fresh goods, and will make a speciality of Eureka home-made bread.

While Mr. A. L. Morrison was driving two car loads of hogs to Strong City, Tuesday morning, for shipment to Kansas City, and while on a hill south of this city, twenty-eight of them broke and ran for water, running until they fell dead. They were hauled in two wagons to Strong City and shipped to Kansas City for soap grease. Seven of said dead hogs belonged to Mr. A. R. Palmer, and the rest to Mr. Morrison.

Tuesday afternoon, as Ed. Vetter was trying to cross the river, at the State road crossing, with a team and hay wagon belonging to Messrs. Evans & Brown, the water had raised so much from the recent rains that the whole outfit was carried down stream; but Mr. Vetter succeeded in unhitching the team and saving them. The hay rack was afterwards got out of the river, but the wagon floated on down the river.

About three hundred hands of the C., K. & W. railroad arrived here, Saturday, from the west; and there are now here four hundred track layers and one hundred and fifty pile drivers. The track having been completed from Strong City to this city, the track laying is now being done from here to Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry; and when that is done these men will go to Hope to continue work on this same road to Abilene.

After six days consumed in the trial of J. H. Yarborough for the murder of L. D. Collier, at Emporia, the jury returned a verdict at 9 o'clock, Saturday evening, of "guilty of murder in the first degree." That same night Yarborough cut his throat with a small, lady's pen knife his brother had loaned him for the purpose of cleaning his finger nails. Dr. Jacobs was called in, and he says, with proper care, Yarborough may pull through.

CLEMENTS.

J. G. Burton is painting his store. Mrs. Wesley Barnaby has been on the sick list a few days.

N. F. Patton was in Strong City, on business, the first of the week.

E. C. Holmes, Esq., shipped a car load of fat hogs to Kansas City.

Capt. Shadwich went to Strong City, on Sunday, on a visit to friends.

J. L. Crawford had new potatoes to eat, this week, raised on his place.

The Sheriff of Lyon county called on W. H. Vanclare and gave him a free pass to Emporia.

J. Brecht and S. Pickard paid Strong City a visit, on Sunday, some say, to see their best—friends, of course.

J. G. Burton made a flying trip to Dunlap, on Sunday. He left here in a buggy, and on Monday returned on horse back; but he got there all the same.

We were much pleased to meet Messrs. F. M. Dennison, W. C. Harvey, Geo. Ferraer, S. D. Kirk and J. W. Easton, of Strong City, who made our town a friendly visit, on the evening of the 10th instant, on a visit to the I. O. F. Lodge, of this place. They are jolly company, and we shall be much pleased to meet them again.

R.

[The foregoing items were received, last Thursday morning, too late for publication last week. Correspondents will please to have their manuscript reach this office by Tuesday evening, as otherwise the news may have to lay over a week.—Ed.]

FOR SALE.

One team of work horse, one farm wagon—nearly new, one set of harness. Terms given on application. J. F. KIRK, Strong City.

CEMETERY.

For the benefit of those wishing to set out plants on the 25th and 26th, I will have several barrels of water hauled out. As soon as a dill can be got out there, we will have a well put in the grounds for furnishing those with water that put it shrubbery. J. P. KUHLE, Secy.

NOTICE.

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, Kas., May 1, 1887. my19-2w

SPECIAL NOTICE

To all persons who have lots or parts of lots in Prairie Grove Cemetery. It is the desire of the Board of Directors that every person interested in the Cemetery clean his or her lot or part of lot, at least, once a year, and not throw the rubbish on his neighbor's lot, but take it outside of the ground and burn it.

The association has not the means to do the above work, and not sufficient to keep the drive ways and alleys clean.

It is the wish of the Board that the ground be put in good condition before the 30th instant, Decoration Day, and in order to help matters along, I will appoint Tuesday and Wednesday, May 24th and 25th, for such cleaning up, and will have a team there to haul all rubbish out of the grounds and be there in person and give all assistance I can as to location of lots, etc. I must further say, that, with few exceptions, the poorer class, those not able, are keeping their lots in the finest condition; and those best able do nothing. It seems to me that we are too careless in this matter. Let us all try and see if we can't do better in the future, and spare, at least, one day a year to the memory of those loved ones that are resting there.

The tools mostly wanted are rake's and good sharp hoes to cut the old grass. J. P. KUHLE, Secy.

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

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway, Cottonwood Falls. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY. W. H. HINOTE, GENERAL BARBER SHOP.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS. 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.

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

W. P. PUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo, jyl1-tf

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOHN V. SANDERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office under Chase Co. National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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

WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all state and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS. NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Wm. H. HOLSINGER, (Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALER IN- HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIREWARE, FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

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

Mrs. Cora E. Snyder, A practical Dressmaker and Milliner, has just opened a millinery shop AT CLEMENTS, KANSAS. She bought her goods in NEW YORK CITY,

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

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money. ap28-tf

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut. MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. jns5-tf

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec8-tf Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS. 6417 APRIL 18th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on Friday, May 27th, 1887, viz: August Hanke, Homestead Entry No. 2204 for the north west 1/4 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: Her man Piper, Elmdale, Detlef Koegbohn, Clements, Clara Koegbohn, Clements, Bill Flieger, Clements, all of Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

GOD'S TIME.

In God's own time He will declare His will and lay His purpose bare, And we who now see darkness here Shall then see face to face most clear.

Sunday-School Lessons.

- MAY 8--The Child Moses. Exod. 2:1-10
MAY 12--The Call of Moses. Exod. 3:1-12
MAY 15--The Passover. Exod. 12:1-14
MAY 19--The Red Sea. Exod. 14:1-31

A VITAL QUESTION.

How Shall the Enormous Wealth of the Country be Dedicated to Christianity?--The Parable of the Rich Man Brought Home.

The problem of the future lies in this question: Can the Church and the State survive the influence and power of our rich men? Pliny argued that the splendid fortunes and the vast estates of a comparatively few Romans were the mischievous agencies which destroyed the Roman Empire; and many among ourselves see in the tremendous capital of certain successful men the rock on which the Republic is to be broken and wrecked.

It is, however, within the scope, as certainly it ought to be the aim of Christianity, to bring these fortunes under the sway of an unselfish, humane, philanthropic, beneficent spirit, in which case the vast power concentrated in the hands of a few as the result of riches will become not only harmless, but a source of untold benefit both to Church and State. Already many magnificent gifts have been bestowed by wealthy men upon colleges, missionary enterprises, hospitals, homes for the friendless, and manifold other eleemosynary institutions. Every day almost gives information of some new and princely bequest to charitable objects. And it does really seem as if, owing either to the contagious influence of a noble example, or to the pressure of public sentiment, or to a sense of personal responsibility influenced by faith in Divine precepts--the possessors of riches were more and more realizing that they are under obligations to use money for the common weal rather than wholly for individual and selfish gratification. The great doctrine of Christianity that the rich man is simply God's steward, and that he will have to render an account for not doing something wise and helpful to the community with his property is to be sure only half learned; but it is gaining ground, and every decade finds a larger number of disciples who are acting upon it. This lesson ought to be impressed upon the minds of all children in the Sabbath school. The reason why so many grown up members of the church have such low and unworthy ideas of the duty of giving is because they have never been properly trained while young.

Among the ambitious which every boy setting out to make a fortune entertains should be the clear purpose to devote a part of his gains to the accomplishment of good. He would then have an ulterior object in view which would exalt his business ideas and methods, redeem his mind from narrowness and sordidness, and serve as a daily educator in many directions. A gentleman who recently gave over \$100,000 to an institution of learning declared in so doing that over forty years previous he secretly formed the resolution to consecrate a large proportion of what ever money he could make to precisely such an object. And this secret but firm resolution had all along acted to ennoble his motives, to ease the burdens and anxieties of business, and to elevate his manhood. Here indeed is the true antidote against the poison of riches. The reason why it is harder for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven than it is for a camel to go through the needle's eye is because the rich are not taught their real and pressing duties. They either squander on their passions and worldliness, or hoard in a miserly spirit what ought to be employed in spreading truth, or ministering to the necessities of the poor and the unfortunate.

Nor is this all. The owner of property is not only to feel that he is a steward, but he is to be largely and wisely instructed as to the best methods of bestowing his wealth. Unwise charity is almost as bad as no charity. Thousands of people, for example, who should to-day be earning their own living in an independent and manly style in London have been pauperized by the well-meant but foolish benefactions of indiscriminating donors. It is indeed one of the most delicate and difficult problems of our time to know just how to use a fortune for the benefit of others without working an injury. To aid in getting the poor to help themselves, or in opening up avenues of occupation by which they can do it, is the truest kind of help. We do not want the modern Cressus to do as the ancient one did. We do not want our modern Cressus and Pompeys to vie with one another in affording the circus and bread to the idle and vagabond masses. What we need

is not the heathen, but the Christian motive and method in disposing of large fortunes. Intelligence and liberality, wisdom and generosity, must go hand in hand. The millionaire is not or need not be the curse and threat to free institutions that some people seem to think he is. Give him along with his success the education and inspiration which come from following Christ, and he will become a diffusive joy and a wellspring of good. We have had a recent illustration of what can be done in the line of Christian giving by the noble benefactions of Miss Wolfe. Men of New York--men of America!--emulate her example and leave it to posterity to bless your memory.--Christian at Work.

HIS LIFE CHANGED.

The Physical and Moral Transformation of an Atheist Who Became a Christian.

The physical and moral change produced by conversion in an atheist is described in the Watchword by Dr. J. B. Walker, who knows the man. He says: "The first time I met him was at the house of his son-in-law. His appearance was that of a decrepit, disconsolate old man. In the course of our conversation he unhesitatingly expressed his unbelief in the existence of a God, and his suspicion of the motives of most of those who professed religion. I learned from others that he had ceased in some measure to have intercourse with men--had become misanthropic in his feelings, regarding mankind in the light of a family of sharks, preying upon each other, and his own duty in such a state of things, he supposed to be, to make all honest endeavors to wrest from the grasp of others as much as he could. He used profane language, and looked with the treacherous hatred upon the ministers of religion. His social affections seemed to be withered, and his body, sympathizing, was distorted and diseased by rheumatic pains.

"One of the first things he did after his conversion was to love, in a practical manner, his worst enemy. There was one man in the village who had, as he supposed, dealt treacherously with him in some money matters which had occurred between them. On this account, personal enmity had long existed between them. And when converted he sought his old enemy and asked his forgiveness.

"Many have been led to repent and believe in Christ through his instrumentality. Some of these were individuals whose former habits rendered a change of character very improbable in the eyes of most people. One of them, who had fallen into the habit of intemperance, is now a respectable and happy father of a Christian family. He has been known to go to several families on the same day, pray with them, and invite them to attend religious worship on the Sabbath. And when some difficulty was stated as a hindrance, he has assisted them to buy shoes, and granted many other little aids of the kind, in order that they might attend at the Divine services.

"As soon as his moral nature had undergone a change, his body, by sympathy, felt the benign influence. His countenance assumed a more intelligent aspect. He became tidy in his apparel, and his thousand pains in a good measure left him, and his body, like his soul, had undergone complete renovation."

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

—He always wins who sides with God.—Albany Journal.
—Life is a short day, but it is a working day.—Hannah Moore.
—The heart that is fullest of good works has in it the least room for the temptation of the enemy.—Boston Watchman.
—Much good work has been hindered by such a desire to do better as hindered the doing of the possible best.—Demorest's Magazine.
—Every noble acquisition is attended with its risks; he who fears to encounter the one must not expect to obtain the other.—Melastasio.
—The dear Lord requites some faithful hearts--blesses some lives that seem set apart for silent pain and solitary labor.—Christian Union.
—Aloft on the throne of God, and not below, in the footprints of a trampling multitude, are the sacred rules of right, which no majorities can displace or overturn.—Baptist Weekly.
—I wonder whether the subtle measuring of forces will ever come to measuring the force there would be in one beautiful woman whose mind was as noble as her face was beautiful—who made a man's passion for her rush in one current with all the great aims of his life.—George Eliot.
—What a suggestive expression is that—"He'd his peace!" It is he who holds his peace that can hold his tongue. It is he that holds his tongue that can hold his peace. The peace and the tongue are mutually re-active. If you want to lose your peace, let your tongue loose.—Baptist Weekly.
—It is a tiresome thing to look long at ourselves, and introspection, while it is not without its usefulness, can only be indulged in sparingly. It is by looking out at God's providence and His work under the dispensation of the Spirit, and especially by looking unto Jesus that we have our benefit.—United Presbyterian.
—Sorrow is never any thing less than sorrow, and as sorrow it is always hard to bear. That, indeed, is one of the primal elements of its helpful ministry. If all our losses were losses which we could see the reason of, or which we could endure with entire calmness, our innermost nature would not be moved by our losses.—S. S. Times.

WEALTHY NEGROES.

Material Progress Made by Representatives of the Colored Race.

John W. Cromwell, a negro journalist in Philadelphia, has compiled an exhibition of the business condition of his race in America. The Carolinas take the lead in the number of wealthy negroes. North Carolina has twenty who are worth from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each. In South Carolina the negroes own \$10,000,000 worth of property. In Charleston fourteen men represent \$200,000. Thos. R. Smalls is worth \$18,000, and Chas. C. Leslie is worth \$12,000. The family of Nolsettts, truck farmers, are worth \$150,000.

In the city savings banks the negroes have \$124,936 35 on deposit. One man has over \$5,000. He recently bought a \$10,000 plantation and paid \$7,000 in cash.

In Philadelphia, John McKee is worth half a million. He owns four hundred houses. Several are worth \$100,000.

The negroes of New York own from four to six million dollars' worth of real estate. P. A. White, a wholesale druggist, is worth a quarter of a million, and has an annual business of \$200,000. Catharine Black is worth \$150,000.

In New Jersey the negroes own \$2,000,000 of real estate. Baltimore has more negro home-owners than any other large city. Nineteen men are worth a total of \$800,000. John Thomas, the wealthiest, is worth about \$150,000. Less than 100 negroes in Washington are worth a total of \$1,000,000.

In Louisiana the negroes pay taxes on \$15,000,000 in New Orleans and \$30,000,000 in the State. Jone Lafon, a French quadroon, is worth \$1,000,000. The Morcer Brothers, clothiers, carry a stock of \$300,000. Missouri has twenty-seven citizens worth a million dollars in amount, ranging from \$200,000 to \$250,000.

The richest colored woman of the South is Amanda Eubanks, made so by the will of her white father; she is worth \$400,000, and lives near Augusta, Ga. Chicago, the home of 18,000 colored people, has three colored firms in business, whose proprietors represent \$20,000 each, one \$15,000 and nine \$10,000. A. J. Scott has \$35,000 invested in the livery business, and is worth \$100,000, including a well-stocked farm in Michigan. Messrs. John Jones and Richard Grant are worth \$70,000 each. A. G. White, of St. Louis, formerly purveyor to the Anchor line of steamers, after financial reverses, has, since the age of forty-five, retrieved his fortunes and accumulated \$30,000. Mrs. M. Carpenter, a San Francisco colored woman, has a bank account of \$50,000, and Mrs. Mary Pleasant has an income from eight houses in San Francisco, a ranch near San Mateo, and \$100,000 in Government bonds. In Maryland, Cal., twelve individuals are the owners of ranches valued in aggregate at from \$150,000 to \$180,000. One of them, Mrs. Peggy Breidan, has besides a bank account of \$40,000.

These statistics show that the brother in black is making some headway in the world. He is learning to "tote his own skillet."--N. Y. Witness.

A PECULIAR SQUABBLE.

Great Excitement Caused by the Body of an Ancient Roman Lady.

A Roman coffin containing the skeleton of a lady was dug up at Plumstead lately on a spot which appears to have been a Roman cemetery. The disposal of the interesting relics gave rise to some difficulty. The vicar of the parish, who does not appear to be an enthusiastic antiquarian, caused the remains to be buried in the parish church yard. This disposition of the relics was objected to by the owner of the land on which they were found, and was also protested against by a representative of the Kent Archaeological society. The county coroner also complained of without his authority, while virtually in his charge, and, as the coffin is in some respects unique and in remarkable preservation, the antiquarians intend to make strenuous efforts for its recovery. The Law Journal remarks on these pretensions: "The claims of the coroner that the remains were in his charge was altogether inadmissible. The coroner has no general control over dead bodies, but only when there is reasonable suspicion of death by extraordinary causes, and his jurisdiction being practical, and not historical, does not extend to the investigation of the deceased persons dying some fourteen hundred years ago. The claim of the proprietor to the body was equally without foundation. Not only is a dead body incapable of being the subject of property, but to disinter, from whatever motive, a dead body from consecrated or unconsecrated ground is a misdemeanor at common law. The disinterment in this instance was accidental, but none the less a breach of that respectful treatment of a buried body which the law requires, and the least that the discoverer of the body could do was to re-inter it. Different considerations apply to the coffin, which is the subject of property; but although so many centuries have elapsed since the death of the lady, the right of property in the coffin vested in her representatives has never been abandoned. Even if the owner of the soil has any right of property in the coffin, it is only as trustee for the purpose to which it was obviously devoted--namely, the reception of that body. He would be relieved from this trust only by the impossibility of finding any one entitled to assert it. Whether the vicar of the parish has any rights or duties in the matter is doubtful. Ho

has duties toward the bodies buried in his church-yard, and he is bound to bury all baptized persons; but to insist on the reinterment in the church-yard of a body buried for centuries seems in excess of his power. The proper course is to apply to the Home Secretary for a license to remove the remains."--Montreal Legal News.

A UNIQUE FOG HORN.

The Good Results Which Came of Twisting a Porker's Tail.

Christopher Crosby, then a young man, was running a small schooner between Boston and St. John, N. B. An uncle of young Captain Crosby was running at the same time one of the large side-wheel passenger-boats plying between Portland and St. John.

Most of our readers are no doubt aware that it is customary during a fog to blow a tin horn on board of sailing-vessels, in order to prevent collisions; and the sailors, as they say, take turns in "playing on the mouth-organ."

One morning in the early part of spring, the season of the greatest amount of fog along our North Atlantic coast, Captain Crosby's vessel was running on the southward course from St. John, about in the track of his uncle's steamer, which had left Portland that morning, and was liable to come along at any moment. During the night one of the sailors laid the "mouth-organ" down on the rail of the schooner and it rolled overboard. When the captain came on deck in the morning he found his vessel in a dense fog, and no horn on board. For a moment he was puzzled, not knowing what to do. Recovering himself, he set one of the men pounding on the anchor with a piece of iron; for under the circumstances it was choosing between a positive noise and a possible death.

Pounding on the anchor made a noise much better than none, but it could be heard only a short distance and was not at all satisfactory.

It so happened that among the vessel's stores the captain had a live pig, which he allowed to run around on deck. Presently the men on the schooner heard in the distance, beating against the water, the wheels of a steamer, which seemed to be running directly for their little vessel. They all screamed at the tops of their voices, for in five minutes they expected to be struggling in the water. Suddenly it occurred to the captain that the shrill squeal of a pig could be heard a long distance, and quick as thought he set one of the men pinching the pig's tail with a pair of nippers. The pig in response to each pinch belched forth a most blood-curdling shriek which traveled far out into the fog.

The steambot came nearer and nearer very slowly. Its captain, faintly discerning the outlines of the schooner through the fog, and thinking it was his nephew's vessel, shouted in a deep guttural voice: "Chris, is that you?" "Yes," replied Captain Crosby. "Well, I am glad of that," growled the uncle, "for I thought I was running ashore and right into a hog-yard."--American Magazine.

PUNCH AND JUDY.

The Original Version of a Story Familiar in Many Lands.

The romantic story of Punch and Judy is, in its original form, as follows: Mr. Punch, a gentleman of great personal attraction, is married to Miss Judy, by whom he has a lovely daughter. To the baby no name is given in the piece, the infant being too young to be christened. In a fit of horrid and demonaic jealousy Mr. Punch, like a second Zeluco, strangles his beautiful offspring. Just as he has completed his dreadful purpose Mrs. Punch enters, witnesses the brutal havoc, and exit screaming; she soon returns, however, armed with a bludgeon, and applies it to her husband's head, "which to the wood returns a wooden sound." Exasperated by jealousy and rage, Mr. Punch seizes another bludgeon, and lays her prostrate at his feet; then seizing the murdered infant and expiring mother, he flings them both out of the window into the street.

The dead bodies having been found, police officers enter the dwelling of Mr. Punch, who flies for his life, mounts his steed, and the author, neglecting, like other great poets, the conflicting unities of time and place, conveys his hero into Spain; where, however, he is arrested by an officer of the terrible inquisition. After enduring the most cruel tortures with incredible fortitude, Mr. Punch, by means of a golden key, a beautiful and novel allegory, opens his prison door and escapes. The conclusion of the affecting story is satirical, allegorical and poetical. The hero is at first overtaken by weariness and laziness in the shape of a black dog, whom he fights and conquers; disease, in the guise of a physician, next arrests him, but Punch "sees through the thin pretense," and dismisses the doctor with a few derogatory kicks. Death at last visits the fugitive, but Punch lays about his skeleton carcass so lustily, and makes the bones of his antagonist rattle so musically, that Death's death's blow then received.

Last of all comes the devil; first, under the appearance of a lovely female, but afterward in his own natural shape, to drag the offender to the infernal regions in purgatory to expiate his dreadful crime. Even this attempt fails, and Punch is left triumphant over doctors, death and the devil. The curtain falls amid the shouts of the conqueror.--Irish Times.

A car of oats, by decision of the New York produce exchange, must hereafter contain 1,000 bushels, instead of 950, as heretofore.

HORSE POINTS TO AVOID.

A List of Rules to Be Applied in the Selection of Horses.

The English Government require large, active horses for cavalry service. The following rules are given for guidance in buying them. As a rule they will apply in the selection of horses for other work. They are as follows: Four-year-olds, i. e., three off after October 1, should not be less than 15 hands 0j inch nor exceed 15.1j for light cavalry.

For medium they should not be less than 15.1 nor over 15.2.

For heavy cavalry not less than 15.2 nor over 15.3j.

In measuring a horse or judging of his height and size by sight, take care that he stands on a level with yourself. Dealers generally stand a horse, if undecided, on higher ground, or if over-size, on lower ground than the intending purchaser.

Want of a fair amount of breeding should be an absolute bar.

Reject a horse with a big, coarse head.

Reject a horse with a small, sunken eye. They are generally obstinate and sulky.

Reject a horse of a color light of the sort.

Reject a horse with a long, slack back. It will not carry weight.

Reject a horse with a hollow back. The formation is weak.

Reject a horse with flat sides. They will not do work or look well.

Reject a horse with a slack loin, i. e., undue length between the last ribs and hind quarters (sacrum). They are often bad feeders, and will run up light with work.

Reject a horse with a light loin, i. e., want of breadth over the loins. They run up light with work.

Reject a horse with scraggy hips. They never do credit to feeding, particularly if also slack in the loins.

Reject a horse with a bad girth, i. e., "light through the heart." This formation will always cause trouble, in saddlers especially.

Reject a horse with a thick or short neck.

Reject a horse unless it has a good rein. With a clumsy neck the head is in consequence badly set on. Without a good rein a horse will never break well.

Reject a horse with very low withers. The saddle will be apt to work forwards and the "rein" will probably be deficient, and the leverage for the muscles of the forehead is defective.

Reject a horse if very short. There is not room enough for the kit.

To see all the above points stand on the side and form your opinion before the horse moves off.

Reject a horse with a narrow or shallow chest. There is not sufficient capacity for the lungs.

Reject a horse with fore legs very close together. This and the former defect generally go together. To see these points stand in front.

Reject a horse whose fore legs are not straight. They will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as he walks away from you, and you will be able to notice these defects, if they exist.

Reject a horse which is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee. The conformation is essentially weak.

Reject a horse with long, or with short, or with upright pasterns. Long pasterns are subject to sprains. Short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and, on account of extra concussion, are apt to cause ossific deposits.

Reject a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned "out" are more objectionable than toes turned "in." When toes are turned out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or brush. Both, however, are weak formations.

Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind. Good propelling power will be wanting, and disease as a result may be expected in the hocks.

Reject a horse which goes either very wide or very close behind.

Reject a horse with very straight or very bent hocks. The former causes undue concussion, the latter are apt to give way.

Reject a horse which is "split up"--i. e., shows much daylight between his thighs. Propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs.

Reject a horse with flat feet or over-large feet, also with very small feet. Medium-size are the best.

Reject a horse with one foot smaller than another.--Agricultural Gazette.

Facts for Western Farmers.

It is just as true that the bran and middlings from Western mills should be fed out on the near-by farms as it is that the Southern planters should feed out the cotton-seed meal instead of exporting it. Experiments at the Minnesota Agricultural College and Experiment Station showed that steers averaged to eat 20j pounds of bran and 13 pounds of mixed clover and timothy hay, besides water and salt daily, for five months from July 13, being kept in airy sheds and allowed no green food. The 10 steers gained 2,940 pounds in the 153 days, two being killed before the trial was out. They ate 9j tons of hay and 15 tons of bran, worth (at \$5 and \$3 per ton) about \$90, the gain in weight being worth (at 5c per pound) \$147. The daily gain was nearly 2 pounds per head. Prof. Porter is doing well by calling the attention of Western farmers to the feeding value of bran.--Farm and Home.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Don't go in debt for what isn't needed.

—Ingrain carpets need to be shaken oftener than Brussels, as from their more open weave the dust percolates through them.

—Sauce for Fish.—The yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful of vinegar, quarter of a pound of butter, a little salt. Stir over a slow fire until it thickens.

—Every farmer can afford in a measure to be his own experimenter, and it is by experimental tests that we gather suggestive hints which sometimes prove important facts.--National View.

—To clean bottles, put into the bottles some kernels of corn, a tablespoonful of ashes, pour it half full of water, and, after a vigorous shaking and rinsing, you will find the bottle as good as new.

—Sponge Cake.—One teacup of powdered or fine white sugar, three eggs, one-fourth of a teaspoon of soda, one-half teaspoon of cream tartar, one teacup of flour; flavor with vanilla.--Exchange.

—It has been demonstrated that the quantity of meat produced by sheep delivered to the butcher at the precocious age of from nine to fifteen months costs exactly half the expense of those fed to double the age.

—The only way that farmers can become intelligent, influential, progressing men is to read, listen, observe and reflect. They must keep their eyes and ears open. They must acquire knowledge as other professional men do.

—Milk may be canned just as you would can fruit. Bring the milk to the boiling point and fill your jars to the brim with it; then shut air-tight. This will keep any length of time and be just as good when opened as when it was put up.

—Here is a good way to hang up the kitchen broom. Instead of hanging by a string that always breaks at the wrong time, just have two wooden pins put into the wall far apart enough to admit the handle between, then rest the broom part on them.

—Seek out the cause of bad smells in stables and outhouses, and root them out. Make things clean, then there will be no smell, and you will be safe from the germs of disease that lurk in filth. There is no other safety.--Farm, Field and Stockman.

—Fried apples.—Make a batter of two eggs, a pinch of salt, a cup of milk and six tablespoonfuls of flour. Slice, pare and core tart apples as thin as Saratoga potatoes. Dip them a spoonful at a time in the batter and fry. Eat with powdered sugar and cream or a liquid sauce.--Boston Budget.

—Buttermilk and creamery skim milk, though excellent food for hogs, should be fed only as a part of the ration, as the hog will be compelled to drink large quantities in order to provide themselves with a sufficiency. The better plan is to allow a ration of ground grain in connection with milk.

—The hog cholera, says the Indiana Farmer, was somewhat prevalent in 1858. The papers of the time, mentioning that fact, contain the following receipt: Some of the Western farmers have found that by giving their hogs corn mixed with tar, they have cured the cholera among their hogs and prevented the spread of it.--St. Louis Republican.

—The temperature of water should be 70 deg. to 80 deg., but 80 deg. is usually better relished by the cow than higher. It is preferable that the cow should drink where she stands in the stall, that she may drink as unmolested as she eats. It is easily arranged so that a cow may open the lid of a watering trough, the lid falling back when she withdraws her head. This trough is best placed on the inside front of the manger, two feet above the bottom.

THE FARMER'S FLOCK.

How it can be Kept in the Healthy Condition During the Summer.

The reiteration in relation to extreme care in the management of fowls, often seen in journals devoted to the profession, does not apply especially to farmers. Poultry kept under extreme artificial conditions, as to shelter and food, like animals under the same condition, renders special care necessary. When large flocks are kept on a limited space, constant vigilance is required to keep the flocks free from contagion and epidemic diseases. The same thing is found in large cities, where the inhabitants are crowded. Constant care is used by the health officers to discover and check disease as early as possible.

On the farm the flocks are small. They have plenty of range. In the summer they largely find their own food. They are subject to fewer diseases than is the case when large flocks are kept. If the farmer has been careful to keep his birds healthy and free from vermin, there should be no difficulty in carrying them through the summer. Dry dust, as we have heretofore stated, is the natural remedy against vermin. If liberally supplied, fowls will keep themselves free. A little care in the nesting boxes will also keep them free of vermin.

So far as food is concerned, the farmer who feeds liberally in summer, of a variety of grains, with plenty of skimmed and soured milk, with the waste vegetables and scraps of the house, ought to have no difficulty in getting plenty of eggs and a good supply of healthy chicks. The exercise taken in search of food, and being constantly in the open air, also causes the chicks to grow up with great vital activity.--Farm, Field and Stockman.



**STORM AND FLAME.**

**Eastern Nebraska Swept by Hurricane—Fatal Lightning—Kansas Waterspout.**

**The Upper Peninsula of Michigan Ravaged by Fire—The Cape Cod Fires.**

**A Woman and Two Children Killed by an Explosion of Coal Oil—A Whaler Lost.**

**OMAHA, Neb., May 14.**—A severe storm of wind and rain swept over Eastern Nebraska from south to north last evening doing considerable damage in this city. A number of small houses were wrecked and the lumber yards torn to pieces. Reports from various points indicate that the destruction of property will reach several thousand dollars. At Blue Springs, 100 miles south of here, W. H. Ruitbaugh, janitor at the school house, was fatally injured, and Mrs. Will Matthews was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The school house and several other buildings were blown down.

**HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 14.**—A special from Nickerson says a large waterspout broke near that city about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and literally flooded the town in its lower portions. The track was covered with water for two miles out, and sidewalks flooded. No special damage will result. The rain has been general throughout the western portion of the State. At this place it has been pouring down for six hours.

**MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.**—Specials received last night from a dozen points in the Northern Michigan peninsula and the Wisconsin counties adjacent are to the effect that the forest fires are increasing. The whole peninsula is enveloped in smoke and telegraph wires are badly crippled. Near Paines, Mich., fires are raging fearfully and fears are entertained that the town will be burned. Though surrounded with green grass the farmers on the clearings will lose everything. A large amount of pine and cedar is burned. Dispatches from Salt Junction say men are being driven from the camps by the fires on the coast. The fire is raging fiercely and there is no telling the amount of the damage. Near Newberry the fires are dying out but the smoke is intolerable. Nearnow sends word that the fires are spreading to the north and east, entering a vast tract of valuable pine. The damage already done amounting to \$50,000. Near Cascade a valuable strip of hard timber is now burning. At Baraga the smoke is getting unbearable, and it looks as though the fires were approaching the town. On the west end of the old Baraga, Houghton, and Ontonagon road the fire is building but the damage is large. Great damage has also been done along the Northwestern road from Menominee north.

**MILK POISONING.**  
**NEW YORK, May 14.**—An extraordinary case of milk poisoning is now under investigation by the health department. The poisonous milk was obtained at Towners, N. Y., of a reputable dairyman, and distributed by a milkman against whose reputation nothing can be alleged. Though thirty-three persons all told were poisoned ordinary tests fail to reveal any thing wrong. The chemist to the health board is preparing to thoroughly analyze it. The milkman received ancient cans of milk from the dairy and only one of them, which was sold in Harlem, proved unwholesome. The symptoms shown by the poisoned people resembled those of cholera morbus. All of them have fully recovered except two or three.

**THE CAPS ON FIRES.**  
**SANDWICH, Mass., May 14.**—The extensive forest fire which has prevailed on Cape Cod since Wednesday is thought now to be under control. Nearly 200 men have started back fires on the Barlow road, fighting the flames on that line nearly to Pocasset, where they propose to extinguish the fire. The principal blaze was extinguished in West Amherst yesterday after much effort. Last night the entire town of Pocasset was in danger of being burned, but by continually drenching the houses with water, the place was saved. The loss of lumber must be heavy as but very few acres of woodland escaped the fire.

**COLLISION.**  
**MERRIDEN, Miss., May 14.**—An extra engine going south and a north bound passenger train collided three miles north of Waynesboro, Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio road, last evening, resulting in killing Fireman Robert Shenault of the extra engine, and injuring Engineer W. E. Tew, Mail Agent Bell and Conductor F. Hickey of the passenger train. Both engines were going at full speed when they collided. The express, mail and baggage cars were badly damaged and both engines were entirely demolished.

**COAL OIL PATENT.**  
**PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 14.**—At Coal valley, a few miles from Meigsport, the whaler bark *Mrs. Cook* was using petroleum oil to kildie a fire, when the contents of the can were ignited and an explosion followed. The woman ran out of the house with her clothing in flames and perished in the yard. The house took fire and was consumed, and two little children who were in it perished in the flames. The little child only escaped by following her mother. The husband is a miner.

**SHOPS BURNED.**  
**MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.**—The Cedar lake shops of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway were destroyed by fire this morning together with a number of freight cars, causing a loss of \$75,000. Shortly after this a boarding house on South Seventh avenue was burned, and Mrs. Matt Johnson perished.

**WHALER LOST.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.**—Private advices received here state that the whaler bark *Europa*, Captain H. J. Gray, of thirty-two years, was wrecked April 12 off the coast of Japan, but no particulars are given. The *Europa* is owned by Aikin & Swift, New Bedford, Mass., and left this port December 12.

**The Gulfport Miller Case.**  
**WASHINGTON, May 14.**—Colonel George Gray, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is to have an interview with Secretary Lamar, with a view of amicably and speedily adjusting the indemnity land question brought in to prominence by the President's letter in the *Gulfport Miller* case. Colonel Gray says that while he is disappointed at the position taken by the President, in the face of the Supreme Court decisions, still his company does not desire to put any obstacle in the way of his carrying out his view in the matter and will accept in letter and spirit the President's proposition.

**At Greenville, Ky.,** recently a flag was blown out of a boiler in Colonel J. E. Miller's flouring mill, fatally scalding the engineer, James Allen.

**THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.**

**The Report of the Department of Agriculture Upon the Crop Prospects.**

**WASHINGTON, May 11.**—The report of the Department of Agriculture for May relates to the condition of winter grain, the progress of spring plowing and the proportion of the proposed cotton area already planted. It indicates a decline in the condition of wheat of two points since April 1, the general average for the whole country being 96 against 98 at the same date in 1885; 70 in 1885 and 94 in 1884. The changes in condition have not been uniform throughout the winter wheat region, some States showing an increase, the majority a slight decline, and a few heavy falling-off. The States of the Middle Atlantic Coast, from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, show some improvement, reasonable weather having aided the plant in recovering more than was expected from the injury done by the trying season during February and March. In New York and New Jersey the amount of winter-killed was not fully known on April 1, and this, with cold, unfavorable weather during the month, has caused a serious reduction in condition; drought has reduced the average somewhat in the Eastern Gulf States, and has wrought very serious damage in Texas and Arkansas, lowering the condition during the month 19 and 10 points respectively. Favorable temperature and reasonable rains have improved the prospect in Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky, the condition being considerably higher in these States than it has averaged in May for the past five years. The most serious reduction of the month is in Ohio, where there is a falling off of eight points since the first of April, due to the continuing evil effects of the alternate freezing and thawing noted in the last report, and to the cold, dry weather during the greater part of April, which gave the injured plant little chance for recuperation. A favorable season after April 1 might have, in a great measure, repaired the injury done up to that time, but the continued unfavorable conditions have wrought still further damage and a small crop is now inevitable. Michigan and Indiana show a slight decline, while in Illinois and Missouri there is a gain of one point. Unfavorable weather in Kansas and California has caused a slight falling off, while in Oregon the prospect has advanced, it being the only State in which condition reaches 100.

Rice has suffered from the same conditions which have seriously affected wheat, but on account of its harder nature, the general average is considerably higher, standing at 90.8, against 92, on April 1, and 95.7 at the same date in 1886. The condition of barley is low, the average being 87.8 against 87 in May, 1885, and 82 in 1886.

The season has been more generally advanced in all parts of the country than usual, spring plowing being seriously hindered on the Atlantic coast south to Pennsylvania and on the Pacific slope. In these sections it has been delayed by cold and excess of moisture. Elsewhere the work is ahead of an average year, the season, especially during April, having been unusually favorable. The average temperature above the normal and rainfall at a minimum. The proportion already done on May 1, is estimated at 80 per cent. on the whole, while the amount usually completed at that date is about 75 per cent.

The proportion of cotton already planted amounts to more than four-fifths of the proposed area, and is slightly greater than at the same date in any of the preceding five years, but is a little less than the proportion returned by the correspondents as the average planting at that date. The proportions by States are: North Carolina, 70; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 84; Florida, 86; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 81; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 82; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 89.

**THE MANAGER OF THE BOSTON GLOBE HONORED WITH A BANQUET.**  
**BOSTON, May 14.**—At the banquet given by the business men of this city to Colonel Charles H. Taylor, editor, manager and one of the proprietors of the *Boston Globe*, last night among the well-known journalists present were Charles A. Dana of the *New York Sun*, George W. Childs of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, John A. Cochrane of the *New York Herald*, M. P. Haney of the *Philadelphia News*, Charles Emory Smith of the *Philadelphia Press*, John F. Baker of the *St. Paul Globe*, J. A. M. Knox of the *Times-Sifting*, Joseph Howard, Jr., George Alfred Townsend, William J. Arkel, editor of the *Davis*, Edgar W. Nye (Bill Nye), Robert E. Davis of the *Philadelphia Evening Echo*, James W. Stewart of the *Chicago Tribune*, and John Boyle O'Reilly of the *Belt*. In addition to the newspaper men there were present many prominent officials and citizens and well known business men. These included Governor Ames, Lieutenant-Governor Brackett, Hon. Leopold Morse, Esq., P. A. Cahas, Hon. H. B. Lovering, Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, Hon. Edward H. Rice, Hon. John F. Andrew and General John M. Casse.

**EDITOR O'BRIEN.**  
**MONTREAL, May 12.**—From the moment that Editor William O'Brien of the *United Ireland* left the Grand Central depot in New York, until his arrival here yesterday morning at eight o'clock, his journey was without incident. He met and was introduced to Charney M. Brown, who was on the train. The two gentlemen passed compliments. H. J. Cloran, president of the National League of Montreal; F. Donovan of the St. Anthony's Young Men's Society, and P. A. Muldoon of the *Montreal Post*, went down as a deputation from the Montreal National League, and boarded the train at St. Johns, Quebec, about thirty miles from Montreal. He was enthusiastically received on his arrival and took apartments in St. Lawrence Hall. The meeting was held in the evening at Albert Hall, under the auspices of the local branch of the Irish National League. The hall which is capable of accommodating 9,000 people was filled by an enthusiastic audience, amongst whom was a large representation of French Canadians. During several stages of the address Lord Lansdowne's name was hissed. Mr. O'Brien's appearance on the platform was the signal for an outburst of cheering which lasted several minutes.

**Kentucky Republicans.**  
**LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.**—At midnight the Republican State convention was still in session at Masonic Temple in this city. Hon. W. O. Bradley of Lancaster, has been nominated for Governor; Mat O'Doherty, of Louisville, for Lieutenant-Governor; John Felan, of Hopkins, for Attorney General, and R. D. Davis, of Carter, for auditor. There are about one thousand delegates present. The remaining nominations will probably be completed to-night and the convention adjourn. The platform declares for a change of administration in the affairs of the State, favors Federal aid to education, a protective tariff, and national aid for the internal improvement of rivers and harbors.

**HERMAN ON SILVER.**

**The Ohio Senator's Views on the Continuation of Silver Coinage.**

**WASHINGTON, May 12.**—Senator Sherman was inquired of whether he had any new views upon the silver question, and replied that he had none that he had not freely communicated to the public, that he had intended to speak upon the subject in support of the bill he introduced, but he found such an adverse opinion that he thought impracticable to secure the passage of the bill, and therefore he would consume the time of the Senate uselessly. He said he was firmly of the opinion expressed by him in the Chamber of Commerce, in San Francisco, in 1885, that the interests of the whole country would be greatly benefited through the stoppage of the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and the best use of these coins in the treasury and the possibility of their being at any time thrown upon the market, had a disturbing influence upon the commercial value of silver. He believed it would be much the wiser to place in the treasury the silver bullion purchased in open market, and issue coin certificates based upon market value, and not more. This would relieve bankers and others from the fear of a single silver standard, and would abolish the absurdity of the Government buying at one rate of the miner and coining and issuing at a greatly inferior rate. Both silver and gold are indispensably necessary as standards of money, but their market value must be adjusted, as near as may be, from time to time, and wherever a substantial divergence of their relative value continued for a considerable time, a change in ratio should be made by the concurrence of commercial nations. In the United States a large amount of silver and gold will ever be in active circulation, and the best preparation for these metals are the coin certificates based upon the relative value of the two metals. Such an adjustment would be accomplished by a simple act of Congress suspending the coinage of the standard dollar and providing, as now, for the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of certificates for its cost. Sherman said he would state in detail the reasons for his present and steady advance of silver bullion that would be caused by such a policy. Experience, now for nine years, has shown that the tendency of the present system of coining the standard dollar is to depreciate and reduce the value of silver bullion. Experience is worth more than theory, however plausible.

**A SMALL TEMPEST.**  
**Report of the American Consul on Imprisonment for Debt in Morocco.**  
**WASHINGTON, May 12.**—For some time past the Department of State has been inquiring into allegations of grave abuses arising in Morocco through the imprisonment of debtors by unscrupulous persons claiming to act under the protection of the United States Consul. The new Consul at Tangier, Mr. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, has taken an interest in the subject, and has fully informed the Department of the harshness that have resulted to individuals from the inhuman exercise of the power of arrest by the native government to persons claiming to be under the protection of the great nations of the world. A statement has been received from our Consul denying that there is any way responsible for the inhuman treatment of a Jewish debtor during the Passover by men bearing an American flag. The Consul says that he has just caused the liberation of ten persons who had been confined in the native prisons for a year. In view of these facts the Department has given instructions to the Consul to revoke all permits or "protections" now outstanding, and to discontinue imprisonment for debt, and a new consular code embodying this principle is now in course of preparation.

**COFFEE EXCITED.**  
**Extraordinary Advance in Prices—Future Involved in Uncertainty.**  
**New York, May 11.**—There seems to be great excitement in the coffee market, and prices have advanced to an extraordinary extent, the bulls in coffee are now backing this morning. Some of them undertake to sell to realize their profits on the rapid advance of the past three days, and the bears availed themselves of the opportunity to put out contracts for a decline. Other bulls attempted to sustain values, and a scene of great excitement prevailed. There was reported a lower and receipts at Rio were liberal. There had not been as yet any serious check to a surmountable result of higher prices, but it is too soon to see what the effect of present advances in prices will be. Besides the higher prices draw out large quantities of coffee from other countries, and tend to maintain the market in the deficiency in Brazil. Thus the future of the market becomes involved in obscurity.

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**John Dillon Loses His Case for Assault on a Woman.**  
**NEW YORK, May 11.**—The case of John Dillon against Police Inspectors O'Brien and Davis for assault and illegal seizure of money and papers at Loughree, the court of Queen's Bench has adjudged that the conduct of the police was lawful. It will be remembered that the police officers were arrested in a room in a hotel at Loughree receiving and receipting for moneys paid them as trustees by tenants under the "plan of campaign." The police, without warning, broke into the room and by force took from Mr. Dillon the money and papers he had in his possession at the time. Mr. Dillon was responsible arrested, the plaintiff taking the ground that he was not violating any law, and that the action of the police was an assault unwararated and illegal.

**Flight of Jailbirds.**  
**LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 11.**—Some time last night James Reynolds, charged with counterfeiting and held for safe keeping for the United States, and a man named Lofton, a notorious desperado from Monroe County, made their escape from the penitentiary. The flight was discovered early this morning, the cell doors being found open. The prisoners had scaled the walls by means of a rope. The officials say this is one of the most mysterious escapes ever made, and the impression is they had friends inside who aided them. No clue as to the whereabouts of the fugitives has as yet been obtained.

**Denouncing Powderly.**  
**CHICAGO, May 10.**—The *Daily News* publishes the text of a long circular which has been sent out to all prominent Knights of Labor and secretaries of assemblies in California, Oregon, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri by local assembly 1233 of Portland, Ore., denouncing General Master Workman Powderly for his rejoicings over the result of the Chicago municipal election, and embodying resolutions passed by the assembly denouncing Powderly as a traitor. The circular says that Powderly is a traitor, on the eve of a great revolt and the circular is the result of a concerted move, by which, if the assembly is suspended, a general withdrawal from the order will follow.

**Serious Thunderstorm.**  
**CHICAGO, May 10.**—A special from Akron, O., says: The thunder and rain storm of Sunday night in forty minutes did fully \$200,000 damage, killing four horses and seriously crippling four men. Six houses were struck in this city by lightning. The shocks were terrible, almost killing James Brown, William Sickler, Charles Morgan and William Taylor, who were picked up for dead. The business district of this city was flooded and thousands of dollars of stock was ruined by flooding cellars. The houses of James Durant, W. K. Hilderman, N. C. Lewis and Mrs. Mary Murphy were swept from their foundations and badly wrecked. William Bittman's barn was fired by lightning.

**Best Show Their Authority.**  
**CHICAGO, May 9.**—A writ of quo warranto was issued by Judge Tracy on Monday morning on the Illinois Central railroad, returnable on the 16th inst., requiring it to show by what authority it assumes jurisdiction of the lake front from the south pier of the river to Fifteenth street, and one mile into the lake, and builds docks and leases privileges thereon. The writ was issued on the application of Attorney-General Hunt and other attorneys for the Citizens' Association. Mr. Hunt stated that it was intended to go to the root of the matter in this procedure, and it had no connection nor did it interfere with the case now before the United States Court.

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**LONG AND SHORT HAUL.**

**Deputy Railroad Commissioner, Kansas, Explains the Refutation of the Lake to the Railroad Carrying Trade and Makes a Suggestion.**

**WASHINGTON, May 10.**—In response to a letter from Secretary Mooney, of the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for information as to the necessity for granting certain railroads in the State of Michigan relief from the operation of the fourth section of the Inter-State law, in order that they may be able to meet water competition at certain points, Deputy Railroad Commissioner Kansom, of Michigan, writes: "Heretofore there has seemed to be but little active competition between the railroad companies and the vessel interests during the navigation season. The latter have fixed the rates and the railroads come to them if they obtained any of the traffic. Whether there has been very much in it besides the increased freight rate by the credit of the general freight agents is very doubtful. The Inter-State traffic from water points in Michigan is limited largely to forest products and salt on the Lower Peninsula, and to forest and mineral products in the Upper. Wherever these products can find shipping points by water, the vessel rates will take the larger portion of the business. In all cases where Inter-railroad companies are compelled to maintain rates based upon the 'fourth' clause of the Inter-State act, under these conditions the vessel rates will be just enough lower than the rate by rail to prevent the companies making any portion of the traffic, but still largely above what the rate would be were the haul clause suspended at like points and the railroad companies placed in position to compete for a share of the traffic successfully. It is evident, I think, that the companies do not intend reducing local rates for the purpose of enabling them to do a through business in competition with water competition. If, therefore, you suspend the operation of the long-haul rule at like points, I can not see how such action would do inside local points an injustice, and it would certainly give the shippers a like competing points a better rate than they could secure were the vessels given a practical monopoly of the trade by a strict application of the rule. In the general interest of the people, I would suspend the rule during the season of navigation, and endeavor to will the navigation is closed. Did the question only involve the carriage of freights in transit through our State from outside points, we should not favor the suspension of the rule in favor of the railroad companies, but in the interest of our coastwise trade we think the iron-clad application of the law should be waived during the season of navigation."

**SHERIDAN-ROSSER.**  
**Another Chapter of the Controversy.**  
**Washington, May 10.**—General Sheridan, when his attention was called to General Rosser's latest publication about the burning of supplies and forage in the Shenandoah valley, said he had no objection to make to it, other than to point out a clerical error issued at that time, which reads as follows: "HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DISTRICT, CEDAR CREEK, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. GENERAL: In compliance with instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding, please make the necessary orders for the destruction of the wheat and hay south of the line from Millwood to Winchester and Petticoat Gap. You will seize all mules, and cattle that may be useful to the enemy. Local citizens carrying in their claims against the Government for this necessary destruction. No horses will be burned and officers in charge of his details, but necessary to make it clear to the people that the object is to make this valley untenable for the raiding parties of the rebel army. Very respectfully, P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding, Brigade-General A. T. A. Torbert, Chief of Cavalry." General Sheridan says that the misplacement of a semicolon in a recent published interview makes him charge General Rosser with the performance of acts of which he was innocent. Sheridan was reported as saying: "We stripped the enemy of every thing he had captured, his grain except one mule. Now, if you will move the semicolon after the word 'captured' and place it after the word 'had' in the General's say: 'You will relieve General Rosser of the charge of having captured guns from us at any time when he was operating in this valley—at least when I was around.'"

**THE ALLIANCE.**  
**The Alliance in Search of the Emma Jane a Suspected Slave.**  
**PHILADELPHIA, May 9.**—A Washington special to the *Press* says: It is learned that the United States steamship *Emma Jane*, which left New York November last, under orders to join the South Atlantic Squadron at Rio Janeiro by way of the Mediterranean and the Cape of Good Hope, is under orders to seize the schooner *Emma Jane* if found on the high seas, and to make prisoners of her crew on board, and send her to the United States with her plunder. The Alliance is also ordered to seize, by force if necessary, whatever belongings of the schooner that may be found on the Island of Johanna, one of the Comoro group off the coast of Mozambique, and to send her to the Government is informed that the *Emma Jane*, after having been fitted out in the United States as a whaler, was taken by her master to the Island of Johanna, contrary to the orders of her owner, and sold to Dr. Wilson, a former naval officer, but now a wealthy planter on said island. It is charged that Dr. Wilson employed her to carry sugar, and it is suspected has engaged her in the slave trade.

**Nothing has been received from the Alliance, except that she reached the island of Johanna, that her captain was well received; that Dr. Wilson assured him that he would do all in his power to assist him in his mission, and that the last he (Dr. Wilson) heard of the *Emma Jane* was that she was seized at Mauritius as unseaworthy some time ago.**

**Notes.**  
**Always set out young plants before or after a rain, and pack the earth closely to the roots.**  
The south side of a close board fence induces earliness and greatly protects against the winds. It is an excellent place for raspberries and is sufficient protection for early lettuce.  
When limbs are broken off trees, smooth the part with a knife and cover it with grafting wax, so as to exclude the air, and they will heal much sooner than if exposed.  
A safe and excellent protection against lightning is tall trees around the house and barn.

**STOCK ITEMS.**

**The Montana Stockgrowers' Association has 87 members.**

**Wheat lambs are well at night and few found dead in the morning the result is sometimes due to forced and high feeding, inducing fatty degeneration of the heart.**  
**Our butchers are shipping their beef from Kansas City, dressed. They say they can get dressed meat laid down at their doors cheaper than they can buy, slaughter and lay it there themselves. Something wrong about this.**—*Columbia (Mo.) Herald.*

**The Jersey cattle are said to be increasing in size. Those in this country are much larger and harder than those brought over twenty years ago; and we have better stock here than can be procured elsewhere, not excepting even the Isle of Jersey.**  
**Buttermilk, or skim-milk thickened with milkings, makes an excellent food for young pigs after they have been weaned, but they should also have grass and cooked turnips. Avoid feeding such corn. Growing pigs should not be made fat, but kept in a healthy growing condition.**

**If you have fillets to breed, do not forget that all subsequent foals, no matter of what station they may be the product, will partake in a certain extent of the characteristics of the first stallion to which the filly is bred. This is something that we can not explain, yet it can not be successfully disputed.**—*Western Plowman.*

**Mrs. E. B. Taylor, of Mukwonago, Wis., last season made from six cows in twelve months 1,600 pounds of butter and 900 pounds of cheese. The cows were grade Jerseys. The average of 268 pounds of butter and 160 pounds of cheese per cow. Making the butter at 25 cents and the cheese at 10 cents per pound, the cow cost in butter and cheese \$37; adding the value of the manure at \$10 per cow, the cost at three dollars and the skim milk at \$10, we have the comfortable sum of \$80 as the gross earnings in two years per cow. For a total of six cows in twelve months, assuming that the cost of yearly keep was \$35, Mrs. Taylor's cows earned her, according to the calculation, in 1885, the net sum of \$58 a piece.**—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

**There is too much waste of food in feeding farm horses. A horse is not well fed because a large amount of food is placed before him. He will feed with an meal as given to him regularly and at short intervals. Enough ought to be given. A horse will thrive, keep healthy, and do more work upon the same amount of food that can clean up at a meal than he would do on the same amount of food before he is all asperance of a meal. Food that is to be used for hard work horses, five quarts of such oats three times a day are sufficient for a horse that is doing hard labor. Hay, like oats, should be given at three meals, and of upland prairie hay from twenty to twenty-five pounds a day will consume as much as an average horse will consume.**—*Farmers' Review.*

**FARM NOTES.**  
**One-third of the broom-corn crop of the United States is produced in the State of Kansas.**  
The vineyards and orchards in Sonoma valley, in California, give promise of abundant yield this year.  
A Cherokee County (Kinn.) farmer has decided to try and raise peaches in some of his lands. He has planted ten acres to this purpose.  
If all the farmers in Eastern Colorado have planted this year raise a crop, the value of the State's product will be increased twenty-five per cent. or over.  
Every improvement in the garden reduces the demand for the doctor's services. Let fruits all away with the dew and for drugs of all kinds, and excellent vegetable in part replace the excessive use of animal food.  
Carrots and onions are two crops easily destroyed by grass or weeds when the seed is germinating and just beginning to push through the soil. The hoe must be used, while hand-working the plants is sometimes necessary.

Where the surface of the soil "bakes" plenty of seed should be planted close together, as they will then be forced to push through after germinating. The surplus plants can be thinned out after they shall be well underground.  
Grass is the foundation of successful farming. It assists, during the process of rotation, to improve the soil, and enables more and better stock to be kept. The farmer who succeeds in securing a good hay crop has won the battle.  
The alfalfa fever has struck some of our granger neighbors and there will be quite a number of patches up in this spring. Having irrigation we can count on making a success of raising this the most prolific and profitable crop for Southern Kansas soil. *Gravelly City (Miss.) Sentinel.*

A new vegetable disease had to be found a place on every farm. They are hardy, will grow almost anywhere; they will be abundant in two or three years, and as a rule, will be everywhere; they are fine for seed, and several varieties are excellent for dessert. They are valuable for canning or preserving.

Conserving of labor may be made in the garden by using the rake frequently. Very young weeds may easily be destroyed by passing the rake between the rows, while allowing the weeds to remain until well rooted the hoe may be unnecessary. Economy of labor is in keeping weeds and grass down as their seeds grow, which renders the task easier.

The deeper the preparator of the soil the deeper will the roots penetrate, thus advancing closer to moisture, as well as permitting of the growth of a large proportion of these roots that collect food. If the soil be shallow and the subsoil hard the roots will spread we are the surface, thus rendering them not only more liable to be killed by winter-killed but also to damage from drought.

It now looks as though we shall get a full crop of peach as this year. Trees that have been half dead and decaying are loaded down with handsome buds. Unfortunately the part a five or six seasons were such complete failures that many peach orchards have been abandoned, and the peach trees have been allowed to grow wild, or half dead, as the case may be. *Elk Creek (Col.) Echo.*