

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor
NEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XIII. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1887. NUMBER 29

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has cancelled twenty-eight pre-emption entries and held for cancellation twenty-nine others in the Oberlin, Kan., land district, upon evidence taken at a hearing before the register and receiver. The persons making the entries were alleged to be myths.

SECRETARY WHITNEY is said to have under his consideration the organization of a naval reserve force, after the English plan.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER, president at a meeting of Irish-Americans in Washington on the 14th to protest against coercion.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend of forty per cent. to the creditors of the City National Bank of Williamsport, Pa. This makes in all ninety per cent. paid to the creditors on claims proved, amounting to \$190,841.

It was stated at both the State and Navy Departments that there was no truth in the dispatch from Key West that Commodore Green, of the United States Steamer Yantic, officially forbade the English men-of-war at Port Au Prince to carry out the game of seizing Tortugas Island. Secretary Whitney never heard of such a thing until he saw the dispatch in a New York paper.

THE EAST.

FIVE hundred ex-Russian Jews held a meeting in New York City the other night to protest against the proposed Russo-American treaty. Several nihilists made speeches.

DURING a fire in New York City the other night two firemen were seriously hurt by a fall down an elevator shaft, and two were rendered unconscious by smoke. Eighty thousand dollars worth of damage was done.

The demand of laborers at the rolling mill of the Pottsville (Pa.) Iron and Steel Company for 10 per cent. advance being refused, the men struck. The mill has shut down indefinitely in consequence, and 700 hands are thrown out of employment.

The old house of Kirkpatrick, Kinsey & Co. bankers, of Philadelphia, has suspended. The liabilities are reported to be \$200,000.

The Pennsylvania House has passed the Brooks High License bill without amendment. It provides that the license in cities of the first, second and third class shall be \$500; in all other cities \$300; in boroughs \$150 and in townships \$75.

A TORNADO ravaged St. Clairsville, O., on the 15th, extending nearly to Wheeling, W. Va. At St. Clairsville the damage was put at \$200,000.

The Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Ind., has adopted a strong protest against the Interstate Commerce law as at present construed, and especially appealing to the commission against the haul section.

A NEGRO living near Greenville, Ala., went away the other night leaving five children, the oldest ten years of age, locked up in a house. While he was absent the house caught fire and the children were all burned to death.

GOVERNOR ROSS, of Texas, has vetoed the bill which postponed for one year the collection of taxes in the drought district, embracing seventy counties.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire ravaged St. Augustine, Fla., on the 12th. The St. Augustine Hotel and the old Spanish cathedral were destroyed as well as other buildings. Bridget Barry lost her life in the flames. The loss amounted to \$250,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, so it is announced from Atlanta, Ga., has accepted an invitation to attend the Piedmont fair in that city in October.

An armed mob from Union County stormed the jail at Ripley, Miss., and shot to death, while in his cell, Bud Williamson, charged with killing John Collins, in self defense, at New Albany, about a year ago.

On the Louisville race track recently one of the horses was killed and his jockey fatally injured.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred the other evening on the Ohio road six miles below Ravenswood, W. Va. John Holden, of Bolivar, O., and Joe Roever, a laborer, of Clifton, W. Va., were killed and Robert Evans, engineer, of Chillicothe, was badly injured. Several others were more or less severely injured. The tender jumped the track, throwing the cars over a bank.

Advices from different sections in Texas of the 13th note the fall of copious rains for 300 miles along the Texas & Pacific railroad west of Merkel and in the country north of that road. In many places in Texas rain had not fallen for nearly a year.

The Memphis & Little Rock railway was sold in Little Rock on the 13th at auction and was bid in by the present controllers for \$75,530.

The heirs of the late Hon. Allen T. Caperton, of Parkersburg, W. Va., have been put in possession of 61,000 acres of land in Webster County, West Virginia, by the United States Court.

Dr. E. M. MAGOON, of Fort Smith, Ark., killed his patient, William Perry, recently, by a heavy dose of morphine and chloroform.

A TEMPORARY injunction has been granted at New Orleans against the American Cotton Oil Trust Company, the same being considered a monopoly illegally organized.

JOHN CHRISTIAN, brother of James Christian, who was killed a few days ago near Potomac, Tex., organized a posse of twelve or thirteen to hunt the murderers down. Alexander Duzan and Steven Russell, the two men who killed Christian, and Luttrell, were killed, making four lives lost. Further bloodshed was expected.

A FIRE the other night at Onancock, Accomack County, Va., destroyed most of the business portion of the town. Twenty-three houses, including the Grand Central Hotel, post-office and a number of business houses were burned. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000.

THE WEST.

MICHIGAN salt warehouses are considerably depressed owing to the outlook, as the present freight charges are so high that little profit is to be made.

The three constitutional amendments, voted on in California, were all defeated. The first provided a method for the selection of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the second for an increase of salaries of the Supreme Judges, and the third, cities over 10,000 population to be empowered to make their own city charter. The proposed new charter for San Francisco was also defeated.

ELIJAH WATERS and T. Wagner engaged in a bare knuckle fight at Napa, Cal., the other night. In the first round Waters was struck on the head and fell unconscious, and remained so until he died.

MCGRATH's wall paper warehouse, Chicago, was burned early on the morning of the 13th. Two firemen lost their lives. The loss of property amounted to \$300,000.

The Southern and Central Pacific railroad stockholders at a meeting in San Francisco recently re-elected their old officers.

GEORGE WARNER, a teacher of Williamsburg, Wis., killed a refractory pupil named Rugsbush by a too severe punishment. Warner fled.

The journeymen tailors of Grand Rapids, Mich., have struck because the masters refused to sign an agreement with a new schedule of prices inserted.

The strike of the architectural ironworkers of Cincinnati has resulted in a compromise and the men have returned to work.

The remains of President Lincoln were taken from their secret resting place and interred in the north vault of Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield, Ill., April 14, the twenty-second anniversary of his assassination.

A ROCK slide occurred in the deep cut on the works of Kynor, Higbee and Bernard on the Midland grade, near Buena Vista, Cal., on the 14th, in which ten men were killed and several more or less injured.

A. J. CHAPMAN, a wealthy farmer of Holmes County, O., was burned to death the other day while burning brush.

ABOUT twenty-five creditors of Clapp & Davis, wholesale jewelers, who failed for \$250,000, held an indignation meeting at Chicago on the 15th, at which there were many angry intimations that the firm's assets which were a half-baked swindle.

A. J. CHAPMAN, a wealthy farmer of Holmes County, O., was burned to death the other day while burning brush.

ABOUT twenty-five creditors of Clapp & Davis, wholesale jewelers, who failed for \$250,000, held an indignation meeting at Chicago on the 15th, at which there were many angry intimations that the firm's assets which were a half-baked swindle.

A TORNADO ravaged St. Clairsville, O., on the 15th, extending nearly to Wheeling, W. Va. At St. Clairsville the damage was put at \$200,000.

The Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Ind., has adopted a strong protest against the Interstate Commerce law as at present construed, and especially appealing to the commission against the haul section.

A NEGRO living near Greenville, Ala., went away the other night leaving five children, the oldest ten years of age, locked up in a house. While he was absent the house caught fire and the children were all burned to death.

GOVERNOR ROSS, of Texas, has vetoed the bill which postponed for one year the collection of taxes in the drought district, embracing seventy counties.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire ravaged St. Augustine, Fla., on the 12th. The St. Augustine Hotel and the old Spanish cathedral were destroyed as well as other buildings. Bridget Barry lost her life in the flames. The loss amounted to \$250,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, so it is announced from Atlanta, Ga., has accepted an invitation to attend the Piedmont fair in that city in October.

An armed mob from Union County stormed the jail at Ripley, Miss., and shot to death, while in his cell, Bud Williamson, charged with killing John Collins, in self defense, at New Albany, about a year ago.

On the Louisville race track recently one of the horses was killed and his jockey fatally injured.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred the other evening on the Ohio road six miles below Ravenswood, W. Va. John Holden, of Bolivar, O., and Joe Roever, a laborer, of Clifton, W. Va., were killed and Robert Evans, engineer, of Chillicothe, was badly injured. Several others were more or less severely injured. The tender jumped the track, throwing the cars over a bank.

Advices from different sections in Texas of the 13th note the fall of copious rains for 300 miles along the Texas & Pacific railroad west of Merkel and in the country north of that road. In many places in Texas rain had not fallen for nearly a year.

The Memphis & Little Rock railway was sold in Little Rock on the 13th at auction and was bid in by the present controllers for \$75,530.

The heirs of the late Hon. Allen T. Caperton, of Parkersburg, W. Va., have been put in possession of 61,000 acres of land in Webster County, West Virginia, by the United States Court.

Dr. E. M. MAGOON, of Fort Smith, Ark., killed his patient, William Perry, recently, by a heavy dose of morphine and chloroform.

A TEMPORARY injunction has been granted at New Orleans against the American Cotton Oil Trust Company, the same being considered a monopoly illegally organized.

GENERAL.

At the annual conference of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Savannah, Ga., at the residence of the bishop, at Savannah, a resolution was adopted protesting against the Government's Irish policy, declaring it inhuman and unwarranted.

The Haytien Consul General in Paris denies that Hayti has offered to cede Tortugas Island to England.

FYRE throughout the world by the Legislature the brewery firm of Brandon & Kirkmeyer, of Leavenworth, had never stopped manufacturing and delivering in the city. The other day individual warrants for the members of the firm were sworn out and the proprietors placed under arrest. It will be a test case, they claim, to be protected under the decision rendered by Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court.

The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture on the 9th furnished the following for publication: Reports received within the last ten days from about 600 correspondents representing every section of the State show rain to be needed, but indicate wheat and corn to be in good condition. The wheat shows to wheat will fall from ten to twenty per cent. below the crop of last year and will no doubt prove the smallest acreage for ten years. The plant is small, but the winter having been favorable, is found to be in good condition, and with favorable weather from this date will certainly make a good crop. Live stock is in good condition.

A SENSATION was created at Leavenworth the other day by the reported elopement of a society young lady, nineteen years of age, with her father's milkman. Detectives were put to work on the case and the young lady traced to a family where she was found working as a domestic, and she forcibly denied the milkman's story. It was stated that her mother, at one time a noted beauty in Leavenworth, has been insane for some years.

The Salvation Army appears to be in bad repute at Topeka.

The mass meeting held at Topeka on the evening of the 12th to protest against the proposed legislation by the English Government on the Irish Coercion bill was an immense affair. Fifteen hundred people attended. The orchestra discoursed Irish and American airs. Senator Ingalls spoke for about an hour and was applauded to the echo. Resolutions denouncing Lord Salisbury's policy as a revival of an era which has done an indelible blot on English history, pointing out the prominence to which Irishmen have attained when free, lauding Gladstone and sending a cablegram to Parnell of the meeting were adopted.

In accordance with instructions from the Department of Justice, at Washington, United States District Attorney Eugene Hagan recently took preliminary steps for a suit against Eli Gilbert, who was Receiver at the land-office at Leavenworth in 1878, and his securities to recover \$279.83 and interest since 1878, which amount the Government claims to be due on his settlement.

The following persons in Kansas have lately been granted a license of pension: Sterling Cooper, Fannetta; Putnam, Cimarron; Philip H. Rundle, Centralia; Archibald Crichton, Oberlin; Francis M. Reynolds, Fort Scott; Moses A. Pixley, Laramie; Stephen Prior, Iowa Point; Ethan A. Drake, Uniontown; Hiram O. Wilcox, Parsons; William R. Austin, Minneapolis; Joseph Lancaster, Coffeyville; Thomas J. Morgan, Fall River.

The Chicago, Kansas & Southern Railway Company recently filed its charter with the Secretary of State. The object of this company is to construct and operate a standard gauge railway, telegraph and telephone line, commencing at or near Chicago, Ill., or connecting with a standard gauge railway running into Chicago at or near St. Joseph, Mo., running from St. Joseph through the counties of Doniphan, Brown, Atchison, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Davis, Wabanssee, Morris, Dickinson, Marion, Chase and Butler, to the south line of Butler County by way of the cities of Augusta and Douglas, thence through the county of Cowley by way of Winfield and Arkansas City to the north line of the Indian Territory, thence through the Indian Territory by the most practicable route to Galveston, Texas.

It is stated that the new Prohibitory law is playing sad havoc with the liquor trade for outside dealers. The St. Joseph wholesale dealers complain of a falling off in trade since Kansas City it is understood the result of the law is the same, the Kansas trade being virtually killed. St. Joseph wholesale dealers have in all taken about fifteen men off the road as a result of this amendment of the laws.

LATE post-offices changes in Kansas. Name changed, Damorris, Morris County, to Dwight; Eric, Wabanssee County, to Alta Vista. Postmasters appointed, A. H. Lyon County, John S. Grimsley; Boss Kingman County, Charles B. Ballard; Cecil, Labette County, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewman; Edwin, Stanton County, Thomas W. Mitchell; Ford, Ford County, Charles Herzer, Milwaukie, Stafford County, Ernest Behm; Ruella, Harper County, Frank Fillmore.

ALL the stove molders of the Great West Stove and Machine Works at Leavenworth were recently locked out for refusing to do work for Bridge, Beach & Co., of St. Louis. Both sides expressed the opinion that the lockout would not last a great while, but neither seemed disposed to give in.

The other day Harvey Matherney, a colored man, committed suicide at Christ's Hospital in Topeka by cutting his throat. About three weeks previous Matherney was run over by a freight car in the Santa Fe yards and had one of his legs cut off below the knee. He was taken to the hospital and suffered intensely for several days, and it was thought that his mind was becoming deranged, which subsequent events proved to be true.

The body of a laboring man named Hugh Flanagan, was found horribly mutilated by a passing train in the Missouri Pacific yards at Atchison the other morning. Flanagan's wife testified before the coroner's jury that Flanagan came home drunk the night before and wandered away, and that was the last she saw of him. Flanagan had trouble with some men found at his house, and it was thought he had been murdered and his body placed on the railroad track.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The other evening as W. W. Admore and Mr. Bower were driving a spirited team at Topeka the fore wheels of the buggy suddenly became detached by the breaking of the king bolt. Mr. Admore was jerked over the dashboard and dragged some distance, and the horses took fright and running furiously into an excavation were both killed. The team belonged to Dr. Hutton and was valued at \$400.

NOTWITHSTANDING the stringent Prohibitory law passed last winter by the Legislature the brewery firm of Brandon & Kirkmeyer, of Leavenworth, had never stopped manufacturing and delivering in the city. The other day individual warrants for the members of the firm were sworn out and the proprietors placed under arrest. It will be a test case, they claim, to be protected under the decision rendered by Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court.

The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture on the 9th furnished the following for publication: Reports received within the last ten days from about 600 correspondents representing every section of the State show rain to be needed, but indicate wheat and corn to be in good condition. The wheat shows to wheat will fall from ten to twenty per cent. below the crop of last year and will no doubt prove the smallest acreage for ten years. The plant is small, but the winter having been favorable, is found to be in good condition, and with favorable weather from this date will certainly make a good crop. Live stock is in good condition.

A SENSATION was created at Leavenworth the other day by the reported elopement of a society young lady, nineteen years of age, with her father's milkman. Detectives were put to work on the case and the young lady traced to a family where she was found working as a domestic, and she forcibly denied the milkman's story. It was stated that her mother, at one time a noted beauty in Leavenworth, has been insane for some years.

The Salvation Army appears to be in bad repute at Topeka.

The mass meeting held at Topeka on the evening of the 12th to protest against the proposed legislation by the English Government on the Irish Coercion bill was an immense affair. Fifteen hundred people attended. The orchestra discoursed Irish and American airs. Senator Ingalls spoke for about an hour and was applauded to the echo. Resolutions denouncing Lord Salisbury's policy as a revival of an era which has done an indelible blot on English history, pointing out the prominence to which Irishmen have attained when free, lauding Gladstone and sending a cablegram to Parnell of the meeting were adopted.

In accordance with instructions from the Department of Justice, at Washington, United States District Attorney Eugene Hagan recently took preliminary steps for a suit against Eli Gilbert, who was Receiver at the land-office at Leavenworth in 1878, and his securities to recover \$279.83 and interest since 1878, which amount the Government claims to be due on his settlement.

The following persons in Kansas have lately been granted a license of pension: Sterling Cooper, Fannetta; Putnam, Cimarron; Philip H. Rundle, Centralia; Archibald Crichton, Oberlin; Francis M. Reynolds, Fort Scott; Moses A. Pixley, Laramie; Stephen Prior, Iowa Point; Ethan A. Drake, Uniontown; Hiram O. Wilcox, Parsons; William R. Austin, Minneapolis; Joseph Lancaster, Coffeyville; Thomas J. Morgan, Fall River.

The Chicago, Kansas & Southern Railway Company recently filed its charter with the Secretary of State. The object of this company is to construct and operate a standard gauge railway, telegraph and telephone line, commencing at or near Chicago, Ill., or connecting with a standard gauge railway running into Chicago at or near St. Joseph, Mo., running from St. Joseph through the counties of Doniphan, Brown, Atchison, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Davis, Wabanssee, Morris, Dickinson, Marion, Chase and Butler, to the south line of Butler County by way of the cities of Augusta and Douglas, thence through the county of Cowley by way of Winfield and Arkansas City to the north line of the Indian Territory, thence through the Indian Territory by the most practicable route to Galveston, Texas.

It is stated that the new Prohibitory law is playing sad havoc with the liquor trade for outside dealers. The St. Joseph wholesale dealers complain of a falling off in trade since Kansas City it is understood the result of the law is the same, the Kansas trade being virtually killed. St. Joseph wholesale dealers have in all taken about fifteen men off the road as a result of this amendment of the laws.

LATE post-offices changes in Kansas. Name changed, Damorris, Morris County, to Dwight; Eric, Wabanssee County, to Alta Vista. Postmasters appointed, A. H. Lyon County, John S. Grimsley; Boss Kingman County, Charles B. Ballard; Cecil, Labette County, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewman; Edwin, Stanton County, Thomas W. Mitchell; Ford, Ford County, Charles Herzer, Milwaukie, Stafford County, Ernest Behm; Ruella, Harper County, Frank Fillmore.

ALL the stove molders of the Great West Stove and Machine Works at Leavenworth were recently locked out for refusing to do work for Bridge, Beach & Co., of St. Louis. Both sides expressed the opinion that the lockout would not last a great while, but neither seemed disposed to give in.

The other day Harvey Matherney, a colored man, committed suicide at Christ's Hospital in Topeka by cutting his throat. About three weeks previous Matherney was run over by a freight car in the Santa Fe yards and had one of his legs cut off below the knee. He was taken to the hospital and suffered intensely for several days, and it was thought that his mind was becoming deranged, which subsequent events proved to be true.

The body of a laboring man named Hugh Flanagan, was found horribly mutilated by a passing train in the Missouri Pacific yards at Atchison the other morning. Flanagan's wife testified before the coroner's jury that Flanagan came home drunk the night before and wandered away, and that was the last she saw of him. Flanagan had trouble with some men found at his house, and it was thought he had been murdered and his body placed on the railroad track.

THE GREAT PRAIRIE FIRES.

Details of the Destruction Caused by Prairie Fires in Northwestern Kansas—Loss of Life—Hotel Fire in Florida.

KIRWIN, Kan., April 13.—A terribly destructive fire started in the northern part of Graham County Sunday, passed a short distance south of Millbrook in that county and west northeast, spreading as it went. A number of human lives are reported lost, six in one family and three in another, with many dwellings and large quantities of hay, grain, fencing and stock. Some narrowly escaped with their lives, and many families were rendered homeless, saving little else but their persons. Another and perhaps the same fire extended through parts of Rooks and into the southern part of Phillips County, sweeping every thing before it. Another equally destructive blaze started a short distance east of Phillipsburg, in Phillips County, going north and spreading fast, taking every thing before it. No loss of life has been reported yet, but large quantities of all kinds of property and many dwellings and their contents were consumed and scores of families are homeless. It was stopped only by the Republican river in Nebraska. The fire jumped the streams as though they were not in the way.

The first fire started near Nicotian, Graham County. The wind, which was blowing a gale of at least forty miles an hour, carried the flames over and through the dry grass at frightful speed. The general destruction of property commenced immediately north of Roscoe, Graham County. Here the fire spread over the country for fully two and a half miles in width, and as the wind carried it north it constantly spread until it was seven miles wide where it crossed the north fork of the Solomon river, three miles east of Dinsmore. Several houses were burned as was also every stable with stacks of hay and cribs of grain, leaving hundreds of farmers almost destitute. Thousands of chickens and turkeys and hundreds of hogs, and occasionally horses and numerous cattle were burned. Almost every farmer lost from fifty to 500 bushels of corn, besides small grain. The people fought nobly for their lives and property, but it was no use.

It is definitely known that from seven to ten lives were lost in this and Graham Counties, so far as reported. Four children perished in one family. How far the fire extended north from the Solomon is not known. At the same time a fire swept down the south fork of the Solomon to a point near Mill Brook, sweeping every thing in its path and burning six persons to death—father, mother and three children. A large number of cattle, horses, hogs and poultry were also lost. In one instance a woman had given birth to a child when the fire was discovered approaching. Her husband took her in his arms and started for the plowed ground, but before he reached it the woman's clothing was on fire. Her husband succeeded in putting it out and saving her life. The babe lived less than an hour. The other members of the family were saved, but the house and its contents were destroyed as well as the stock, grain and hay on the farm.

ST. AUGUSTINE SCORCHED. St. Augustine, Fla., April 13.—An alarm of fire was given at 3:15 a. m. for a blaze in the laundry of the St. Augustine Hotel, but the flames spread rapidly to the kitchen and then to the main building. The fire department consisted only of a hook and ladder truck and one steam engine, and it was impossible to do any thing to save the hotel, which was already wrapped in flames. The guests—about ninety in number—and the forty servants, with the exception of one laundry woman, Bridget Barry, escaped. The flames then communicated to the Edwards House, the Cottage of the Planters and Florida House annex. The next buildings to go were the First National Bank and one of the oldest landmarks in the city—the old Spanish cathedral, just west of the St. Augustine House. The roof caught and soon fell, destroying all the historic relics in the interior. The only chimneys left, too, their last work being an alarm which summoned the citizens to the scene of the conflagration. At this time the east wall of the St. Augustine House fell, carrying the flames to the Sinclair block, in which were stores and shops, and all were destroyed. Returning to the west side of the street the fire reached the old county court house on the north, which was totally destroyed. The records, however, had been removed and were saved. Several residences and small buildings were also destroyed. At 7:30 the fire was under control. The loss will aggregate \$250,000. The old cathedral was built in 1788, and was in use for purposes of worship up to the time of its destruction. Bridget Barry was the only person left, and she was lost. She escaped early, but returned to save clothing and was not again seen.

Extending the Service. WASHINGTON, April 12.—Postmaster General Vilas and General Superintendent Nash, of the railway mail service, will leave Washington to-day on a tour of inspection of the fast mail service between New York, Chicago and St. Paul. While absent they will consider the feasibility of establishing depots at Chicago, St. Louis and Atlanta for the distribution of postal cards and stamped envelopes. Under the present system, these supplies are sent from the manufactory at Castleton, N. Y., in registered pouches to the individual offices, both great and small, making requisition therefor. The rapid increase in the number of post-offices and the steady increase of business at nearly all the larger offices, has rendered this system very cumbersome, in fact the business of the country has outgrown the system. Hence the necessity for supplying distributing offices, as contemplated by the Postmaster General. The experiment will probably be tried first in Chicago. Nineteen of the larger post-offices, which it is said, consume about 42 per cent. of all the postal cards used in the United States, will be supplied by the manufactory as now, but by freight instead of registered pouches, in now the custom, thus making a large saving in the matter of transportation. These offices are Baltimore, Byston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas, Louisville, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington. These arrangements will be perfected and put in operation as speedily as possible.

THE NATIONAL DRILL. Things Progressing For the Great Event—A Letter From General Wright. WASHINGTON, April 15.—National drill matters are progressing towards early completion. The ellipse of the White House lot was yesterday turned over to the drill committee, which will proceed at once to fence it in and erect stands for seating 30,000 persons. The committee will give out no information as to the commandant of the encampment, but rumors continue to name Governor Fitzhugh Lee as the selection, by right of seniority in rank of all the officers expected.

Managing Secretary De Logg yesterday received a letter from General H. H. Wright, commanding the First Brigade, Iowa National Guards, which says: I think the Montgomery boys have made a very serious mistake—at least a mistake in giving the matter so much notoriety. Captain Davis takes the proper view of the matter and his letter will have a good effect with the companies attending. This is a National affair, and the men of the Southern companies should consider the South. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was unshattered. Our capital city has two companies, one white, the other colored. The colored company is the color company of our Third regiment. They attend encampments, drill in their place, stand guard and perform all the same as the rest of the National Guards. No one thinks any thing about it up here; but, of course, we would not ask the Southern companies to do so. But it can be arranged to give the colored companies a place in the camp and drill, without putting them where they need come in contact with the Southern companies.

General Wright was colonel of the First regiment at Mobile, in 1855—and the Lombard Rifle was un

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WOTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

MY FLOWER.

All in the early morning hours
I walked through blooming garden bowers,
Where purple pinks and pansies grow,
And roses sparkled in the dew.

They were so lovely in my sight,
I plucked the red ones and the white,
And with full hands wandered down
Until I reached the busy town.

Then round me, like a swarm of bees,
Came ragged children, crying "Please!
Oh, please give me a flower!"—And so
I had to let my treasures go.

I gave them, every one, away;
But somehow all the long, warm day,
Those flowers seemed just as sweet and bright
As if they still were in my sight.

AN AWFUL FIGHT.

A Combat Between a Tiger and a Lion.

After an encampment of two weeks at Bangalore, we moved to the north-west for thirty miles, and made a new camp on a creek which emptied into the Cauvery river, twenty miles below us. There had been no shooting done in this neighborhood for many years, for the reason that a fever plague had carried off hundreds of the natives and depopulated many of the villages. Game had had an opportunity to increase, and we had reason to look forward to some exciting sport. A native hunter, living near Seringapatam, and who was with us in charge of the servants, had been told by good authority that lions and tigers had come into the abandoned district until they were as plentiful as hares, and that we should find a hunter's paradise.

We pitched our camp on a cleared spot on the right bank of the creek, which had two feet of water in it and was about ten feet wide. It was a hilly country all about us, with the ground fairly well timbered. Half a mile below us was an abandoned native village, and many acres of ground which had once been tilled were now grown up to bush and weeds. We went into camp about an hour before sundown of a summer's day, and the tents had not yet been pitched when one of the natives routed out and killed a poisonous snake ten feet long, and another declared that he saw a panther moving in the thicket across the creek. We cut down the smaller trees and bushes and built a strong inclosure for the riding horses and pack animals, and then ran a breastwork of brush clear around camp. A lion or tiger could clear it at a bound, but neither beast ever enters an inclosure of hand. He must be pressed by hunger, or desperate with rage. It had just come to be twilight, and we were still working at the north side of the inclosure, when the fact that we had big game at hand was proved in a sorrowful way. A native young man about seventeen years of age, who was one of the brush cutters, was engaged with others about 300 feet from where we were at work. It was the last load to be brought, and he was last of all. He was picking up his load when a tiger sprang upon him from the bushes. Every one of us heard the snarl of the beast and the cry of the man, and, indeed, there was the whole scene right before our eyes. The victim, as he was hurled to the earth, fell upon his face. The tiger seemed to turn him over three or four times, and then seized him by the shoulder and started off with him—not into the thicket right at hand, but across 200 feet of perfectly open ground toward the creek.

For a few seconds all of us seemed turned to stone. Then there was a rush for the rifles, which were fortunately near at hand. There were three or four old soldiers and tiger hunters with us, and their presence of mind brought about the death of the beast. Some of us would have hesitated to fire, knowing that our bullets would be as apt to hit the servant as the tiger, but two or three men shouted for every body to blaze away, and five or six reports followed one another in quick succession. These men reasoned that the native was already mortally hurt, and that it would be better for him to die at once by one of our bullets than to be carried off and eaten alive. I have personally known of four or five cases where men have been seized by tigers, and I have talked with hunters who knew of many other cases, and there was only a single instance where the victim escaped the fatality of the spring. When the tiger leaps he also strikes with his forepaw, and the blow is terrific.

The beast and his burden were about half way across the open when they fell in a heap; the tiger was up again in a second, whirled around like a top, and then, with a fierce growl, he seized the native again with his teeth and resumed his progress. We were advancing as we fired, but the tiger did not increase his pace by a second, and between the reports of the rifles we could hear him growling in a savage manner. Holding my empty rifle to a servant, I drew my revolver and ran full at the animal from an angle, determined that he should not escape. He bore off a little to avoid me as I opened fire. I knew I hit him, for I saw him wince, but he kept straight on to the bank of the creek, and after taking a new hold of his burden he made a spring, landed on the other side and fell into a heap, dead. The servants crossed and brought over both bodies. It was with the native as the tiger hunters had suspected. In leap-

ing upon him the animal had given him a blow which broke his neck. The one cry we heard was all that he uttered. When we came to look his dead body over, we found that four of our bullets had hit it, but he was dead long enough before a shot was fired. In the case of the tiger, he had been hit nine times, and three of the bullets had reached vital spots. One of his forelegs was broken, and he had carried his burden the last thirty feet and made the spring across the creek on three legs.

The next day was ushered in with a drizzling rain, and it was nearly decided not to have any general beat-up for game, but to overhaul arms and trappings and make ready for the next day. Soon after breakfast I took my repeating rifle and navy revolver, slipped some extra cartridges into my pocket, and set out alone to have a look at the deserted village below us.

"I warn you to be careful sir," cautioned a native tiger slayer as I passed the spot on which he was mending a saddle.

"Oh, I have no fear, and the wild beasts will be asleep this morning, anyhow."

"Some may not," he answered, with a dubious shake of the head, and he was looking after me as I entered the brush.

I had forgotten to say that during the night we were greatly disturbed by the noises around us. We kept several large fires going, and while these prevented marauding beasts from coming too near, the glare probably attracted them to the locality. One could distinguish the spit of the panther, the snarl of the tiger, and the voice of the lion; and added to these were the howl of the wolf, the chatter of the hyena, and the yelp of the jackal. Truly, we had struck a rich find. Driven out of the other districts, the beast creation had made their way to this, and the sound of a hunter's rifle had not been heard here for years.

I had not gone a quarter of a mile from camp when a large black snake ran hissing away from my feet, and I heard a wild beast of some sort making its way in the thicket. These were proofs that I could not be overprudent, and thereafter I kept my eyes about me and my rifle ready for instant service. The village was strung along the creek for half a mile, but the first hut I came to was an inclosure that had been used for a council house. The four walls were of adobe, while the roof was thatched. There were really but three walls, one end being left open except a slight return of each side wall. This open space was at least twenty feet across, while there was room enough inside for 400 people to sit or stand. The open end looked back in the direction I had come, and twenty feet away was the beginning of a wall which extended for about 300 feet. It was about four feet high, made of adobe, and I could not make out for what purpose it had been erected. If an enemy had been expected to approach from east or west this wall would have been a good breastwork, although its left flank could have easily been turned.

I stood there for three or four minutes scanning the interior of the building, and then walked to the further end of it. There was a couple of whitened skulls on the ground, and I gave one of them a kick. As I did so an insect or a reptile of some sort issued forth with great swiftness and stung or bit me on the left wrist. Its movements were so rapid that I could not say whether it flew or sprang at me. I simply caught a glimpse or two of a dark, hairy object, and then felt the pain, which was as severe as if I had been touched with a red-hot iron. I carried an antidote for insect and reptile poisoning. Near the great doorway was a block of wood, and I went to it, pulled off my coat, pushed up my sleeve, and examined the wound. There was but one puncture, but it had drawn blood, and the flesh was rapidly reddening. I brought my arm up and sucked away at the wound for two or three minutes, and then applied the antidote and wrapped a bandage about it. I must have drawn the poison out, but nevertheless I soon found myself as weak as a babe, and my head seemed four times too large for my body. Indeed, I was afraid to stand up for fear that my body would not support the head. This feeling began to go away in about fifteen minutes, and I was just congratulating myself on my lucky escape when I turned my eyes to the north, or toward camp. The sight thrilled me like an electric shock. Close beside the wall, on the left hand side, was a tiger, a rousing big fellow, who had seen fifteen years of life. On the right hand side, and also close to the base of the wall, was a medium sized male lion, and the attitude of both plainly showed that they had been stalking me. It was a still hunt, and I was the victim. The lion had come out of the bush to the right, and the tiger had come out of a thicket to the left and crossed the creek. Neither animal could have seen the other, and thus they were not aware of each other's presence.

Had I remained in the building with my back to the door another moment one of the beasts would undoubtedly have crept close enough to make a spring. When I turned about and sat down on the block of wood the movement upset their calculations and made them timid for the moment. Under certain circumstances any wild beast loses heart. A move which is a surprise and not clearly understood will make curs of them at once, and a second move will put them to ignominious flight. When I got sight of the beasts the lion had half turned, as if to sneak away, while the tiger was crouched against

the wall, and appeared shame-faced. Had I risen up and swung my hat and yelled both would have bolted, but I must confess that, taking my pain and the general situation into account, I was badly rattled. I couldn't think just what ought to be done, and therefore did nothing. This, after a moment, encouraged the beasts, and then came such a situation as few men were ever placed in. I had opportunity to see here, a lion and a tiger approaching a victim waiting to be struck down. I have wondered a thousand times what could have come over me to sit there with my gun within reach and my revolver in its holster and make not the slightest move to save my life, while those fierce brutes crept nearer and nearer. I think the poison numbed and stupefied me to a certain extent. That is, while my brain was never more active and my eye-sight keen, I felt helpless to move, and my mouth was as dry as if I had the fever. I knew my peril as fully as any one could, but when I thought of grasping my rifle and sighting it the exertion required discouraged me.

The lion was the bolder of the two. After making up his mind that I could not harm him, he held his head up, swung his tail about, and advanced at a slow pace. I was under cover, and he might have suspected a trap. But for this he would have probably made a rush. The tiger displayed exactly the same characteristics as a cat creeping upon her prey. He crept, crawled, twisted about, and sought to shelter his body behind the slightest tuft of grass. He did not however, take his eyes off me for the tenth of a second, and the nearer he came the more his great lips parted to show his yellow teeth. He was as supple as a snake, and nothing could be more graceful than his movements. I could see his tremendous muscles quiver as he moved, and I remember of what power he must have in his legs. It was all of ten minutes before the beasts approached the point where they realized each other's presence. You would have thought, with only a wall separating them, that they must have heard or scented each other. The fact that they did not was probably owing to the excitement under which they labored.

By and by the lion was almost at the end of the wall, and near enough for his spring. He crouched down, switched his tail in a menacing way, and I plainly saw his talons dig into the earth as he gathered his muscles for a great effort. While there was a settled determination on his part to make food of me, there was a certain trepidation of his general demeanor. It was plain that he was mystified, but his ferocious nature prevailed.

The tiger kept abreast of the lion, and he was the first to take the alarm. He evidently scented the lion, for he reared up, snuffed the air, and then flung out a paw and spat like an angry cat. This noise startled the lion, and he rose up, showed his teeth, and took his eyes off me for the first time. Either animal could easily have leaped the wall, but neither attempted it. The tiger took on a fiercer look and dropped some of his stealth, but the lion reached the end of the wall first, uttering a roar of defiance and evidently expecting to meet an enemy. The tiger was four or five feet from the end of the wall, and the move he made was so quick that my eyes could not follow it. As the lion's head showed around the wall the big cat made a lightning spring, and the next instant the two were rolling over and over at my feet, fighting as only such beasts can fight, and growling in a manner to make my hair turn gray. It was then that strength came back to me, and I rose up, but instead of rushing away I ran back into the building. Reaching the rear wall I stood there a prisoner and a spectator. The first clinch lasted about three minutes, and was characterized by such ferocity as I can not describe. While the lion and the tiger are probably natural enemies, I suppose the fact that both had planned to make meat of me, and both felt themselves disappointed, aroused all their ferocity. Most of the time during the first clinch they were rolling over and over like a big ball, tearing, biting and growling, and the movements of the tiger were much the quickest. They finally separated, each backed off a few feet, and each stood broadside to me. I could see half a dozen blood-stains on the lion's side, while the tiger had been terribly bitten about the neck, and there was a bloody scratch on his quarter. They faced each other for about a minute, the lion roaring in a deep bass and the tiger snarling like an enraged cat. Then, as swift as a flash of lightning, the tiger bounded through space and alighted on the lion's back, and a man they rolled and tumbled about. The fight was too fierce to be kept up long, and too determined not to result in severe injuries.

When the beasts finally struggled to their feet, the tiger had hold of the lion just back of the forehead and he hung there and worried the king as a dog would a sheep. Twice the lion yelped out as he had lost his courage, but he suddenly made a grand exertion and broke the tiger's hold, and then turned and caught him by the neck. I thought all was over with the cat. The lion actually lifted him clear off the ground and shook him, and this time the tiger whined. After a bit, however, he twisted his body around until his hind claws came into play, and then the lion had to let go. There was another rest for a minute or two, and again the tiger was the aggressive party. This time they fought more like dogs, neither seeming able to down the other and they kept working away from the building towards the creek. I advanced

as they retreated, and they were still doing their best to destroy each other when they rolled off the bank into the creek. Each was covered with blood from nose to tail, and the injuries inflicted must have been serious. The tumble into the water separated them, and while the tiger reached the opposite bank at one spot, the lion crawled out at another thirty feet away, and both limped into the forest without the slightest desire to renew the fight.—N. Y. Sun.

FASHIONS IN FURNITURE.

They Change with as Much Frequency as the Styles in Hats and Bonnets.

It is probable that if it were as easy to discard an old suit of furniture and procure a new one, as it is for those who have the means to order a new dress, our houses would never wear a homelike or familiar look, for no sooner would we become acquainted with the vagaries of the chairs, bureaus and other articles of furniture, and each angle and protuberance be so well known that they could be avoided in the dark, than we would have to accustom ourselves to a new arrangement and map out a new chart. As it is, a suit of furniture which five or six years ago held a leading position in fashionable circles, is to-day looked upon as out-of-date. It requires about five years for the accomplishment of a complete evolution in style. This, perhaps, is a very judicious arrangement, for the young couple that have their house newly furnished when they set out together may have their home refurnished in the latest style when the fifth anniversary, known as the wooden wedding, is celebrated. What will they do when the tenth anniversary arrives? By that time they should have money enough to refurnish their house if they wish to do so, or sense enough to care nothing for the rules of fashion. Five years ago about the only wood used in the manufacture of furniture was black walnut. Occasionally a bedroom suit in ash or white wood was discovered, but such an object attracted as much attention as the wearer of an India helmet would in a walk down Broadway. To-day black walnut still holds a place in society, but it has been outranked by mahogany, oak and cherry. Bedroom suits made of dark cross-grained mahogany are the chief attraction in furniture salerooms to-day, and articles of furniture made of this wood command a higher price than the same designs made up in other fashionable woods. There are many purchasers, however, who prefer the honest, sturdy-looking oak, or the bright and warm looking cherry.

Mahogany was the most fashionable of all woods about a half century ago, and no doubt there are stored away in cellars or attics, or still doing service in the second or third generation, many a bedstead, bureau or parlor suit which is just sufficiently antique to meet the prevailing demand. Mahogany will take a high polish and will wear "forever," as the dealers say, as it is very tough. We know of one suit of furniture made of this wood which has successfully withstood the wear and tear of two generations of boys and has not as many scars to-day as the boys themselves. Oak furniture does not take as brilliant a polish as mahogany, black walnut or cherry, but it has a business like look and is preferred by many because it has a more genuine antique appearance. This wood is but little used in the manufacture of bedroom suits, but for dinner chairs, desks, hat-trunks and chiffoniers it is preferred. There are marked shades in oak, and in the manufacture of desks especially a very pretty effect is produced by the judicious combination of these shades. Cherry is used for almost every purpose and is selected generally in the manufacture of Steeply Hollow and other more or less comfortable working chairs and easy chairs.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

Children Can Be Made Obedient by Firm and Consistent Treatment.

The law for parents is addressed to "fathers," partly because a mother's tenderness needs the warning "provoke not your children" less than a father's more rigorous rule usually does, and partly because the father is regarded as the head of the household. It is full of practical sagacity. How do parents provoke their children? By unreasonable commands, by perpetual restrictions, by capricious jerks at the bridle, alternating with as capricious dropping the reins altogether, by not governing their own tempers, by shrill or stern tones where quiet, soft ones would do, by frequent checks and rebukes and sparing praise. And what is sure to follow such mistreatment by father or mother? First as the parallel passage in Ephesians has it, "wrath"—bursts of temper, for which probably the child is punished and the parent is guilty—and then spiritless listlessness and apathy. "I can not please him whatever I do," leads to a rankling sense of injustice, and then to recklessness—"it is useless to try any more." And when a child or a man loses heart, there will be no more obedience. Paul's theory of the training of children is closely connected with his central doctrine, that love is the life of service, and faith the parent of righteousness. To him hope and gladness and confident love underlie all obedience. When a child loves and trusts he will obey. When he fears and has to think of his father as capricious, exacting or stern, he will do like the man in the parable, who was afraid because he thought of his master as an austere reaping where he did not sow, and went and hid his talent. Children's obedience must be fed on love and praise.—N. Y. Herald.

GRAND SCENERY.

Graphic Description of the Great Stone Face of the "Man of the Mountains."

The vicinity of Franconia Notch, in New Hampshire, abounds in scenery which is wild and rugged, but picturesque beyond description. Such a union of granite hills and grassy dells, of rock, and lake, and river, such a mingling of the beautiful and grand, is to be found nowhere else in America. The bold outlines of Mt. Lafayette are near at hand, with mountain-top looming over mountain-top in the distance. Here are Cannon Mountain and Eagle Cliff, one on the right hand and the other on the left, forming the walls of the Notch, while nestled in the valley at their feet lies Echo Lake, twin sister of the mountains.

Further to the south is the Flume, a mammoth fissure in the rocks, 700 feet in length, and with perpendicular walls 60 or 70 feet in height; and a little distance away are the Pool and Basin, with other curiosities.

But the crowning feature of the scene is the wonderful Profile, the "great stone face" of the "Old Man of the Mountains," which keeps guard over the Notch, and casts its shadows in the limpid waters of Profile Lake. This is the closest resemblance to the human face which has ever been found in natural scenery anywhere in the world. It is carved in solid rock upon the southern face of Cannon Mountain, and measures 80 feet from forehead to chin, while the top of the mountain is 1,500 feet above the lake at its foot, and nearly 4,000 feet above sea level. The outlines of the face are composed of three great masses of rock, one of which forms the forehead, another the nose and upper lip, and a third the chin.

To obtain this outline in its perfection, one point of view is necessary—a small cleared space, close by the mountain road, and on the eastern edge of Profile Lake. Looking across the lake from this point, the bold outlines of Cannon Mountain loom up but half a mile away, and far up its sides, looking down upon the valley, is the face of the Old Man of the Mountains, stern, bold, relentless, unchanging. He neither blinks at the near flashes of lightning beneath his nose, nor flinches from the driving snow and sleet of the Franconia winter, which makes the mercury of the thermometer shrink into the bulb and congeal.

Passing down the road, the Old Man's face changes first into that of "a toothless old woman in a mob cap," and soon the entire outline is broken up and the resemblance is lost. Going up the road, the nose and face flatten out until only the forehead is seen.

The profile is said to have been discovered in 1805 by two workmen on the mountain road. It had, however, been known for ages to the Indians, who attributed to it supernatural attributes. They even feared to fish in the lake at its feet, or to sail their bark canoes over its waters, from fear of the stern face which it reflected. Many legends and tales have been related concerning the wonderful face. In one of these it is represented as the face of Christ the Judge—"Christus Fudex."

Some one has written concerning it: "Men put out signs representing the different trades; jewelers hang out a monster watch; shoemakers a huge boot; and up here in Franconia, God Almighty has hung out a sign that in New England he makes men."—Woman's Magazine.

BUREAU OF MENDING.

What a New Yorker Has Done Toward Lessening the Woes of Bachelors.

"Bureau of mending" is the sign on the door of a big rear-room in one of the business blocks in Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue. A reporter found inside the room several women running sewing-machines and others stitching with all their might at articles of clothing that lay in their laps. Bundles wrapped in newspapers with odds pinned to them were piled on a long table.

"We think we are filling a long-felt want," said the manager, a busy-appearing man. "Persons living in boarding-houses and hotels have long experienced the inconvenience of either having to do their own mending, for which they have neither facilities nor the necessary practical knowledge, or to be obliged to throw away articles of clothing before they are really worn out. The Bureau of Mending has been organized to do the mending of such persons at prices reasonable enough to make it worth their while to have it done."

"By the employment of a large corps of skilled operators we are prepared to do all kinds of repairs expeditiously and thoroughly. Our messengers will be sent for articles to be repaired anywhere within the city limits on notification by postal card."

"Socks darned for 5 cents per pair," said the manager, taking up his price list: "shirts rebosomed for 35 cents apiece; new collar bands, 10 cents apiece; new wristbands, 5 cents each; gloves mended at 5 cents per pair; napkins, 5 cents each; sheets or pillow cases hemmed, 10 cents each. All kinds of repairs done for ladies at exceptionally low prices."

"I believe," said the manager, "that this business is original with me. I have letters from bachelors calling me their benefactor."—N. Y. Sun.

The farmers of South Carolina have concluded that they can no longer raise rice with profit. It is very difficult to obtain reliable labor for the rice fields. During the last few years several other cereals have come into use in the place of rice, and the demand for it has increased.—Cincinnati Times.

DOMESTIC TOPICS.

Facts of All Sorts Which Every Woman Wants to Know.

Baking-soda put on a burn will relieve the pain.

A novel napkin ring is of antique brass in repousse finish.

Covert coats in tan and other light colors meet with increasing favor.

There is no economy in purchasing cheap black goods, particularly cheap crapes.

Metal cord and gold bullion gimpes are shown for trimming wool dresses and coats.

If skim milk is plentiful use it for cleaning painted floors and oil-cloth, in preference to soap.

Wash tins in hot soap, then dip a wet rag in fine, sifted coal ashes, scour well, and polish with dry ashes.

Spring mantles are exceedingly short and scarf-like bead trimmings are more fashionable and more beautiful than ever.

A new use of pretty low-priced silk handkerchiefs is to join them together with insertion into table covers, pillow shams or spreads.

White gloves are coming into favor for evening wear. In spite of the announcement of elbow lengths, they are still worn up to the shoulder.

Scotch gingham in stripes, checks or plaids; striped satens, India linen in two colors, percales, Chambery and prints are provided for wash dresses for little girls.

For little boys or girls an attractive suit consists of a white India linen sailor blouse, with a colored kilt of gingham or lawn and sailor collar and cuffs of the same.

The mahogany-colored English glove, with very broad black stitching on the back and four large buttons, is very popular, and both stitching and buttons have increased in size.

Dainty little fairy laces now come in form of copper, silver or glass globes with perforations studded with cut stained glass, through which the light shines out in brilliant hues.

Chintz, well selected, makes an effective wall-covering. It may be stretched on frames like tapestry, but the easiest way is to tack it on the walls with ornamental nails and gimp.

Crosses, crowns, pillars and the like are becoming bad styles at funerals. The hand of affection is presumed to gather and place the few perfect flowers that lie on the coffin's lid.

Beads of every color, pale pink, amber, blue and white, as well as jets, garnets, steel, silver and gold-lined beads that do not tarnish, are made into passementeries for dress trimming.

It is predicted that straw bonnets of the coming season will be in shades to match new spring goods, comprising old rose, old blue, new greens, dull reds and mahogany colors, and will be trimmed with a combination of upright bows of loop-ended ribbons and small, stiff wings or fine flowers.

A physician advises women who want good complexions to wear thick, home-knit wool stockings and heavy calf-skin boots, with double uppers and triple soles, from October to May, and to avoid rubbers altogether, except a pair of rubber boots, to be worn through snowdrifts or a flood of water.

Hot water is a more efficient cleanser of the skin than either cold or warm water, because it better dissolves grease and other secretive and executive matters, says Dr. Anna Kingsford. But the use of hot or warm baths too frequently is injurious to the general health and to the skin, causing enervation and loss of tonicity.—N. Y. World.

Dusting About Stoves.

A good deal of dusting around coal stoves and open fires may be done to advantage with a damp sponge. An experienced house-keeper uses a large, coarse sponge, once devoted to washing carriages. Throw it into a pail of warm water, and add a teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia. Squeeze it out as dry as possible and pass it quickly over the plain furniture, the paint, the zinc, the corners of the carpets, the oilcloth, etc., rinsing out occasionally. It will remove every bit of dirt, and not merely disperse it into the room, as a cloth or feather duster too often does, and leave a bright, shining, clear surface that is very gratifying. While you have the pail in hand you will find it easy to wipe off finger marks or traces of that grimy which seems to come, no one knows how. You give a cleansing touch here and there to doors, cupboard-shelves or tables, with very little loss of time, and without any of that deliberate effort required for regular cleaning.—Boston Budget.

Contagion of Anthrax.

Animals dying of anthrax—splenic fever—are liable to communicate the disease to men who handle their carcasses, even though it be for immediate burial. The privy council of Great Britain have, therefore, sent notice to local authorities throughout the kingdom, and caused it to be widely published, that this danger exists, and that such carcasses should not be skinned, but covered with quicklime and buried at least six feet deep. Persons who have any abrasions of the skin upon their hands or arms should not touch them or any part of them. The blood, stable litter, fodder, manure, etc., should be carefully removed and burned, and the stalls, of course, thoroughly disinfected.—American Dairyman.

The consumption of gold in the arts of the United States is estimated at about \$3,500,000 per annum, and in the world at \$20,000,000.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

REMEMORSE.

The Lay of the Old Inhabitant.
I pine for death; the years, as on my roll,
Bring me remorse, repentance, desolation;
I crave a respite for my perjured soul;
Rest from untruth; peace from prevarication.
Freedom from falsehood's bonds. For hearken!
Who've heard my monstrous tales with awe-
struck wonder,
Have harked my hardened unrepentance
With mien respectful, and with jaws asunder.
I did not, in my boyhood, hear the gun
That ushered in the bloody Revolution;
Nor, when a tender youth, did Washington
Admire my wit and praise my constitution.
I never fought with Gates or Lafayette;
I was not Ethan Allan's hope and solace;
I never saw Burgoyne—we never met;
I did not help to circumvent Cornwallis.
I never knew Tecumseh, never spent
Six weeks with Henry Clay and his relations;
I did not vote for the first President;
I have not seen nineteen inaugurations.
I don't recall the storm, long and severe,
Which ninety years ago swept through this
section;
I wasn't there; the winter of last year
Was not the hardest in my recollection.
I do not walk ten miles or so a day;
Five and a half is not my lightest distance;
I never haul three loads of pine logs; nay,
Nor split and cord them up without assistance.
I totter 'neath the weight of guilt I bear;
I hail my coming end; my soul is sighing
For that more happy sphere celestial where
No parting and no dying are; nor lying.
—Emma A. Oppen, in *The Era*.

DODD'S BOY.

A Little Romance Which Circles Around a Song.

Now there was a boy who was a boy!
No pale-faced, sickly-looking young-
ster was he. An apple's redness wasn't
a circumstance to the color of his
cheeks, and his appetite might have
raised the price of provisions. There
wasn't such another in the town, nor
in any other town. Just show us his
match, name your price, and the money
is yours. Almost every body called
him "Dodd's boy," (although Dodd
himself called him Sam)—so with us,
Dodd's boy let it be. How he could
yell! In the wild prairies of the West
there wasn't an Indian, who, on hearing
Dodd's boy's yell, wouldn't have
been ashamed of his own weak war-
whoop. But he wasn't always noisy.
His voice could be low, and sweet, and
tender—for a bundle of contradictions
was this boy of Dodd's.

A sharp one, too, was Dodd's boy.
You couldn't pull any wool over his
eyes! People said to do that, "one
would have to get up mighty early in
the morning." The truth was one
couldn't have done it even if they had
stayed up all night! Dodd's boy was
as wide awake as wide awake could
be!

There was no knowing where to have
him. Across the street a moment ago
—now yelling at your very heels—and,
quicker than you can turn round,
across the street again, laughing to
burst his sides.
He wasn't a bad fellow, though—this
boy of Dodd's—don't think it! He
never did a mean or cruel thing in his
life. All the dogs and cats in the
neighborhood liked him, and Dodd
himself said he was worth his weight in
gold; which was praise indeed; for he
was the village butcher, and had taken
the boy out of charity, and was very
hard to please.

Dodd's boy was in love. You needn't
laugh! What right-minded lad has no
place in his heart for some pretty little
fairy? Show him to us, let us look at
him, and see how quickly we will show
you that he is a fraud, and not right-
minded. His fairy's name was Dolly,
and she was Dodd's daughter. After
seeing her you never would have
blamed the boy for loving her. Why
attempt to describe her? Pen of mortal
could not do it. Imagine her as sweet
and as pretty as you please, and you
can not do her justice!

Dodd lived away from his shop, in a
little, two-story cottage, just outside
the town. Belonging to the cottage
was the neatest, cleanest little stable
you ever saw. In it was Dodd's boy's
room—neat and clean, too, as every
thing had to be about that stable. The
boy was considered quite a member of
the family, and spent his evenings with
them. He thought the little parlor,
with its little piano and other attrac-
tions too numerous to mention, the
very summit of earthly grandeur. It
may be mentioned here, that every
thing about the premises was on a
small, cunning scale.

When Dolly sat at the little piano
and sang (wonderfully like a bird) the
boy listened with ears, eyes and mouth
wide open.

We couldn't begin to tell you all the
songs she sang; but there was one the
boy loved to listen to better than all
the rest. An older friend, in a spirit
of mischief, had taught her it; and in
truth it was a strange song for such a
little girl to sing. Even now it is
known everywhere as "Tender and
True." Dolly only knew the first few
lines, which are these:

"Could ye come back to me, Douglas, Douglas,
In the old likeness that I knew?
I would be so faithful, so loving, Douglas,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true;
Never scornful word should pain you—
I'd smile as sweet as the angels do."

You better believe that song was the
boy's favorite. We really believe he
would have listened to it for days, with-
out even stopping for meals!

On a certain night, memorable in the
history of Dodd's boy, Dolly, after
playing and singing for ever so long,
had gone to bed thoroughly tired. He
had gone to his room; but, being
neither tired nor sleepy, was reading.

The moon's silver light shone in so
beautifully that he laid aside his book
and blew out the flame of his coal-oil
lamp: Moonlight and coal-oil—the boy
had too much taste to like a combina-
tion like that.

He stood by the window, thinking
about the moon and stars, and God!
There was a vein of sentiment in him
—and good sentiment, too—although
he was only a butcher's boy.

A sound broke the sweet, deep sil-
ence; no, not broke the silence, but
melted into it, and seemed almost a
part of it. Because it seemed so, and
that he was half dreaming, at first the
boy was not startled. But the sound
growing more strong and clear, he
started and listened, wondering.

"Never scornful word should pain you—
I'd smile as sweet as the angels do."
Dolly's song and Dolly's voice at that
hour! His heart beat faster. It took
a great leap! In three jumps he was
at the head of the stairs, in three more
at the foot. In a few seconds he was
in the open air, praying God to save
her. There, clad in her night dress,
upon the roof of the house, stood
Dolly.

For a moment the sight made Dodd's
boy powerless. He shuddered as he
saw Dolly begin to walk along the very
edge. The danger which had benumbed
him brought him to himself. Dodd's
boy was quite a reader, and, remember-
ing what he read, knew a thing or two.
She was walking in her sleep—there
could be no doubt of that. He had
read once that to cry out to one walk-
ing in sleep is dangerous. There was
but one way—he counted the danger
himself nothing.

"I must walk below her," he thought.
"The roof's not high, and, if she falls,
I can save her from these cruel bricks.
It doesn't make any difference if I do
get hurt."

Fine fellow, Dodd's boy! Back and
forth her little feet bore her along the
roof's edge; and below, exactly beneath
her, walked the boy. After little she
stood still again and sang. With a
feeling that was almost one of awe, he
listened to her, it was sad to see her
thus so near danger and perhaps to
death—sad to hear that sweet voice,
which in a moment might be stilled
forever!—and she so unconscious of it
all!

When the song died away, as Eolian
harps still with the dying wind, she
turned and disappeared. Dodd's boy
heard her stepping to the other side of
the roof. In an agony of fear he ran
around.

Not an instant too soon!
One step too far, and she fell.
But into his arms! Into his arms!

The shock bore him to the ground,
and he felt terrible pains in his arms
that had saved her. Dolly's shrieks
aroused her father, who, coming quick-
ly out, held her soothingly to his
breast, only a little hurt.

But what of Dodd's boy?
He lay there, striving to keep back
the groans that would come. He had
saved the child; but, poor fellow! both
of his arms were broken! When they
bore him in and laid him tenderly, so
tenderly, upon the best bed in the
house, and Dolly wept over him, he did
not mind the pain so much; when Mr.
Dodd said he was a hero, he felt quite
proud; and when the doctor came, and
the broken limbs were set and Dolly
said that she would be his nurse till he
was strong and well again, he felt
happy and content.

Indeed she kept her promise! Though
he was helpless, and often in much
pain, those days passed like a pleasant
dream. Years after, when he was a
wanderer from that home and her, the
sweet face that had wept and laughed
with him was mirrored in his heart.

There is more to tell. They, with
hearts so dry as to laugh at love, had
better turn away. The broken arms
healed and became strong and shapely
again. The time came, a sad time to
all of them, when the boy left Dodd,
and Dodd's daughter, and went into
the great world to seek his fortune.

He found it, too! but found no for-
getfulness of his child love. No longer
Dodd's boy, but a man who had made
a name to be proud of, he returned to
look upon the face of his fairy once
more.

When he called he asked:
"Is Mr. Dodd in?"

No, Mr. Dodd had "just stepped out
for a little while."

"Is Miss Dodd in?"

The formal Miss Dodd almost stuck
in his throat.

Yes, she was in.

He sent up his card.

Wasn't that funny! Dodd's boy send-
ing up a card!

"What will the meeting be like?" he
thought, as he waited for her. "Now
that she is a young lady, will there be
any of the childish heartiness of old in
her manner? Or will she have grown
beyond and forgotten of me?" And
Dodd's boy that was, sighed!

When she enters the room he is
ashamed of his doubts. She holds out
both hands to him with such a smile of
welcome that he fancies he sees the
Dolly of old! Soon Dodd comes in, and
gives his hearty greeting.

Like the sensible, sympathetic man
he is, after a little while he says:
"I must really go to bed."

So he goes.

Dodd's boy that was, and the child
Dolly that was, are alone again.

You may guess what he said to her
—the question he asked her so earn-
estly.

You may guess what Dolly's answer
was, when, stepping to the little piano,
she gave it in almost the exact words
of the old song:

"You have come back to me, Douglas, Douglas,
In the old likeness that I knew;
I will be so faithful, so loving, Douglas,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true."

—Philadelphia Herald.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THY LOVING KINDNESS.

Sitting alone in the shadow
Of a grief that was all my own;
Silently thinking it over,
Silently making moan.
Suddenly there swept the music
Of gladness great and deep,
Over the chords of feeling,
Till my heart forgot to weep.

"Because of Thy loving kindness"—
The words stole into my brain,
Like a cool hand soothing my fever,
And charming away the pain.
Because of the loving kindness,
Better than life to me,
My life shall be keyed to the measure
Of praise unchecked and free.

Not always the path is easy,
There are thickets long with gloom,
Sister, thy routing stormy places,
Where never the roses bloom;
But of when the way is hardest,
I am conscious of One at my side,
Whose hands and whose feet are wounded,
And I'm happy and safe with my Guide.

Better than friends and kindred,
Better than love and rest,
Dearest than hope and triumph,
Is the name I wear on my breast.
I feel my way through the shadows,
With a confident heart and brave,
I shall live in the light beyond them,
And I'm happy and safe with my Guide.

I shall conquer death and the grave,
Often when tried and tempted
Often ashamed of sin.
That, as strong as an armed invader,
Has made wreck of the peace within,
Patient, and full, and free,
Has brought a blessing to me.

Therefore my lips shall praise Thee,
Therefore, let me what I may,
To the height of a solemn gladness,
My song shall rise to-day;
Not on the drooping willow
Shall I hang my harp in the land,
When the Lord Himself has ordered me,
By the touch of His pierced hand.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

THEY HAVE "NO TIME."

The Silly Excuse Given by People Who
Avoid God's Society.

"But what if you don't have any
time?"

No warmth, no life, no food, no
growth; this is the unvarying law.
No prayer is death—cold, numb, not
knowing that it is dead. No medita-
tion on truth is famine, stunting and
deforming. The first suggestion to
one who pretends to want higher
things is, therefore, to give time to
prayer and devotional study of the
Bible. Such suggestions always call
forth the above response in some form
or other. This form happens to be
that of a society woman, but is an
average reply. Business men, farm-
ers, mechanics and professional men,
saleswomen, housekeepers, maids, are
all too busy to give time to prayer.
This lack of time is in inverse propo-
tion to the real amount of business.

One of the busiest men in Boston
says truly, though not newly, that if
he wants a thing done, he goes to the
busiest man he knows. Those who
have nothing in the world to do seldom
have time for much of anything. It
is not so often the eleven-hour
mechanic, or twenty-four hour mother
of a family with a small income, as
the six-hour clerk or no-hour pleasure
seeker, who can find no time. Wil-
liam E. Dodge, with his pressing busi-
ness and multifarious interests, gave
the first hour of each day to prayer,
and in that hour made a hundred-fold
more for his comfort and joy and
"position" in this world, than in all
the so-called business hours of the day,
and for the world to come life ever-
lasting.

Luther, it is said, used to give three
of the best hours of every day to this
real business of life, fitting himself
for eternity, and fitting himself to fit
others. This was the practice of one
so busy that during one three years of
his life, while he was preaching con-
stantly, debating all over Germany,
and conducting an almost incredible
correspondence, he wrote and pub-
lished four hundred and forty six sep-
arate works.

Luther's greatness, like all greatness,
was a becoming; and the most im-
portant factor in his becoming was his
three hours of prayer. You know what
he became. A very thunderbolt,
whose vehement speech made Kings
tremble and beat down and carried
away overawed the most obstinate, he
was at the same time the kindest and
gentlest and warmest of friends, en-
joying society and life and art keenly,
and generous to his last penny—a
magnificent union of strength and gen-
tleness.

The real reason why men don't give
time to prayer is that they don't be-
lieve it pays. As if there was any
thing which gave such return for
effort! Time spent in real prayer
gives energy, strength and intelli-
gence to accomplish more in the same
time.

Prayer does pay. Every moment of
humble prayer finds one larger,
stronger, richer. It is like getting
wealth. Every moment is precious to
the business man, as an opportunity
to add to his wealth. So of Heavenly
riches. Each moment one may appropri-
ate grace and become more calm,
energetic, powerful, in mind and will
and affection.

To be sure there are men who have
time for pleasure, but none for busi-
ness? There are students who have
no time for study; but what becomes
of their scholarship? Note the Chris-
tian who has no time for prayer! What
becomes of his religion?

Of course time is not all that is nec-
essary. There is an energy of prayer
as there is an energy of atten-
tion in business or study. It is no
feeble uplifting of mind and forth-
pouring of love to the Father which
receives the rich streams of grace,
stimulating into stronger, fuller well-
ings of love to Him who gives His life,
and deeper streams of affection to fel-
low loved ones, and tingling energy of
service. It is the giving back of all

one's God-giving might to Him who
gave—nothing reserved. But while
five talents make five more, in the same
time that two make two more, one,
unused, makes nothing.

Just think what the phrase means—
"No time to pray." All that is needed
is a little common honesty with one's
self to make it tremendously plain.
"What do I have time for?" "I had
time to-day, beside my regular duties,
to talk politics for an hour, and read
the variegated and prevalently lurid
patchwork of my daily paper for an-
other, but no time for prayer." "I
have had time to go to a ball game,
and spend two hours this evening dis-
cussing it, but no time for prayer." "I
was so tired with the German last
night that I didn't get up until noon,
and then the dressmaker, and party
calls, and Mary Anderson this evening,
have taken all the time. Really I have
had no time for prayer." "In the store
until six. Read 'A Fallen Idol.' It is
late, and I have no time for prayer."
These are mild.

God does love us. As any loving
father or mother, He wants us to want
His society, and to love to be with and
talk with Him. He does not want us
to grudge time to His work among
men. A mother does not regret her
son's office time; but that he prefers
his club, and grudges the moments
with her, fills her heart with pain and
longing.

Exactly so—and wonderful patience
and love it is. Our Lord loves us, ten-
derly and patiently. If we really do
love Him, prayer is not an irksome duty
—any more than being with those we
love. As we know Him better, our
love deepens, until His friendship is the
dearest, truest, tenderest experience of
our lives, and the moments of com-
munion with Him are the most prized
opportunities.

One finds time for what he likes to
do.—Ernest C. Richardson, in *Congrega-
tionalist*.

Christian Giving.

O that men would accept the testi-
mony of Christ touching the blessed-
ness of giving! He who sacrifices most,
loves most; and he who loves most is
most blessed. Love and sacrifice are
related to each other like seed and
fruit; each produces the other. The
seed of sacrifice brings forth the frag-
rant fruit of love, and love always has
in its heart the seeds of new sacrifice.
It was Judas, not Mary, who calculated
the value of the alabaster box of oint-
ment. He who is infinitely blessed is
the Infinite Giver; and man, made in
His likeness, was intended to find his
highest blessedness in the completest
self-giving. He who receives, but does
not give, is like the Dead Sea. All the
fresh floods of Jordan can not sweeten
its dead, salt depths. So all the streams
of God's bounty can not sweeten a
heart that has no outlet; is never receiv-
ing, yet never full and overflowing.

If those whose horizon is as narrow
as the bushel under which they hide
their light could be induced to come
out into a large place and take a worthy
view of the kingdom of Christ, and of
their relations to it; if they could be
persuaded to make the principle of
Christian giving regnant in their life,
their happiness would be increased as
much as their usefulness.—Rev. Josiah
Strong.

WISE SAYINGS.

—To live too long is a capital mis-
fortune.—Emerson.

—Time is infinitely long, and every
day is a vessel into which much may be
poured if we fill it up to the brim.—
Goethe.

—Note well a house that is prosper-
ous among men, and you will find vir-
tue prevails among its women.—So-
phocles.

—Faith in itself considered is but the
beggar's hand; but as this hand re-
ceives the rich alms of Christ's merits,
so it is precious, and challenges a
superiority over the rest of the graces.
—B. Hill.

—Infinite toil would not enable you
to sweep away a mist, but, by ascend-
ing a little, you may look over it alto-
gether. So it is with our moral im-
provements; we wrestle fiercely with
a vicious habit, which could have no
hold upon us if we ascended into a
higher moral atmosphere.—Helps.

—A mother's love is indeed the
golden link that binds youth to age;
and he is still but a child, however time
may have furrowed his cheeks or sil-
vered his brow, who can yet recall,
with a softened heart, the fond devo-
tion or the gentle chidings of the best
friend that God ever gives us.—Boree.

—If the time and energy spent in
grumbling about the methods of others
were consecrated to God in service,
much more good would be done. The
fault-finder is seldom a diligent work-
er. He imagines himself a very im-
portant part of the body, while the
true toilers hold a very different opin-
ion.—Exchange.

—Though it is winter outside there
is no reason why it shall be winter
within. If the heart be full of good
thoughts, worthy purposes, and if it
let in the light and warmth that are
offered to it by other hearts, and espe-
cially by the great Sun of righteous-
ness, it will enjoy a June atmosphere
even in January.—United Presbyterian.

—Nothing is so narrowing, contract-
ing, hardening, as always to be moving
in the same groove, with no thought
beyond what we immediately see and
hear close around us. Any shock
which breaks this even course, any
thing which makes us think of other
joys and sorrows besides our own, is
of itself chastening, sanctifying, edify-
ing.—Dean Stanley.

OUR COUNTRY'S NAVY.

The Grand Advance Which Has Been
Made by a Democratic Administration
in Giving It to the Country.

In the main, such provisions have
been made as to justify the declaration
that the country has at last a new navy
in progress, of which it may be proud.

First of all come the new steel ves-
sels, the Dolphin, Boston, Atlanta and
Chicago, of which the first named is
complete, the two next substantially
finished, and the last capable of being
soon put to sea if needed. These were
the experimental vessels in the new
navy; but of the Chicago there is some
reason to hope much, while all four,
though of far too little speed, yet mark
an advance upon the former era.
Next come three additional cruisers,
which are expected to be among the
fastest of their class in the world,
the Baltimore, Charleston and Newark,
of which the two former are now un-
der construction, and the latter soon
will be, since the Navy bill provides for
the needed increase of expenditure.
The advance in this second group of
cruisers, in the matter of speed, is
shown by the fact that while the Chi-
cago, of 4,500 tons displacement, is re-
quired to get 5,000 horse power from
its 937 tons of machinery, the Newark,
of but 4,080 tons displacement, is re-
quired to get 8,000 horse power from
only 820 tons of machinery. A com-
parison of the Charleston and Baltimore
with the Atlanta and Boston will show
a similar advance.

To these seven vessels must now be
added the two cruisers provided for
under the new Navy bill, which are to
make nineteen knots an hour and may
cost \$1,500,000 each. Heavy premiums
and penalties for every quarter knot
of speed above or below this maximum
are to be put in the contracts. Beside
the new cruisers, we find four
fast gun-boats, two of these of 1,700
tons and 870 tons displacement, re-
spectively, being already under con-
struction, and the remaining two,
which are of the larger type, provided
for in the new bill. There is also
under construction a pneumatic dynam-
ite gun-boat, which is expected to
have a speed of twenty knots, and
which will throw from its three tubes
projectiles containing each 200 pounds
of some powerful high explosive. Still
another addition authorized is a tor-
pedo vessel, at a maximum cost of
\$100,000, which is not yet designed.

More important than any of the ves-
sels yet named are the two armored
cruisers authorized at the first session
of the late Congress. They will be of
about 6,000 tons displacement, heavily
armored, with powerful batteries, and
having a speed of at least sixteen knots.
The sum allowed for these fine line-of-
battle ships is \$2,500,000 each, and the
chief delay in their construction is due
to the necessity of providing suitable
armor. The Navy bill makes very
handsome appropriation of \$4,000,000
exclusively for armor and gun steel for
these two vessels and for the double
turret monitors. These monitors, in
turn, five in number, the Puritan, Am-
phitrite, Monadnock, Terror and Mian-
tomoh, must now at last be reckoned
as part of the effective navy, since
while their size and other peculiarities
will make them of limited service they
will undoubtedly perform a certain
function in coast defense. Such armor
as the Miantonomoh will carry no
doubt can easily be shot through by
modern guns of by no means the
largest caliber, but she may prove of
some service in harbor defense. For
the completion of these monitors, ex-
clusive of their batteries, the new act
appropriates \$2,420,000, and for guns
for these vessels and the others already
named it appropriates \$1,128,362.

The record is not ended yet, since
the new act provides \$1,000,000 toward
floating batteries or rams for coast
and harbor defense, the final cost con-
templated being \$2,000,000 exclusive of
armament. It also makes \$50,000
available for purchasing and testing
naval torpedoes, and a further appro-
priation of \$25,000 is granted for buy-
ing the Stiletto for use as a torpedo
boat. The appropriations thus men-
tioned are exclusive of those made to
the Naval Ordnance Bureau for its
ordinary work in the manufacture of
cannon, though in this latter the set-
ting apart of \$20,400 for purchasing
three steel-cast, rough-bored, six-inch,
high-power rifle cannon, one of Besse-
mer, one of open-heart and one of
crucible steel, is worthy of special note.

—N. Y. Times.

TURNING THEM OUT.

A Republican Organ Mad Because Pres-
ident Cleveland Has Turned Out In-
competent Office-Holders and His Open
Enemies.

In its diatribe against President Cleve-
land's Administration, the other day,
the New York Tribune was especially
indignant at the "slaughter of the in-
nocents" in Government offices, by
which a large number of Republican
incumbents were laid out in the cold.
Of course, it would be a vain task to
make such a hide-bound partisan sheet
understand that Democrats have rights
and claims that a Democratic Adminis-
tration should respect, and that, after
they had been carefully excluded from
all participation in the Administration
for twenty-four years, it was only nat-
ural they should ask a fair share of the
offices.

The granting of their request was
not in the least a violation of the Civil-
Service law, since the indispensable
requisite of capability and fitness was
executed in all instances. The Republi-
cans had been so long in supreme con-
trol of all the offices of the Government
that for a long time they insisted upon
claiming pretty much every thing with-
in the gift of the President, and ran to
the Republican Senate on every occa-
sion for protection. The meanness and
ingratitude of that body were conspicu-
ously shown when it impudently inter-
fered with the prerogatives of the
Executive, last summer, for the sake of
tickling the partisan susceptibilities of
the politicians and organs of its party.
It made no account of the moderation
shown by the President in not sus-
pending every Republican office holder,
as he had the power to do, in retaliation
for the proscription exercised against
Democrats for twenty-four years.

He acted with rare conservatism and
caution, making his selections with the
utmost care and yet keeping in mind
the necessity of having in the adminis-
tration of the Government the aid of
those who sympathized with him in
feeling, in principle and in purpose.
He knew that he could not reasonably
expect the hearty co-operation of an
army of civil officers, who had for years
held places under former Administra-
tions whose entire policy it was sought
to reverse. The serious abuses that
grew up during the many years of Re-
publican rule, were nearly all connect-
ed with the manner in which the office-
holders habitually discharged their
duties, and it could hardly be expected
that officials, generally active parti-
sans, could suddenly experience so
thorough a conversion as to render
them efficient coadjutors in the great
work which the President had been
chosen to perform. While adhering
closely to the principles of Civil-Ser-
vice reform, which put ability and in-
tegrity before all partisan considerations,
in selecting Government employes,
President Cleveland found that such
qualities were to be found in abun-
dant in the Democratic party, and he
acted accordingly. There will be very
little sympathy with the walling organ
of the Tall Tower for its cause of com-
plaint.—Albany Argus.

ously shown when it impudently inter-
fered with the prerogatives of the
Executive, last summer, for the sake of
tickling the partisan susceptibilities of
the politicians and organs of its party.
It made no account of the moderation
shown by the President in not sus-
pending every Republican office holder,
as he had the power to do, in retaliation
for the proscription exercised against
Democrats for twenty-four years.

He acted with rare conservatism and
caution, making his selections with the
utmost care and yet keeping in mind
the necessity of having in the adminis-
tration of the Government the aid of
those who sympathized with him in
feeling, in principle and in purpose.
He knew that he could not reasonably
expect the hearty co-operation of an
army of civil officers, who had for years
held places under former Administra-
tions whose entire policy it was sought
to reverse. The serious abuses that
grew up during the many years of Re-
publican rule, were nearly all connect-
ed with the manner in which the office-
holders habitually discharged their
duties, and it could hardly be expected
that officials, generally active parti-
sans, could suddenly experience so
thorough a conversion as to render
them efficient coadjutors in the great
work which the President had been
chosen to perform. While adhering
closely to the principles of Civil-Ser-
vice reform, which put ability and in-
tegrity before all partisan considerations,
in selecting Government employes,
President Cleveland found that such
qualities were to be found in abun-
dant in the Democratic party, and he
acted accordingly. There will be very
little sympathy with the walling organ
of the Tall Tower for its cause of com-
plaint.—Albany Argus.

MILD-MANNERED SHERMAN.

The Statesman from Ohio Confirming the
Democracy in Its Oft-Expressed Opin-
ion that the War is Over.

Senator Sherman is said by Senator
Beek to be one of the three leading
candidates for the Republican Presi-
dential nomination next year. Sher-
man is swinging round the Southern
arc of the circle just now. He is talk-
ing tariff, currency, and high Republi-
can fold-de-rol. On the good old
bloody shirt issue he "wars you gently
as a sucking dove," as your Uncle
Billy Shakespeare would say. Just
think of this from a leading Republican
Presidential possibility:

The war is over, but the courage, bravery and
fortitude of both sides are now the pride
and heritage of us all. Think not that I came here
to reproach any man for the part he took in
that fight, or to revive in the heart of any one
the triumph of victory or the pang of defeat.
I do not come to make apologies nor to ask
any of you. The war was perhaps unavoidable.
All I claim is that the Republican party was
acted, not by a spirit of hate or conquest or
revenge, but only by a fervent love of
the Union, and a determined purpose to
maintain the constitution, as they un-
derstood it. No man in the North
questions the honesty, the

The trouble with the sensational correspondent who are trying to alarm the country with stories of the President's extreme fatness is that they estimate his growth in public estimation as so much avoidpous.

THE DEMOCRACY OF CHRISTIANITY, OR THE LAW OF LOVE.

A SERMON PREACHED BY REV. W. C. SOMERS, MARCH 27, 1887.

[Published by request.]

"My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons. 2d. For if there come unto your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment; 3d. And ye have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor, stand thou there, or sit here under my foot stool; 4th. are ye not then partial in yourselves and are become judges of evil thoughts? James 2:1-4.

This may be regarded by some as a peculiar text and rather obsolete in these days and imagine it difficult to draw from it a gospel sermon or as others would say, "there is more truth than gospel in it, but do not be hasty, for whatever man may think of it, it is God's truth, the teaching of the Holy Spirit and was written for our learning and has much more gospel in it than we might suspect. It is true, that it does not lay before the great central doctrines of grace which meet in Christ crucified as the foundation on which the whole superstructure of Christianity rests, but it does show us what should and what should not compose the superstructure or what is and what is not the outgrowth of true religion. In the gospel there is the foundation and the superstructure efficacious grace within and fruit without, the one is the cause and the other the effect; the one is salvation and the other the evidence of it.

The apostle here gives us to understand very plainly that he had no extra honors to confer on the gold ring aristocracy, he did not agree with some in his day nor some now-a-days, who consider five or ten thousand dollars sufficient to constitute a good moral character! Indeed, he thought it a heinous violation of the spirit of true religion, to pay more respect to the man whom the tailor and gold have adorned, than the man whom God has made and redeemed, though he stand in no degree indebted to gold and rich apparel for his reputation.

Some have supposed that the partiality referred to, is meant of judicial proceedings and because if otherwise, the text would be inconsistent with other scriptures requiring honor to be shown to official superiors and others. But there is no ground for such a view in the text. Had the Apostle intended to condemn such gross iniquity in judicial proceedings, he would have said so definitely and severely. It is true that the principle of the text would be opposed to partiality in courts of any kind, but the language does not relate to judicial proceedings of any kind, but to improper respect shown to some and contempt to others, merely on account of external appearances and circumstances.

It is true also that the scriptures require honor to be given where honor is due. It is written, "honor all men—honor the king," but is no where written or implied, that a man should be respected in proportion to the display of people or wealth he can make and a poor man condemned for his poverty and plainness, irrespective of what he is. "A man is a man for 'a' that and 'a' that."

It is true piety and virtue that shine in the sight of God, and not fine apparel. This respect of persons, the apostle reproves, it seems to have been a growing evil in the earliest ages of the church and in more modern time sadly corrupted and divided Christian societies.

I. We have the apostle's caution against the sin in general. "My brethren, have not the faith—Do not think to sink the religion of the Lord of glory, to a level with the spirit of a carnal word and make it bend to that partiality dictated by a base, overbearing pride, for the grace of the gospel finds all classes and ranks of men in the pit of sin and misery; rich and poor stand on the same level of guilt and depravity, and by grace are raised to the same honors—to all the privileges of the Son of God. Does not the gospel teach you that Christians should be respected not so much for anything else as for their relation and conformity to Christ? It teaches you that the poorest Christian, equally with the rich, shall share with Christ in the honors of his kingdom compared with which all earthly honor is vanity. "To him that overcometh I will grant to sit with me on my throne." You should not, therefore, make men's outward advantages the measure of your respect. In professing your faith you should not despise the poor Christian for his poverty and thus rob Christ of his glory. "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least, of these, ye did it not to me." The apostle then, to illustrate his meaning gives an example, for instance: "If there come unto your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel etc." Would not this prove that they were prejudiced in their opinions concerning others and were led by evil thoughts and base affections? For this would prove that they deemed wealth and splendor, however acquired or used, to be honorable, and poverty, however incurred or supported, to be disgraceful, thus forgetting that the Lord of Glory "had not where to lay his head—that he became poor for the sake of sinners, that he might enrich them with eternal felicity. Such conduct however common, is the fruit of unsatisfied affections, the outgrowth of unhumiliated

hearts, and it becomes the more reprehensible when the rich have nothing to recommend them but their splendor, the insinua of wealth, and the poor are adorned with piety and virtue.

These remarks, we believe, give the spirit of the text. To embody what we have to say further, we will make the following observations:

1. The sin. It is a sin, because condemned by the Lord. It is not a sin which shows itself in a single act of violence and during but noiselessly strikes a blow in a thousand ways. The very look and motion often go to the poor man's heart. The condemnation is not intended to mark the injury done to its victim, more than to show the inward baseness of the transgressor; because it has discovered a principle, hidden and carnal as the source—a principle which has dispelled the law of love in our heart. It is a sin against love. Love is but a synonym for the whole law of God. Love to God and love to man are the two commands on which hang all the law of the prophets. Smother and stifle this principle and you have virtually set aside the law. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. Paul says: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets." Mat. 7: 12. There are no lords or vassals in heaven, no plumed knights or plebeian; they are all kings and princes.

The law of God has special reference to the heart, the disposition and affections. So when we are required to love and honor a man we must not measure that man by the cloth on his back nor the gold on his finger, but by the law of God. We must look at the character, at the man as a moral being and not at the circumstances of wealth or poverty; these are not under human control. God sets up one and puts down another. And we trust that the time is coming when the great law of Christian reciprocity will have universal sway. But until Christianity asserts its entire authority over the human species, will prejudices and partiality be effectually done away with. But this will not be accomplished by the abolition of rank or circumstances, but by ensuring obedience to the law of love. Then the rich and poor will meet together with kindred feelings and maintain fellowship on the way, till they reach that heaven where human love will be perfect and human greatness is unknown. The poor you will always have with you in this world and the effort of socialism to destroy individual right in property is becoming a curse of nations, a boa constrictor that will crush the life out of this republic unless arrested in its work of demolition. Anarchy, carnage and blood will follow in its trail.

2. It is a violation of Christian courtesy. "Honor to the king, but in lowliness of mind let each esteem others better than themselves." 1 Peter 5: 5. "Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion of one another; love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous." To be courteous means more than to be graceful, courtly, elegant or civil, but condescending and obliging. A man may be termed civil while he is as cold as an iceberg and his heart full of scorn. One effect of the gospel is to produce this obliging civility to all, irrespective of worldly circumstances, and annihilate those distinctions which base pride and selfishness have created, and bring all believers to one brotherhood, where there is neither Jew nor Greek. But would it be courteous to a poor Christian to treat him as a dog because he bore the marks of poverty, and in his presence go through a series of courtly figures before a professed brother, because he bears the marks of opulence, and trappings of gold and gay apparel? Such injustice makes both parties miserable; the transgressor feels it in the solitude of his own breast, and the poor man thrown to a mortifying distance feels injured, though his painful feelings are smothered in a generous bosom. How often is real worth, dignity, virtue and piety despised because clad in poor raiment, while meanness, littleness and hypocrisy are honored because clothed in fine apparel? Such respect of persons is not only discourteous and uncivil to the poor man, but when rightly interpreted, is an insult to the man who bears the marks of wealth; for contempt of the poor is as much as to say, if it were not for the ring on your finger and your gay cloak, I would treat you as I have this poor man; thy courtesy is not to you as a man but to that gold ring and fine coat, because they are the ensignia of wealth.

3. This respect of persons is a heinous sin, because in it we act contrary to God; that is, our treatment of the poor is the opposite of his. It is written: "Hath not God chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith and heirs of the kingdom which he has promised to them that love him? But ye have despised the poor." God has made those heirs of a kingdom, whom we often make of no reputation. Being God's chosen does not prevent them from being poor, and being poor does not prove that they are not the chosen of God. God designed to recommend his holy religion, not by external advantages of gayety and pomp, but by its intrinsic worth and excellency and therefore hath chosen the poor of this world. He has thus shown his contempt of the pride of circumstances and perishable trappings. Moreover, it is characteristic of the gospel in its aim and effects to lift the needy from the dung hill, wipe away the tears of the mourner, lighten the burdens of the heart, heal its maladies, repair its losses and enlarge its enjoyments and that too under every form of penury and sorrow in all ages and in all nations. Its voice is without distinction, to people of every color, clime and condition. This divine religion desires no man for humble circumstances, interdicts no affection, infringes no relation, but comes to a man in all his depravity and woe and

offers him peace and blessedness. And what may astonish some, when the Great Shepherd came to execute his stupendous design, he did not with sycophantic smiles seize the drapery of royalty and take the aristocrat by the arm, to draw to his scheme the influence of wealth and splendor, but he gathered around him as agents men of obscure birth, mean education, and feeble resources, tent-makers and fishermen. Paul refers to this in his Epistle to Corinth: "For you see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh not many mighty, not many noble are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise." And when the divine Author of our salvation came to the world it was in humble circumstances. His mother was a poor woman, His first resting place was a manger, and all His days on earth were marked with poverty. Said He: "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." No, not even a sepulcher in which to lay his bruised and broken body. Not only has the Savior honored the poor by becoming poor for their sakes, but a special kindness and tenderness for the poor runs through the gospel; so much so that it may be called glad tidings to the poor. And when in the synagoge of Nazareth the prophecy of Isa. was given the Savior to read, he found the place where it was written: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor. Still more, he pronounced a blessing on those who consider the poor, and a curse on those who despise and oppress them. Ps. 41: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble." Prov. 28: "He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack but he that hideth his eyes shall have many a curse." But how often these scriptures are ignored among men. The proverb of Solomon is too often verified: "The poor is hated even of his own neighbor, but the rich hath many friends." But punishment awaits the transgressor, for it is a sin against God as well as man. "He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his maker." Pr. 14: "The wicked in his pride doth persecute the poor." Ps. 10: But the Lord saith: "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I rise; I will set him in safety from him that persecuteth at him.... Therefore have I poured out mine indignation upon them." Too many when they get a few dollars begin to puff at their poor neighbors.

These texts show what Christianity teaches on this subject. How grand how heavenly is its precepts. It puts a littleness upon all other systems; their pretended glory is lost amid its splendors. Yet certain clubs and associations of human construction have had the effrontery to point the finger of scorn at the Church and Christianity, as if they were inferior in regard to benevolence. What is the benevolence of other systems but bought benevolence, bestowed often to the disadvantage of those not within the conclave? Take the light, love and power of the gospel out of the world and you would have a world of savages and cannibals, implacable and unmerciful. We are the orphan asylums of the heathen? What expedients have anti-christian systems made for the outcasts, the halt, maimed and blind? What are the monuments of deism and paganism but the monuments of self and moral turpitude? This text, then, shows us that Christianity overlooks nothing; not even the least thing in the manners of men, and if men and churches are deficient it is because they do not come up to the standard of the gospel. The text tells us that we have no more right to rob a poor man of due respect and courtesy than we have to rob him of his last farthing. Is not the sin here condemned a shameful partiality? Is it not a shame to kick a poor man aside or order him to sit on the floor, to make room for the man of the gold ring? The question is put so as to reach the conscience: "Are ye not partial in yourselves?" Have you not made a difference that God has not made? Have ye not judged by a false rule? If ye fulfill the royal law according to the scriptures, and shall love as ye love as thyself ye do well; but if ye have respect of persons ye commit sin, and are convicted of the law as transgressors." Remember then, that God honors the poor and has made many a poor man rich in everlasting honors.

4. The fountain of this sin. Men will not like to be told what this is, but the apostle does not forget to tell them that this is owing to their evil thoughts. As the conduct is partial, so the thoughts from which it springs are evil. Trace up this partiality till you come to the hidden thoughts which support it and you find them evil. You secretly prefer outward pomp to inward grace.

5. The various manifestations of this sin. The text furnishes a specimen to illustrate the sin. But this is not the only way in which it appears. An observer may see it in some form every day and in every community.

1. The same spirit and feeling which the apostle condemns, appears in a class of people I never could admire, and I might say, endure. They are what may be called the pinks of fashionable propriety. Every word is precise, squared by the grammar and dictionary; every movement unexceptional; their motion from point to point might be reduced to a mathematical problem. But though they are versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. They may often insult a noble, though humble soul, while they imagine that they are only keeping up their dignity; an article they never had and could not define. Now, Peter said he was courteous, but he did not say he was courteous. Some have mistaken his meaning and have not learned that a man may have elegance without a particle of civility, and civility without elegance. It is one thing to be courteous, quite another to be civilly. The one is a virtue, grace of character, and resides in the soul and shows itself in affability to all; it may be found in the mountain peasant. The other is a mere accomplishment. It is all outside, the elegance of a fashionable exterior, an artistic, dexterous manuever. This outward elegance to some degree may all be very fine; but to meet the spirit of the text must have more, a heart, a frankness that spreads ease and anima-

E. F. HOLMES, The only exclusive dealer in Men's and Boys' wear in Chase county, is receiving an immense stock of Spring goods, from the best eastern manufactures. IN SPRING CLOTHING, We have all the choicest designs in Worsted, Chevriots and Casimers, in Sacks, Frocks and Four-Button Cutaway's, in all the latest colors.

FINE WEDDING SUITS A SPECIALTY BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT. Our boys' suit department is full of new and desirable patterns in WEAR-RESISTING SUITS AND ODD PANTS. Our odd pant stock surpasses anything we have shown in this line, In Fit, Workmanship and Fine Desirable Patterns.

We can surely suit you in BOOTS AND SHOES. We are prepared to show the NEATEST, BEST FITTING AND BEST MADE assortment of Men's and Boys' shoes in the county. We have in Congress, Button and Lace, in any style of toe. Plow shoes in all styles.

We are leaders in GENTS' FINE FURNISHINGS. See our Spring Novelties in FANCY PERCALE SHIRTS, WITH COLLARS AND CUFFS TO MATCH

New styles of Neck ties are now in stock, it will interest you to look them over. It will soon be time to change to lighter underwear. Look through our assortment of Gause and imported Balbriggan underwear. We have something new in this line. Everything Goes at MONEY-REACHING and PEOPLE-PLEASING PRICES.

Look through our stock before buying a dollars' worth of YOUR SPRING BILL. E. F. HOLMES, THE LEADING CLOTHIER.

LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY, Cor. G and 17th sts. on line of st., cars, City store, 1026 O. Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Flowering Shrubbery, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Small Fruits etc.

Floral designs, Bouquets for Parties, Weddings and Funerals sent to any part of the state. All kinds of Vegetable Plants. Estimates furnished for the laying out and planting of lawns and yards. Illustrated catalogue free. DORAN & ROMAN, Successors to W. S. Sawyer & Co. LINCOLN, NEB.

tion around it, an eye that speaks affability to all, chases timidity from every bosom and says to every man in the company, be happy, be confident. Now these prim-roses of society, while they yield their fragrance in the presence of gay clothing and outward pomp, will by a brazen hauteur throw a poor man as a mortifying distance, and those vastly their superiors in sense, piety and virtue. It is true that a weak person may excite ridicule by excessive kindness, but common sense will prevent the ridiculous. But there are no more ridiculous persons in the world than those whose great anxiety and effort is to keep up their dignity, who shelter themselves under a stately ceremonial. People sometimes mistake the meaning of dignity. It means worthy, honorable worth of character, and not to strut like a dandy. What a wretched vanity that man has, who marches along solemnly and thinks that by the stateliness of his manner, to scatter awe around him. This class of people, with all their pretensions, if you could see them behind the screen, when they have put off the mask, they may be heard snickering at a man in homely attire and humble manner, who really has more of everything than they, but vanity and satin.

Finally, let us imitate God, who is no respecter of persons, and we will find a great deal of Christianity in the text. When we look at man as he is in every nation, a poor, wretched sinner, and when we consider that grace saves alike the rich and poor, sets the beggar as high in glory as the king, how insignificant are the terms, noble and ignoble. Royal blood! Much of it is the worst blood in the world. Lust for power and luxury has waded through blood to reach the throne of the autocrat. We do not want royal blood but honest blood. The curse of the world to-day is the ambition of royal families. Some one has said: "All kings are descended from beggars and beggars from kings." Says the prophet, have we not all one father? Hath not one God our same heaven? Why then should any be cast out by the way because of outward circumstances? If any now so proud get to heaven, they will have to take a seat with Lazarus. Let us look kindly on a poor man, in him we may behold a king. We scarcely know how much a look of kindness will do. Your charity relieves the poor but civility revives them and restores them to the dignity of the species and makes them forget the humiliations of poverty. "Though the Lord be high, yet he hath respect unto the lowly, but the proud he knoweth afar off."

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAN., March 29th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States Land Office at Wichita, Kansas, on May 14th, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 444, of William Dawson, for the west 1/4 of north east 1/4, fractional section 2, township 21, range 6 east.

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 or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 21st, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 434, of Hugh McConlough, for the east 1/2 of north west 1/4, of section 30, township 21 north, of range 7 east, 6th p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alfred Morcer, Homestead, Walter Ray, Homestead, E. Wadley, Matfield Green, Hiram Varner, Clements, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

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 or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 21st, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 434, of Hugh McConlough, for the east 1/2 of north west 1/4, of section 30, township 21 north, of range 7 east, 6th p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alfred Morcer, Homestead, Walter Ray, Homestead, E. Wadley, Matfield Green, Hiram Varner, Clements, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

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 or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 21st, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 434, of Hugh McConlough, for the east 1/2 of north west 1/4, of section 30, township 21 north, of range 7 east, 6th p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alfred Morcer, Homestead, Walter Ray, Homestead, E. Wadley, Matfield Green, Hiram Varner, Clements, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

Campbell & Gillett, DEALERS IN HARDWARE! STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of STEEL GOODS

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carry an excellent stock of Agricultural Implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agents for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP. Have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. The Imported Norman Stallion,



DUBOIS, will be kept at Evans & Brown's livery barn, in Cottonwood Falls, from April 1st, to July 1st, 1887. Dubois is imported from France by W. M. Durham in 1884, and is recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of America, Vol. 3, page 94, and in the Percheron Stud Book of France Vol. 1, page 68. Dubois, 1275 (2347) was sired by Norval 794 (1399) Dum Blon, by Victor Variant Norval, got by Brilliant 1899, (756) he by Coco 2d (714) he by Mignon, (715) he by Jena LeBlanc (739) who was a direct descendant of the famous Arab stallion Galliford, that stood at the stud stable of Pin near Bellone about 1820, he is a steel grey, 5 years old, and will weigh 1850.

TERMS: \$30 to insure payable March 1st, 1888; \$15 by season, payable during the season; \$10 single service, payable at time of service. All risks must be assumed by the owner, but care will be taken. We cordially invite all who admire good stock, to call and examine this mare and decide for yourselves as to his merits. Yours Respectfully, H. N. SIMMONS, Secretary.

The Clydesdale Stallions,



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

will stand for a limited number of mares this season, ending June 25th, 1887, at the following prices: payable as soon as she is known to be with foal; \$15 for the season, payable June 25th, 1887. Sir William Wallace, \$10 to insure a mare with foal, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal; \$8 for the season, payable June 25th, 1887. Parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance. Persons failing to return mares at regular times forfeit the insurance money. I will do what I can to prevent accidents, but no responsibility assumed. GEO. DRUMORE,

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fair shall we, so favor way; How to the line, let he chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 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 time table: EAST. AT EX., N.Y., 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.

Rain, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Jos. Plumberg, of Strong City, is quite ill.

Mr. A. H. Gray was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. C. C. Watson has sold his ice to Emporia, Saturday.

Commissioners proceedings are crowded out this week.

Mr. Scott Dennison, of Strong City, returned, Monday, from California.

The Madden Bros. intend making their new store room eighty feet long.

Bazaar Township Board will meet at Matfield Green, the last Saturday in April.

Mr. John Vetter went to Kansas City, Friday night, to go to work there.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Romich returned, last week, from a visit to Wichita.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McNece died, Saturday morning, of lock jaw.

Mr. B. Stout while lareating a cow, Tuesday, got his right hand and arm badly hurt.

Messrs. G. K. and J. G. Burton were in Strong City, last week, visiting their father.

Mrs. T. B. Johnson, who has been quite ill for some time past, is now convalescing.

Mr. Jacob Hornberger left, yesterday morning, for Wichita, to work a trade there.

The sidewalk in front of the Chase County National Bank has been put in good repairs.

Messrs. W. H. Holsinger and E. Link were down to Emporia, last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and Mrs. J. C. Davis went to Kansas City, Tuesday, for a short stay there.

Mr. L. W. Heck was down to Kansas City, recently buying a stock of paints, oils, varnish, etc.

Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons purchased a car load of mules at Kansas City for their Colorado tract.

The Santa Fe R. R. Co. has ordered 10,000 yards of bridge stone from Retinger Bros. & Co.'s quarry.

Mr. J. H. Martin went to Colorado, last week to work on the contract of Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons.

There will be a social at the M. E. church, next Thursday night, at which there will be refreshments.

Mr. Jas. P. McGrath arrived here, Saturday, from Pratt county, and left, the next day, for Scott City.

The Santa Fe has put on a line of tourists' migrant sleepers between Kansas City and Los Angeles.

Messrs. Scott E. Winne, J. W. Ferry, John Roberts and Rollie Watson were down to Emporia, yesterday.

The Bazaar Township S-S. convention will be held at Matfield Green, on Friday and Saturday, April 29 and 30.

Mr. D. D. Drake, correspondent of the Kansas City News, one of our most valued exchanges, called at this office, Monday.

Dr. T. F. Davenport, Dentist, will be at Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 26th and 27th.

Judge L. Houk has purchased the farm of Mr. L. Holz, on Spring creek, and has had 400 grape vines set out on the same.

Mr. Wm. Roekwood has moved back to his farm on Spring creek, and Dr. T. M. Zane will move into the Roekwood house.

The erection of the depot for the C. K. & W. R. R. at this place was begun, Tuesday, between Friend and Pearl streets.

Miss Laura Lynch, of Chanute, who is visiting the family of Mr. T. L. Upton, is now at Mr. F. V. Alford's, sick with measles.

Married, on Monday, April 11, 1887, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. Louis Kogobohn and Addie Dody, all of Chase county.

Messrs. L. P. Santy & Co., of Clements, shipped forty car loads of stone, Monday last week, the freight on which was \$1,000.

Mr. C. C. Watson, last week, purchased of the Stearns Bros. lot 4, in block 20, this city, and sold the same to Mr. Julius Remy.

Messrs. W. H. Holsinger and W. P. Martin are building a culvert on Friend street, between Kaw and Hazel streets, at their own expense.

Mr. Andrew Dart, of Newton, and Mr. Miles Dart, of Dallas, Texas, were in attendance at the funeral of their brother, Mr. C. C. Dart.

Mr. John Madden was, last Monday, appointed by Judge Frank Doster as County Attorney for this county, vice Mr. John E. Harper, resigned.

The Emporia Republican, one of the best daily papers published in Kansas, recently published a large map of Emporia, and issued an extra large edition of the paper, booming the town.

Chief Justice D. K. Cartter, of Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, father of Dr. W. H. Cartter, of this place, died at his home in Washington City, last Saturday evening.

Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons have been awarded a contract in Colorado, that will require an expense of \$25,000 before a lick of work is done on the same. They were shipping material, tools, teams, etc., there, last week.

Mr. T. S. Sinclair, of New Haven, Conn., an old school-mate of Mr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss, was visiting that gentleman, last week. He went from here to Kansas City, from which place he expects to go to California before returning home.

Married, at the M. E. parsonage, in this city, by the Rev. J. F. Stafford, on Sunday night, April 17, 1887, Mr. John A. Harley, of this city, and Miss Maud K. Dibble, of Strong City. The happy couple have our best wishes in their new state of life; may they live long and prosper.

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

Mr. T. O. Kelley, having shipped his household goods to Marion, took his family there, Tuesday. He and his estimable wife have many friends here, who regret their departure, but whose best wishes follow them to their new home. Mr. Chas. Winters hauled their furniture to Marion.

Geo. Drummond will give the following premiums at the next annual county fair, for foals sired by his horses, for cash horse's foals, the mares to be bred to the same horses again: First premium—to insure a mare in foal; second premium—to breed by the season; third premium—single service.

Messrs. B. Lantry & Son, of Strong City, have leased the quarries containing all of the available stone upon the property of Judge Cartter, in and around Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, obligating themselves to vigorously and industriously operate them, and to as great an extent as desirable.

Mr. Thomas Williams, editor of the "Christadelphian Advocate," will lecture at the Strong City school-house, on the evenings of April 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th. "The Kingdom of God soon to be established on earth, and the nature and destiny of man" will be subjects treated of by the lecturer. Admission free.

Messrs. John Madden, Matt and George McDonald, Alex. McKenzie and wife and Dr. C. E. Hart were down to Topeka, Tuesday night of last week, attending the anti-irish-coalition meeting at the Grand Opera House. Mr. McKenzie is one of the best delineators of Irish character in America, and he took part in the exercises.

The Presbyterian Church of this city has organized a Sunday-school with the following officers: Supt., W. G. Patton; Asst. Supt., J. K. Crawford; Secy., Rida Winters; Asst. Secy., Anna Roekwood; Treas., Rena Kinne; Organists, Dottie Scribner and Laura Massey; Blackboard work, R. C. Johnston. The school will meet every Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock.

Mr. M. C. Gray has just returned from Douglas, where he has sold two of their stallions to Stock Associations. Mr. Gray intends starting East the latter part of this week, and will return within ten days, with some of the finest draught, coach and trotting stallions that have ever come to the county. The Gray Bros., in this particular, propose to not be behind any one, but in the front rank.

Died, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. W. P. Pugh, in this city on Monday night, April 18th, 1887, of bronchitis, Mr. C. C. Dart, of Dallas, Texas, in the 33d year of his age. Mr. Dart leaves a wife and little daughter to mourn his death. His funeral will be preached at the M. E. church, at 11 o'clock, this morning, after which his remains will be taken to Dallas for interment.

From the Emporian Republican, of the 13th inst., we learn that Mr. John McClure, formerly of Fox creek, now residing at No. 418 Exchange street, was, on the previous Sunday morning rendered speechless by a stroke of paralysis, and for a while it was thought he would not be able to recover from it; but the attention of the family and medical assistance promptly rendered, had the effect to restore him so far, at least, as to enable him to sit up and to articulate sufficiently to be understood.

Last Monday night, ex-County Attorney John E. Harper returned to this city, raised another disturbance with his family who went to a neighbor's for protection. He then went into the house, breaking the door open, so we understand, and retired for the night. His bondsmen for his appearance at the next term of the District Court, to answer to the charge of drunkenness, Dr. J. W. Stone and Mr. R. C. Johnston, hearing he was in town, went to the Sheriff and had him re-arrested and placed in jail to await his trial, and where he now is, in default of another bond.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Office of Chase county Board of Health, Cottonwood Falls, April 18th, 1887.

We beg leave to call your attention to section 9, State Board of Health Laws, session of 1885, to wit: "It shall

be the duty of every physician practicing his profession in the State of Kansas to keep a record of the deaths occurring in his practice, or that may come to his knowledge, when death occurs without medical attendance noting the form of disease, and, as far as possible, the cause that produced it, and to report the same to the local Board of Health where the same occurs, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the State Board of Health, and any failure to do so will subject said physician to a fine of ten dollars for each and every offense."

The laws of the State Board of Health require reports of births and marriages, as well as deaths, to the County Health Officer, in the County wherein same occur and fixes a penalty of ten dollars for failure to report for each and every case. All cases must be reported within thirty days of occurrence. I am notified by the State Board of Health to enforce the above law and shall expect to do so should it become necessary. It is the duty and should be the pleasure of every physician and midwife and qualified person to comply promptly with the above laws, as well as all others emanating from the State Board of Health, as they have for their object the health of the people. The people look to us to obey the laws, therefore let us do so without complaint or compulsion.

You will at once make your report from the first of January to the present time and thereafter at the end of each month. The State Board of Health, at its last session, passed the following resolution. Resolved, That all undertakers will be expected to make a report of all burial cases sold by them for those who have died, giving date of sale, name of deceased, nearest relation's address, and, if possible, the name of attending physician, to the Health Officer of the county, wherein such deaths occur. The law also requires practicing physicians and midwives to register in the County Clerks office where all necessary blanks will be furnished free of charge by the County Health Officer for making the necessary return required by law.

C. E. HART, M. D., Co. Health Officer.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council elected April 4th, 1887, met pursuant to call.

Present, J. K. Crawford Mayor, S. A. Perrigo, W. H. Holsinger, Geo. George, Geo. Estes and J. S. Doolittle.

On motion, S. A. Perrigo was elected president of council.

The mayor appointed the following committees:

On Finance—Holsinger, Perrigo, Estes.

Ordinance—George, Doolittle, Holsinger.

Streets and alleys—Perrigo, Estes, Holsinger.

License—Doolittle, George, Perrigo.

The mayor appointed E. A. Kinne clerk, who was on motion confirmed.

W. H. Spencer marshal and street commissioner, confirmed.

On motion, the Chase County Leader was made the official paper for the ensuing year, providing, it will do the work at one half legal rates.

On motion, the street commissioner was instructed to have the blacksmithing done where it can be done the cheapest.

The bill of W. A. Morgan for printing, \$5.79, was allowed.

On motion, the street and alley committee was instructed to immediately cause a grade to be established on Friend street from State street to the east line of the city.

Adjourned. E. A. KINNE, Clerk.

SEWING MACHINES.

I respectfully inform the citizens of Chase county that I have received the agency for the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and can supply all in need of a FIRST-CLASS, perfectly reliable machine, at the same price usually paid for second-class machines. The No. 8 is LIGHT RUNNING, EASILY MANAGED, DOES THE WIDEST RANGE OF WORK, simple in construction. A complete set of attachments and full instructions with every machine. A full line of spool cotton and silk in stock. Agents wanted. Call on or address C. E. DIBBLE, feb17-tf

INSURANCE.

I have the agency for the National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Salina, Kansas, a HOME company, thoroughly responsible, and which insures all classes of property at the lowest possible rates, either for one or five years. Investigate its merits before you insure. Call on, address C. E. DIBBLE, Agent, meh17-tf Strong City, Kansas.

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, apr14-tf

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The celebrated Walker Boots and Shoes—every pair warranted—for sale by E. F. Holmes. meh31-tf

Go to Smith's (Roekwood & Co.'s old stand) for meat, all the way from 5 to 10 cents per pound.

Barbed wire, at wholesale, at Campbell & Gillett's.

Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. meh31-tf

Good, durable plow shoes, sewed pegged and screwed fastened, at E. F. Holmes's.

Orders for Mayville's laundry, Strong City, can be left at the COURANT office. meh24-tf

Our county is already full of some of the world-bee crayon artists who propose to sketch your farm and cattle and make you a fine picture. Be careful of them, and remember, when you want a picture of your farm or stock, that Caudle will do you a good job; here at home, for one-half the price of your cheap Johns. If you can't get in the day you want to, just drop a card to A. B. Caudle, and he will come prepared to do you a good job. apr14-tf

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

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE FEED EXCHANGE EASTSIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Riggs, ALL HOURS.

W. H. HINOTE, CENTRAL BARBER SHOP, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's. One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. E. E. Holmes has the leading stock of gent's fine boots and shoes, in Chase county. The choicest assortment of candies and confections at L. I. Billings' bakery, Main street, west of Broadway. Copying and enlarging done in all its branches, and first-class work done, if not, your money refunded. ART. B. CAUDLE, Photographer. You can buy more Flour and Feed for the same money, at the CITY FEED STORE than at any other place in the county. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. L. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, and solicits your custom. Give him a call. Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. All persons wishing spaying done, if they will let me know of the same soon, I may be able to do their work before going west. J. S. SHIPMAN, Elmdale, Kans. For men's fine boots and shoes try E. F. Holmes, the exclusive dealer. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Campbell & Gillett, can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. E. F. Holmes has just placed in stock an unusually well selected stock of trunks and valises. Look at them. Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West. jy22-tf

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

W. P. PUCH, 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, Jy11-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. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. feb17-tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOHN V. SANDERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office under Chase Co. National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. J. E. HARPER, Co. Atty. JAS. T. BUTLER, HARPER & BUTLER, Attorneys and Counsellors At-Law, Office in the Court House, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

THOS. H. GRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS - - - 102-tf S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKAY, J. A. SMITH, WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all state and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon County, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy12-tf

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb23-tf

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charge Reasonable, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. nov25-tf

WONDERS OF THE DEEP. CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can procure at any regular shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, contains over twenty varieties of Shells, Coral, etc. will please both old and young. Carefully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Address: MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO., (Box 15) Key West, Florida.

Pure Brown Leghorn and Plymouth Rock Eggs. Crossed—75 cents per Setting. M. E. BUCK, Hartford, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS. NEW DRUGS, AT 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. feb18-tf

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, (Successor to Holsinger & Frite), -DEALER IN- HARDWARE, STOVES AND TWPWARE, 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. meh17-tf

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, MONEY TO LOAN, In any amount, from \$50.00 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. ap23-tf

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Dr. 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. jay25-tf

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec8-tf

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 6540 March 10th, 1887. I. P. B. McCabe of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas, who made Pre-emption Declaration Statement No 848 for the Lot 27, section 30, township 20 south, of range 5 east, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove my residence and cultivation before the Judge of the District or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Saturday, April 23d, 1887, by two of the following witnesses: R. H. Chandler, Bazaar, N. M. Penrod, Bazaar, James McClellan, Lida, Martin Bookstore, Lida, all of Chase county, Kansas. P. B. McCABE, Claimant.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 6540 March 10th, 1887. Notice of the above application will be published in the Courant, printed at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, which I hereby designate as the newspaper published nearest the land described in the application. S. M. PALMER, Register.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

BIRDS AND BABIES.

"Come, Nelly dear, it's time to get undrest; Each little bird is sleeping in its nest; "Yes, but wait till I tell you how they go; Because I watched them, and I'm sure I know."

"To get undrest; I s'pose they just take off their wings; And then the mother-bird stays there and sings, and sings; She wouldn't leave them all alone, out in the dark; To be frightened, like I am, when the big dog barks."

"My mamma says: 'Kiss me, dear, and say your prayers; Company's coming, and I must go down stairs; And Sunday she says: 'Good night, my little Nell; Mamma can't stay now, for I hear the church-bell.'"

"She wouldn't go to parties, that mother-bird; Nor to church either, even if she heard; The bell; she don't care for any of those things; So she just stays there and sings, and sings, and sings."

"If I could lay my head right on my mamma's breast; Like baby-birds, all close together in their nest; And mamma'd stay beside me, and let me hear her sing; I'd go right straight to bed as good as any thing."

Virginia Dare, in Good Housekeeping.

SAVED THE CREW.

How Jack, the "Brave," Rescued the Crew of His Father's Ship—His Reward.

On the shore of a certain State along the Atlantic coast, and in a spot where rocky capes abound, there lived a family of apparently low birth. The name was Henderson.

The father was a seafaring man, and spent most of his time in cruising among the Southern seas, and it was not often that he visited his home, except when his course happened to lie along that coast. The son, a tall, well-built, handsome lad of eighteen, was the pride of the old man's heart, and we may also say the main support of the family, as he exchanged the products of the sea for those of the fertile fields of the neighboring villages.

This individual's name was Jack, or, as he was called, "The Brave," a name, as we shall see later on in the story, of which he was not at all unworthy. Jack had two sisters, beautiful girls of twelve and sixteen. The above named, including the poor mother and a faithful old servant, comprised the Henderson family.

The house in which they lived was, as it seemed, the cabin of some ship which had perished on that dangerous shore. The outside of this strange abode was rough and desolate, but all within was solid comfort, and even showed signs of skill on the part of the two maidens who had the duty of housekeeping to perform, their mother being too old to give the proper attention.

The cabin was wedged in between two large rocks, so as to make it proof against the fiercest gale and also to protect it from the tides. In front there was a rude wharf constructed of pine trees lashed together with the fibre of some plant which grew in the neighborhood. One looking at this wharf could see at first sight that Jack's—our hero—id'e moments had not been wasted.

On either side was a large coil of rope fastened down by iron clamps. In the center there was a stack of life preservers made of straw and the bark of some tropical tree, which his father had gathered in his wanderings. In front there was a flash-light erected for the purpose of warning passing ships against the dangers of that coast; while in the water, and fastened to the wharf by strong cords attached to iron spikes, there floated several kifs, each having a pretty and appropriate name.

In fact, on that little wharf you would have seen a complete life-saving apparatus. This was Jack's pride, and well it might be; for by that inanimate coil of rope, assisted by his brawny arm, many a life had been saved and many blessings called down upon that noble lad.

The time at which the present narrative begins was during the month of September, and at a time when the mighty deep was disturbed by storms of the fiercest kind. The smoke curled up from the chimney of the little cabin, for the wind had set in, driving all idle strollers into their homes.

It was on one of these cold, bleak mornings that Jack Henderson rose from an uneasy sleep; for the wind had been blowing a gale, and even now, as he stood facing seaward, he could see the white foam dash against the projecting rocks and then rise into mountains of spray.

The air was cold and foggy, and the dark clouds were driven swiftly along their course; in fact, it was such a day as caused all labor to be suspended, and Jack had a foreboding that something wrong was about to turn up. Consequently, after seeing that all his things were in order, he ascended into the highest window, glass in hand, to watch.

Several hours passed in this way, during which the rain fell in torrents and the turbulent sea seemed as if it were troubled by some supernatural force.

At length the clouds began to break, and a faint gleam of light peered through the aperture. Jack placed the glass to his eyes and gazed long and steadily, when, all of a sudden, he rushed out upon the wharf with a wild cry, calling to his eldest sister, Emily, to follow him. At no great distance from the shore and heading straight into the rocks, he could see his father's ship—the Albatross.

before they were almost struck dumb by seeing the ship rise on one of those mountains of water and come down with a crash upon one of the rocks, and there lay a helpless wreck. To approach nearer than one hundred feet from the ship would be madness, and so Jack had to invent some other mode of rescuing the poor wretches who were clinging to the masts, calling on God for mercy. Pulling the boat with redoubled effort, he brought it as close to the ship as was prudent, and then set about examining his ropes. By tying both together he would have enough to reach the ship, allowing some tie at both ends; then he raised his strong, manly voice in a loud "Hello!" and succeeded in making himself heard on board; and after much labor he also succeeded in throwing them one end of the rope. In this way a rope bridge was constructed between the shivering ship and the frail, little bark of our hero. At last all was completed, and the whole crew of the Albatross were saved with the exception of a few emigrants who jumped overboard in their fright.

About a year later a small package was received in that little cabin by the seashore, containing two articles. First, there was a small piece of parchment, very insignificant-looking, but of immense value to the one by whom it was received, as it settled upon Jack Henderson a yearly pension for life. Second there was a gold medal bearing this inscription:

Awarded to Jack Henderson by the U. S. Government for his risky adventure and gallant rescue of the crew of the Albatross, September 21, 1870.

—G. S. Pierson, in N. O. Times-Democrat.

SIGHTS IN PARIS.

The Thirty-four Public Statues of Historic Personages in the French Capital.

There are thirty-four statues in Paris including two of Napoleon, two of Voltaire and one representing the Republic. The list is a very curious one, including as it does the statues of Charlemagne, upon the open ground opposite Notre Dame; of Gutenberg, opposite the National Printing Office; of Jeanne d'Arc, upon the Place des Pyramides; of Bernard Palissy, upon the Place St. Germain-des-Prez; of Henri IV., upon the Pont Neuf; of Louis VIII., upon the Place des Voeges; of Molete, in the Rue Richelieu; of Pascal, at the foot of the Tour St. Jacques; of Louis XIV., upon the Place des Victoires; of Voltaire, in the Square Monge and on the Qua Malaquais; of the Abbey de l'Epee, near the Deaf and Dumb Institution; of Diderot, upon the Place St. Germain-des-Prez; of Sedaine, in the Square Trudaine; of Malasherbes, at the Palais du Justice; of Haug, at the Institute for the Blind; of Pinel, at the Salpatriere Hospital; of Monce, at the Place Clichy; of Larrey, at the Val-de-Grace Hospital; of Ney, upon the Place de l'Observatoire; of Napoleon, upon the summit of the Colonne Vendome and in the courtyard of the Invalides; of Bichat, at the School of Medicine; of Prince Eugene, in the Gardens of the Invalides; of Beranger, in the Square du Temple; of Lamartine, in the Avenue Victor Hugo; of Berryer, at the Palais de Justice; of Berlioz, in the Square Vintimille; of Alexandre Dumas, upon the Place Malasherbes; of Ledru Rollin, upon the place bearing his name; of Henri Regnault, at the Ecole de Beaux Arts; of Boussuet, Fenelon, Fleischer, Massillon, upon the Place St. Sulpice; and of the Republic, upon what was formerly called the Place du Chateau d'Eau, but is now the Place de la Republique. The oldest is that of Henry IV., upon the Pont Neuf, with Henry IV., upon its back, it underwent no further vicissitudes until 1792, when horse and rider were melted down into cannon. A fresh statue was erected in 1818, and, though the communists threatened to destroy it in 1871, they did not do so.

—Paris Cor. Chicago Journal.

—The consumption of beer in Germany is reported to have amounted to 41,325,000 hectolitres in 1885. This would give an average of 90 litres (about 200 pints) a year to every man, woman and child in Germany.—Cleveland Leader.

—Did you ever chance to hear a mother remark, in speaking of her child: "How like its mother!" just at the moment that the dear little thing was making a grab for its father's hair?—Christian at Work.

—The mosquito bar comes as near being a lie as anything. It does not entirely bar mosquitoes, it is very thin and it is manufactured out of whole cloth, so to speak.—N. Y. Picayune.

—Entomologists say that certain ants not only build boats, but launch them, too, after which they go a-sailing with their sisters and their cousins and their aunts.—Omaha World.

—All crowned heads are not terrors to the world. When the King of Spain declares war, he is simply spanked by his nurses until he becomes reasonable and will take his milk.—Picayune.

—The shoemaker who breathed his last performed an astonishing feat, says the Leather Trader.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS.

Various Ways of Increasing the Organic Matter in Farm Lands.

It is the object of the thoughtful husbandman to get paying crops, to have the land either better and more fertile, or at least not losing in productive power. Some land is so very rich and fine and deep, so well drained and favorably exposed to sunshine and showers, that it may be cropped for many years without any apparent lessening of the crops, except as that result might be influenced by the weather. The fact must, however, be considered settled, that the time will surely come when even such soil will begin to fail; and more, these most fertile natural soils may always be made to yield much larger crops by means of fertilizers and tillage.

If we have correctly indicated the character of the best known soil and land, then one might suppose that to improve inferior soils we should try to make them rich and fine and deep and well-drained, and to secure as favorable an exposure as possible, and this is true. We have the power to do more or less of all these things for almost every soil where that particular work is needed.

Soils are made rich by application of fertilizers, and by every means by which plant food may be increased in that portion accessible to the roots of the plants. Soils are made fine and deep by tillage—plowing and harrowing, exposure to the frosts and thawing of winter, to the penetration of water and air. Soils are drained both for the removal of excessive moisture, for the sake of opening the lower parts of the soil so that the water of showers and rains shall pass downward into the soil rather than away upon the surface, and to secure the fertilizing influence of air which is very great. When water flows downward through the soil the air follows it—in fact, helps it on.

As a rule—not always a good one—farmers avoid those lands which need drainage, much tillage and labor to free them from natural growths, stones, etc., and bring them into a condition favorable to crops. They prefer to take lands easily brought into tillable condition, and thus it often happens that some of the best lands of old farms are still unreclaimed, and offer tempting jobs for the young men.

There are a few rules in regard to maintaining fertility which should be followed. One is that all the unsold or unfed portions of crops should, if possible, be returned to the soil upon which they grew, or an equivalent should be returned. Thus, if wheat is raised, the grain sold and the straw composted with the dung of animals, we form a manure which returns much that was removed by the crop. If the straw be partly or wholly fed to animals, still a large portion naturally finds its way back to the soil. A portion of the plant food supply of the soil is irrevocably lost in the grain sold, in the bones of the animals, in the milk sold off the farm, etc. But we can calculate very nearly what this loss is and make it good at small expense if we do not delay too long. It is much better to feed than to sell hay and straw, because the tax upon the soil is so much less, and whoever does sell these products should surely plan to buy fertilizers to make good his drafts upon the soil. Near cities it is always easy to buy stable manure, and this is ordinarily the most economical. The hay, grain and straw are thus returned, the loss is not only made good, but the condition of the land is improving all the time, for this is the natural result of tillage.

In all well cropped soils the roots of the crops, together with portions which remain upon the soil, especially when grass is raised, form a gradually increasing amount of organic matter, which becomes incorporated with the soil by plowing and tillage and adds greatly to the capacity of the soil. The presence of organic matter in the soil increases its fertility by equalizing the amount of water which the soil will retain, so it defends the plants against drouths. It not only absorbs water like a sponge when it rains, but in dry weather it abstracts moisture from the air which it yields to the plant, besides it arrests and retains certain kinds of plant food which might otherwise be washed away or down through the soil by rains. Again, by its color, it absorbs the heat of the sun and thus warms the soil, and by its slow decomposition, which is going on all through the growing season, it produces carbonic acid gas, which being dissolved by the water, aids in dissolving and preparing other constituents of the soil to be taken up by the crops. Organic matter is therefore to be increased in soils in which it is not naturally too abundant, in every economical way. Hence composts consisting largely of such organic constituents as straw, leaves, swamp hay, sods, weeds, peat, swamp muck and wood mold, are to be recommended, quickened with stable manure, or with wood ashes or lime, in place of concentrated fertilizers, which supply only the constituents supposed to be removed. Those articles, in the form of bone-dust, ashes, potash salts, etc., may well be added to any compost, and are thus often most conveniently applied to the soil.

There are other ways of increasing the organic matter in the soil besides those which we have been considering. When the necessity is urgent, the soil very light, sandy or leachy, or very stiff and hard to work, like many clays, we may raise a crop simply for the sake of plowing it under, and may repeat the operation the same year or in subsequent years according to our judgment. The crops favorable for this

purpose are oats and peas together in spring, or red clover sowed with some spring grain or upon winter grain and plowed in the next June; buckwheat sowed in June and plowed in when in blossom; Southern cow peas sowed in early summer and plowed in before frost, after which most of their value is gone. These and other crops may be plowed in, and when incorporated with the soil greatly increase its capacity for production.—American Agriculturist.

BIRDS AND SNAKES.

Two Stories Told of Them by a Blackfoot Indian Who Studied Nature.

The Indians of course are close students of nature. In their own way they can tell why and how the mountains and prairies, lakes and forests were formed, and it is most interesting to listen to their accounts of the cosmogony. Many and strange are their stories of animal life. I heard yesterday, says J. W. Schultz, of Piegan, M. T., two stories which may interest some of your readers. They were told me by a very old man who is blind and feeble, but whose memory seems to be as active as ever. I give you the stories in his words as nearly as I can translate them:

"I was a young man, and I sat beneath the trees making arrows. I heard above a redhead (red-headed woodpecker) much crying. 'Why cry much?' I thought, and looking much I saw. I found why cried that little bird. Now, a great branch had split, and the end on the ground lay. Near where the split was hole. H'yal there redhead's home. There her children. H'yal much to be feared was he who was crawling there, to steal and eat her children. That why redhead much cry. Then fly away redhead and tell husband come quick. Then both come back, and flying much try to hit snake. Soon husband strike snake through head and bill stick in wood. Make wings move to stay there all time bill, so bill not come out. Snake make his body go one way, another way. Can't move his head. Soon bird pull out bill, snake to ground fall, soon die. I pick him up, hole through head. H'yal very strong redhead. I make arrows under trees, all this I saw and I know this how strong is redhead."

"Now, I hunted in the mountains, and on a cliff I saw many swallow nests and many swallows flying about crying. I thought, because afraid of me cry those little birds. No! Close by on a shelf, a big rattlesnake crawling to steal those swallow children. Then fly away all swallows, go tell black-greasy-wings (hawks) about snake. Come back quick and bring black-greasy-wings. He see snake and fly very high, then fly falling down (swooping down), catch snake. H'yal very smart black-greasy-wings. One claw stick in top of head, one claw under. Not open mouth snake, can't bite. No die black-greasy-wings. Fly very, very high, then let snake go. Fall on rocks snake, and smashed and dead. Then black-greasy-wings take snake to feed his children.—Forest and Stream.

MUTES OF ALASKA.

Superstitions Prevailing Among the Natives of the Aleut Territory.

These people have no name as a race, but merely designate themselves as Mutes, a word which means "dweller at or upon." A person born at the village of Tigerach is a Tigerach Mute, and so on. In appearance they resemble the Mongolian type, having prominent cheek-bones, oblique eyes and straight, coarse black hair. If it were not for the thick layer of dirt covering their faces, their complexion would be almost white, and this, with their brown, sparkling eyes, and white teeth, would render them very agreeable to the sight.

A belief in the presence of evil spirits constitutes their only religious idea. There are among them individuals called *toonachs*, who perform the general offices of "medicine men." If a person is ill before the whaling season opens, the *toonach* is called upon to exercise his skill in driving the evil spirits from the body of the sick person, and from the sea, that the whales or seals may arrive. His operations in almost every case are the same. After a long silence he suddenly begins to roll his eyes, while convulsive shakes penetrate his frame; he gives utterance to groans and sighs, intermingled with sentences pertaining to the subject in hand. During his performance a continuous beating of drums is kept up, and he falls, at the close of his efforts, into actual paroxysms. Froth exudes from his mouth, his eyes glare and roll, and his face is contorted. After a period of rest he regains his composure, begins again his interrupted smoking, and receives his pay for the services performed.

Some curious superstitions are to be found among the Mutes. If one of them is ill, iron tools, such as axes or knives, can not be used in the house. When a man dies, his sled, broken in pieces, is placed upon his grave, with furs, spears and rifles. If he has killed many whales, the long jaw-bones of the *balacna* are placed over him in an upright position, to mark the spot. The Mutes are accustomed to make a large circuit in passing the resting-place of the dead, and will on no account touch any thing which has been once deposited at a funeral.—Youth's Companion.

—About seven-eighths of the European eggs received in this country are lined. They are shipped to this country from Antwerp, Copenhagen and Hamburg. Those coming from Antwerp are gathered in Belgium, Italy and France; those from Copenhagen in Denmark, and those from Hamburg in Germany.—San Francisco Chronicle.

LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Punishes a Wretch Found Guilty of Stealing an Umbrella.

Previous to the opening of the meeting Brother Gardner, Sir Isaac Walpole and Waydown Bebee were seen in earnest conversation around the president's desk, and when the triangle sounded it was pretty well understood throughout the room that some matter of gravest importance was on the tapis. One individual seemed to feel even more than a lively curiosity. This was Brother Process Davis, a member of about six months' standing. He jammed himself into a corner and tried to appear as small as possible, and when inquiries were made about his sore heel he let on that he had an awful toothache and didn't want to talk. Scarcely had the meeting opened when he was called to appear at the president's desk. The look of terror which came to his face as he rose up proved that he regarded the matter in a very serious light, and he shuffled up the long aisle like one going to an execution.

"Brother Process Davis," said the president in very solemn tones, "at one of our weekly meetin's last fall, an' as we war 'bout to disperse to our homes, Sir Isaac Walpole diskivered dat his umbrella war missin'. It was an umbrella wid a white bone handle, an' it was an heirloom in his fam'ly. His gran'fadder had walked under dat umbrella, an' it had kept de rain off his fadder, an' he himself had owned it fur nigh upon thirty y'ars. It had been left in kyars an' on steamboats an' on de front doah steps, an' nobody had took it. He had brung it down heah two hundred times, an' it war 'allus waitin' fur him when he got ready to go home. At las' some one stole it—some human hyena laid his desecrated paws on dat sacred relic an' bore it off. We made ebery effort to find it, but de hunt was in vain. Den we settled down to wait for Justice. She nebber sleeps. She sometimes does a good deal of foolin' around, an' dar'm sometimes a mighty long wait between de akts, but she nebber sleeps. She didn't go to sleep dis time. She war lookin' fur you, an' yesterday she oberhauled you. You had Sir Isaac's umbrella under yer arm. Heah am de libin' proof to convict you! You are de hyena who stole it, an' you are now befo' de bar of Justice! Prisoner, how do you plead?"

Process stood there with his mouth open and could not reply. The sudden shock seemed to have paralyzed him. His guilt was as plain as the hind buttons on a coat.

"De passon who will steal an umbrella under any circumstances," continued the president, "deserves condone punishment. In dis case you stole it from a fellow-member of a society, an' you added de sin of lyin' to your crime. Your name will be crossed off our books, an' you will enter dis hall no mo' forever. De carryin' out of de rest of de sentence am left to Giveadam Jones an' Hercules Johnson."

The prisoner was removed to the ante-room, and about a minute later Paradise Hall was shaken from roof to cellar. This was followed by a bumping sound on the stairs leading to the alley, and this again by the sound of feet making a rush for life. Brother Process Davis will doubtless remain in Canada during the rest of his life.—Detroit Free Press.

HIGH-LIFE NUPTIALS.

A Pretty Editorial Send-Off Condensed from the Muddy Forks Bugle.

Bill Shanks and Lib Ripper waltzed into the office of our genial justice of the peace yesterday, and were made one man in about three shakes of a dead sheep's tail. Lib and Bill are leading society people here, and they have heads of friends who join us in wishing that their married life may be all love and molasses. Bill is a royal good boy, and them that knows Lib knows that they ain't no discount on her. She is the most accomplished young lady in Muddy Forks, and one that any man could be proud of. She killed two bears with a club, one day last spring, and can slap over three acres of prairie-sod with a yoke of oxen any day. She can split more rails in a day than any other young lady in these parts, and there ain't many men that beat her on cord-wood. Lib is a dandy when it comes to fancy work of this kind.

The blooming young couple left yesterday on foot for Kansas City, on a little wedding-tour and honeymoon-speculation. They will be at home in their own dug-out after the 10th.—Tul-Blts.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Magpie.—1. No; a yellow satin is not suitable for street wear unless you have it dyed. 2. You should always ring the door-bell when visiting, and not use a pass-key.

A. B. C.—Trim your velvet skirt with flounces of white Hamburg edging, and slit the waist up the back, so it can be buttoned in front.

Daisy.—White chalk is good for red elbows; also stove polish. If we were you, we would have the graduating dress made with sleeves to come to the wrist. This will prevent red elbows attracting attention.

Clara B.—1. No; seal-skin saques will not be worn all summer. 2. Sash-ribbon should be a yard wide, and all wool. 3. We do not answer impertinent questions by mail.—Life.

—Little Things.—Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bridle is a little thing, but we know its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this and mind the little things.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The colleges of this country contain eighteen thousand female students. —A Chinese Young Men's Christian Association building has been erected at Honolulu, at a cost of \$5,000, about \$2,000 being contributed by the Chinese themselves.

—The play-room of the children's play-house shortly to be built in San Francisco, and for which Senator Sharon left \$50,000, will be thirteen hundred feet square.

—Dr. Matthew B. Riddle, of Hartford Congregational Seminary, has accepted the chair of New Testament Literature and Exegesis made vacant at Allegheny by Prof. Warfield's call to Princeton.

—Methodists in England propose raising the sum of \$125,000 as a royal jubilee offering, the same to be devoted to the education and sheltering of destitute children in connection with Dr. Stevenson's homes.

—Thirteen members of a Baptist Juvenile Missionary Society in Halifax, England, whose subscription is limited to a halfpenny, must have been industrious last year, as they collected £22 5s. 6d., equal 10,692 halfpennies.—United Presbyterian.

—The capital of the New York branch of the Methodist Book Concern now amounts to \$1,500,000, and its sales last year were over \$1,000,000. The Western branch has a capital of \$500,000, and its sales last year were \$870,000.—N. Y. Examiner.

—Senator Stanford has decided upon his plans for his California university. The buildings will be grouped in a quadrangle, will be constructed of California sandstone, and will be Moorish in design. Work upon seven of the buildings will be begun this summer.

—All the training schools for nurses in Philadelphia are free. This is one profession for women that is not overcrowded, and where women can earn good wages. The chief qualifications are good health, good temper, general intelligence and a fair common school education.

—Princess Sarah Winnemucca is still successfully running her school at Lovelock, Nev. The Pitte children are said to be apt scholars. The school-house is on the ranch of Chief Naches, and the little boys are to be taught how to cultivate the soil. The moving spirit in these educational projects is the princess. She has long been steadily striving for the advancement of her people.

—The stories of clergymen who go through the service for one auditor call to mind a case in Eastern Connecticut. The one auditor in this case was a young lady, a member of the clergyman's family. He not only went through the entire service for her sole benefit, but read to her a notice of a change in the time for meeting of the young women's guild which she had herself handed to him.—Boston Globe.

—The University of Bologna has decided to celebrate its 800th anniversary in the spring of 1888. The exact date of its foundation is not known. Authorities on the subject agree that an important school was established at Bologna in the eleventh century. Afterwards the University took a great place as the chief center for the study of jurisprudence, and there also anatomy was the first time scientifically studied.—N. Y. Post.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Persistent industry is the best antidote for temptation.—Louisville Journal.

—The cockroach is always wrong when it attempts to argue with a chicken.—Hartford Sunday Journal.

—Many a man who thinks he is going to set the world afire, finds, to his sorrow, that somebody has turned the horse on him.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Degrees in excellence are oftener marked by degrees in effort than by degrees in talent, and the recognition of this truth is the basis of much that is best.—United Presbyterian.

—The fact that a man has not had his hair cut for ten or twelve years need not necessarily imply that he is eccentric. He may be bald.—York (Penn.) Dispatch.

—"Don't see so much of you lately as we used to, Dick." "No, no; fact is, I reckon you don't see quite so much of me; you see I've been a little short this month."—Brooklyn Eagle.

—When a book raises your spirits, and inspires you with noble and courageous feelings, seek no other rule to judge the book by. It is good, and made by a good workman.

—Fond Mother—Well, Bessie, now that you have seen your cousin Walter, what do you think of him? Did he leave a pleasant impression? Bessie—Oh, yes, mamma! He kissed me.—Lowell Citizen.

—Somebody estimated that every man who lives to be sixty years old, has spent seven months buttoning his shirt-collar. Thirty years more ought to be added for hunting up the collar-button.—Baptist Weekly.

—Down on the Style.—I'm down upon the style, Mary. Which makes your hat so high; The man behind you can not see—There's murder in his eye. New poets call you angel, With tady you are fool, But w'ho'er saw an angel With a turet on her head?—New York Journal.

—A smooth-faced high school youth was recently directed by the teacher of natural science to press to his face a glass tube which had been rubbed with silk, whereupon this dialogue ensued: Teacher: "Well, James, what sensations do you experience?" James: "Nothin' much, except I feel my whiskers crackin'."—Christian at Work.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Beware of swindlers travelling through the country seeking farmers' signatures.—Christian at Work.

Beets have been raised for \$3.50 a ton. Mechanical methods in their cultivation should reduce the cost still lower.—St. Louis Republican.

The Essex County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, although one of the oldest in the State, has never had a horse trot for money on its grounds.

Fat is the best lung food, and, among all fat-containing substances, fresh sweet cream is about the best, and fat salt pork the worst.—Felix L. Oswald, M. D.

In cooking vegetables, they should for best flavor go directly from the washing-off water to the stew pan. This may seem unimportant; there is more in it than might be thought.

A suggestion is given for cooking rice to be eaten with meat. Tie the rice in a strong cloth loosely, and boil in salted water one and one-half hours; when cooked it will be firm enough to cut with a knife.—Cincinnati Times.

It can not be too strongly emphasized that those who observe the laws of their physical nature are likely to keep well—and even infectious diseases have little power over such persons, and would wholly disappear if all observed these laws.—Montreal Witness.

In selecting beef take that which is a clear red, and the fat straw color. Tastes differ as to the choicest cuts, though the sixth, seventh and eighth ribs are usually preferred for roasts. For steak the sirloin is the best, porter house the most economical and nearly as good as sirloin.

A Cure for Earache: Roast an onion in the ashes; when done put in a cloth and squeeze the juice into a spoon. Pour into the ear while quite warm, but not hot enough to burn—a very little more than blood warm; put a hot cloth over the ear; and, if it is an ache from cold or any common cause, it will cease in a few moments.—Mother's Magazine.

An English food inspector, Mr. James Bell, finds that horseflesh and beef can not be positively distinguished by external appearance, but that the fat is a reliable test. The horse-fat is fluid at a temperature of 70 degrees, and has a specific gravity at 100 degrees of about .9087; while the fat of beef melts at 110 to 120 degrees, and is considerably lighter. The low melting point of the fat will show when sausages are made from horse-meat.—Chicago Tribune.

With a rapidly increasing population there will be danger of excessive dearth of meat, such as prevails in the densely populated countries of Europe, and from this we can only be saved by such improvement in breeds of stock as will produce beef at less cost. On cheap lands the short-horns, aiming at beef production almost exclusively, have been best adapted to this end. But in the older sections of the country, where labor and skill combine to offset the increased price of land, the Holsteins, bred for milk and butter as well as beef, will certainly have the preference.—Boston Transcript.

GOOD DISINFECTANTS.

How Many Live-Stock Diseases and Ailments May Be Prevented. Cheaper than cure, especially with live-stock, is prevention. While with many contagious diseases, it is, of course, often impossible to keep animals from being attacked, yet by using good care valuable aid may be given in keeping the stock intact. If kept in a good, thrifty condition, and with reference to good health, there is very much less danger of animals being attacked, and if attacked, they are in a much better condition to withstand the inroads of disease.

Fifth breeds disease, and is indirectly the principal cause of the larger proportion of diseases in our live-stock. And when stock are kept reasonably clean, and are provided with warm, clean, dry quarters, and are fed upon clean food, ordinarily such stock will be healthy. In order to do this to the best advantage, it will be necessary to thoroughly disinfect the poultry house, pig pens, cow and horse stables, and the sheep sheds. All need thorough cleaning, and when difficulty arises, disinfection. Especially should thorough work in this direction be given in the spring. In a great majority of instances the stock have been more or less confined, and as a natural consequence these places have become more or less foul, and in such a case it will almost certainly cause disease or breed parasites, in some respects fully as bad as disease. Where the pens are close enough to admit of thorough work, burning roll sulphur is a good disinfectant; add a little old grease, so that it will burn well. Cheap carbolic acid is another good, cheap material that can be used to good advantage. As it is a poison if taken internally, some care must be taken in using. The places should be thoroughly cleaned out and then the carbolic acid, diluted with water, be applied freely. A good brush will, for most purposes, be the best, as it will reach the cracks to the best advantage. Lime applied as a whitewash is very valuable to purify, and also to destroy germs and parasites. Carbolic acid can be added to the lime whitewash if it is made, and it will be all the more valuable. Any of these are cheap, and should be used liberally in the spring, after cleaning up. The work should be done reasonably early, before the warm days come on, and other farm work becomes too pressing.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

A NOVEL LAMP.

An Invention Combining the Advantages of Both Gas and Electricity. A novel lamp, which seems to combine in a measure the advantages of both gas and electricity, was invented some months ago by Dr. Auer von Welsbach, of Vienna. Its construction is very simple, consisting of a common Bunsen gas-lamp, in which is burnt a mixture of gas and air. This produces a very hot non-luminous flame; but, by introducing into it a sort of network of mineral matter, it becomes incandescent, giving a bluish-white light, which is perfectly steady and free from smoke.

The composition of this incandescent network is in part a secret, but the inventor claims that it is prepared by soaking a piece of coarsely woven cloth in a solution of the salts of zirconium, lanthanum and yttrium. When this cloth is exposed to the flame all the organic matter is consumed, leaving the oxides of the above mentioned metals, which preserve the original form of the cloth. These, when heated, shine with a brilliant light, similar to the familiar calcium light, though less powerful.

The network tubes—or hoods, as the inventor calls them, only cost about a cent apiece, and will last for a thousand hours. It is claimed that the amount of gas burned is diminished one-half, with the same light-giving power, but practical trials will be needed to determine this. If the composition of the incandescent "hoods" has been given correctly by the inventor, an important practical use will have been found for some rare metals, which have hitherto been only of theoretical interest.—Popular Science News.

The Eastern Adv. Manager Chicago Daily News, Tribune Building, N. Y., writes: "Red Star Cough Cure for obstinate coughs is a standard remedy." Price, twenty-five cents.

Mrs. I. B. Hammond, 333 Dayton street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Several years ago, broke my arm, was never free from pain. I used St. Jacobs Oil; have not been troubled with it since." At Druggists.

WOODCHOPPERS may be men of rough exterior; yet all of them are very good fellows.

American men and women, by reason of their strong constitutions, beautiful forms, rich complexions and characteristic energy, are envied by all nations. It is the general use of Dr. Hart's Iron Tonic which brings about these results.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS hit hard. And they are hard to hit.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption, Wasting in Children, Scrofula, Emission of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morgantown, Pa.

PROGLISTERS set bad examples to laboring men. They never do any thing but strike.

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

A HOSTLER may be a notorious rascal, and yet be truthfully called a stable man.

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL REMEDY is a safe and reliable remedy for Bronchitis, Coughs and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

An editor makes an income when he makes his ink hum.—Whithall Times.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 50c.

"Boy-cottine here," is the sign of a Sixth street newsboys lodging house.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, April 15. CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$4.30 @ 4.25

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4.00 @ 4.09

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4.00 @ 5.15

A PROMPT Way of Easing Asthma. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. AN orchestra very seldom has more members than its leader can shake a stick at.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion, and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar. The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND WILL HELP ANY WOMAN Suffering from Kidney Disease from any peculiar to her sex.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs cures coughs, colds, pneumonia, asthma, whooping cough and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs leading to Consumption. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Illuminated boxes furnished free.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients.

SAVE YOUR EYES! Dr. R. D. HARTER'S Oculist—had over 21 years' practice—has permanently located in St. Louis, Mo. Guarantees to cure any case of granulated lids or sore eyes in less than half the time of any other treatment.

"STEINWAY," "CONOVER" and "FISCHER" PIANOS. Write for catalogue and special prices to the State agent, CONOVER BROS., 613 Main St., Kansas City.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER by THOS. W. KNOX. An Authentic and Complete History of his Life and Work from the Cradle to the Grave.

HARTSHORN'S Shade Rollers. HARTSHORN'S Shade Rollers are the best in the world.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC. Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and cure all cases of BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, and all other ailments arising from impure blood.

LADIES. DR. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS. (Pure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Stomach Troubles.) Sample Dose and Description Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.

RUPTURE. IF YOU WANT RELIEF FROM RUPTURE, send for our Circular, containing full particulars. 254 Broadway, New York.

Why did the Women of this country use over thirteen million cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886? Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE. Mrs. MARY A. McCLURE, Columbia, Kansas, writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness for some time past. I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' and I can say to you, 'ery,' and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficult breathing disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I look no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

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

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARRE, Esq., 278 and 277 Deatur Street, New Orleans, La., writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and I have cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

INDIGESTION, BOILS, BLOTCHES. Rev. F. ASHBY HOWELL, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Silerston, N. C., writes: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the face, and I experienced a sore feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by the directions, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headaches, or tightness about the chest, and taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

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

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

Consumption and Heart Disease.—Mrs. EDWARD NEWTON, of Harrowsmith, Ont., writes: "I will never be forgotten by me for the relief you have given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod Liver Oil if I liked, but he would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need not write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

Cleer Cured.—ISAAC B. DOWNS, Esq., of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y. (P. O. Box 23), writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' is sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

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

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

Dyspepsia.—JAMES L. COLBY, Esq., of Yucatán, Houston Co., Minn., writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heartburn, sour stomach, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy-one and one-half pounds, and have done as much work the past summer as I have ever done in the same length of time in my life. I never took a medicine that seemed to tone up the muscles and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.'"

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of Springfield, Mo., writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

Chills and Fever.—REV. H. B. MOSEY, of Missouri, writes: "I was troubled with 'Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever; I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

SKIN DISEASE.—The "Democrat and News," of Cambridge, Maryland, says: "Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of Williamsport, Rockchester Co., Md., has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to her arms, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by the best physicians, she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and healthy. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine she used cured her of her skin disease."

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

Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Downs' terrible disease was the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' JOSEPH F. McFARLAND, Esq., Athens, Ga., writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For several months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS. discontinued it."

WASTED TO A SKELETON. discontinued it."

SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE. THE CHILDREN'S MEDICINE. SWEETENED. SWEAYNE'S PILLS. SWEAYNE'S PANACEA PURIFIES SYPHILITIC BLOOD.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. CURE FOR ITCHING PILES. THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. THE OLDEST MEDICINES IN U.S. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

SWAYNE'S DROPSY. Have treated DROPSY and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Restore the circulation, remove the water, and cure all symptoms of Dropsy in 24 to 48 hours. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a complete cure is effected. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail order, if you must wait, send advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to

ERIN'S CAUSE.

The Friends of Ireland Assemble at Topoka.

Prominent Persons in Attendance—Eloquent Address by Senator Ingalls—Resolutions Adopted—Coercion Severely Denounced.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

At the great mass meeting of friends of Ireland held at Topoka on the evening of the 12th prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

In the pursuit of them into their fastnesses the island was denuded of its forests, and when at last they succumbed, after all this unavailing valor, Great Britain evicted the native inhabitants of the land and divided the soil among a few lords and a few knights.

I understand that this question of home rule and self-government on the part of the Irish simply means that this land that was taken from them by force and fraud, by violence, to pay the tardy wages of dishonor shall be restored to the men who cultivated and who ought to hold by the three thousand absentee non-resident English landlords to-day.

I am not here for the purpose or with the intention of violating international comity. I do so for the purpose of expressing my belief that I hold in common with nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a hundred of the American people on this subject.

I am not to be moved, sir, by the contemptuous and unbecoming sneer about twisting the cordal appendage of the British lion.

I am not here for the purpose or with the intention of violating international comity. I do so for the purpose of expressing my belief that I hold in common with nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a hundred of the American people on this subject.

I am not here for the purpose or with the intention of violating international comity. I do so for the purpose of expressing my belief that I hold in common with nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a hundred of the American people on this subject.

I am not here for the purpose or with the intention of violating international comity. I do so for the purpose of expressing my belief that I hold in common with nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a hundred of the American people on this subject.

I am not here for the purpose or with the intention of violating international comity. I do so for the purpose of expressing my belief that I hold in common with nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a hundred of the American people on this subject.

deny the rights of humanity, behind them, tardy and silent it may be, but inexorable and relentless stalks with uplifted blade the menacing specter of vengeance and retribution!

So many as a parting word to the Irishmen of America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and disorder, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the world.

Resolved, That we enter our unqualified condemnation of the present English policy in pursuance of its long established policy of hatred and injustice toward Ireland and the Irish people, has now in contemplation the enactment of coercive measures, whose provisions are calculated to stamp out all constitutional liberty; suppress trial by jury and abolish the freedom of the press, and so many as a parting word to the Irishmen of America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and disorder, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the world.

Resolved, That we enter our unqualified condemnation of the present English policy in pursuance of its long established policy of hatred and injustice toward Ireland and the Irish people, has now in contemplation the enactment of coercive measures, whose provisions are calculated to stamp out all constitutional liberty; suppress trial by jury and abolish the freedom of the press, and so many as a parting word to the Irishmen of America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and disorder, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the world.

Resolved, That we enter our unqualified condemnation of the present English policy in pursuance of its long established policy of hatred and injustice toward Ireland and the Irish people, has now in contemplation the enactment of coercive measures, whose provisions are calculated to stamp out all constitutional liberty; suppress trial by jury and abolish the freedom of the press, and so many as a parting word to the Irishmen of America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and disorder, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the world.

Resolved, That we enter our unqualified condemnation of the present English policy in pursuance of its long established policy of hatred and injustice toward Ireland and the Irish people, has now in contemplation the enactment of coercive measures, whose provisions are calculated to stamp out all constitutional liberty; suppress trial by jury and abolish the freedom of the press, and so many as a parting word to the Irishmen of America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and disorder, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the world.

Resolved, That we enter our unqualified condemnation of the present English policy in pursuance of its long established policy of hatred and injustice toward Ireland and the Irish people, has now in contemplation the enactment of coercive measures, whose provisions are calculated to stamp out all constitutional liberty; suppress trial by jury and abolish the freedom of the press, and so many as a parting word to the Irishmen of America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and disorder, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the world.

Resolved, That we enter our unqualified condemnation of the present English policy in pursuance of its long established policy of hatred and injustice toward Ireland and the Irish people, has now in contemplation the enactment of coercive measures, whose provisions are calculated to stamp out all constitutional liberty; suppress trial by jury and abolish the freedom of the press, and so many as a parting word to the Irishmen of America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and disorder, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the world.

Resolved, That we enter our unqualified condemnation of the present English policy in pursuance of its long established policy of hatred and injustice toward Ireland and the Irish people, has now in contemplation the enactment of coercive measures, whose provisions are calculated to stamp out all constitutional liberty; suppress trial by jury and abolish the freedom of the press, and so many as a parting word to the Irishmen of America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and disorder, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the world.

Resolved, That we enter our unqualified condemnation of the present English policy in pursuance of its long established policy of hatred and injustice toward Ireland and the Irish people, has now in contemplation the enactment of coercive measures, whose provisions are calculated to stamp out all constitutional liberty; suppress trial by jury and abolish the freedom of the press, and so many as a parting word to the Irishmen of America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and disorder, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the world.

UNDervaluations.

The Senate Committee Investigating the Subject of Undervaluations of Imports About Ready to Report—They Recommend Legislation to Correct Existing Abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate finance sub-committee on undervaluation of imports, after nearly two years spent in investigating the subject, are about ready to submit a plan to remedy existing abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate finance sub-committee on undervaluation of imports, after nearly two years spent in investigating the subject, are about ready to submit a plan to remedy existing abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate finance sub-committee on undervaluation of imports, after nearly two years spent in investigating the subject, are about ready to submit a plan to remedy existing abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate finance sub-committee on undervaluation of imports, after nearly two years spent in investigating the subject, are about ready to submit a plan to remedy existing abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate finance sub-committee on undervaluation of imports, after nearly two years spent in investigating the subject, are about ready to submit a plan to remedy existing abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate finance sub-committee on undervaluation of imports, after nearly two years spent in investigating the subject, are about ready to submit a plan to remedy existing abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate finance sub-committee on undervaluation of imports, after nearly two years spent in investigating the subject, are about ready to submit a plan to remedy existing abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate finance sub-committee on undervaluation of imports, after nearly two years spent in investigating the subject, are about ready to submit a plan to remedy existing abuses.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate finance sub-committee on undervaluation of imports, after nearly two years spent in investigating the subject, are about ready to submit a plan to remedy existing abuses.

CYCLONE IN OHIO.

The First Cyclone of the Season Strikes the Buckeye State and Does an Immense Amount of Damage.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this vicinity was experienced yesterday afternoon and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, O., ten miles to a point as far east as this city.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this vicinity was experienced yesterday afternoon and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, O., ten miles to a point as far east as this city.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this vicinity was experienced yesterday afternoon and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, O., ten miles to a point as far east as this city.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this vicinity was experienced yesterday afternoon and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, O., ten miles to a point as far east as this city.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this vicinity was experienced yesterday afternoon and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, O., ten miles to a point as far east as this city.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this vicinity was experienced yesterday afternoon and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, O., ten miles to a point as far east as this city.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this vicinity was experienced yesterday afternoon and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, O., ten miles to a point as far east as this city.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this vicinity was experienced yesterday afternoon and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, O., ten miles to a point as far east as this city.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this vicinity was experienced yesterday afternoon and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, O., ten miles to a point as far east as this city.

THE PANHANDLE ROBBERY.

A Tailor Making Clothes For Trainers With Stolen Goods—The Railroad Company Will Press the Suits.

FIRMINSON, Pa., April 15.—Some new points in the wholesale Panhandle railroad robbery were developed to-day. The detectives having the matter in charge are very reticent, but claim to have evidence that will lead to the conviction of a number of men who have not yet been arrested.

FIRMINSON, Pa., April 15.—Some new points in the wholesale Panhandle railroad robbery were developed to-day. The detectives having the matter in charge are very reticent, but claim to have evidence that will lead to the conviction of a number of men who have not yet been arrested.

FIRMINSON, Pa., April 15.—Some new points in the wholesale Panhandle railroad robbery were developed to-day. The detectives having the matter in charge are very reticent, but claim to have evidence that will lead to the conviction of a number of men who have not yet been arrested.

FIRMINSON, Pa., April 15.—Some new points in the wholesale Panhandle railroad robbery were developed to-day. The detectives having the matter in charge are very reticent, but claim to have evidence that will lead to the conviction of a number of men who have not yet been arrested.

FIRMINSON, Pa., April 15.—Some new points in the wholesale Panhandle railroad robbery were developed to-day. The detectives having the matter in charge are very reticent, but claim to have evidence that will lead to the conviction of a number of men who have not yet been arrested.

FIRMINSON, Pa., April 15.—Some new points in the wholesale Panhandle railroad robbery were developed to-day. The detectives having the matter in charge are very reticent, but claim to have evidence that will lead to the conviction of a number of men who have not yet been arrested.

FIRMINSON, Pa., April 15.—Some new points in the wholesale Panhandle railroad robbery were developed to-day. The detectives having the matter in charge are very reticent, but claim to have evidence that will lead to the conviction of a number of men who have not yet been arrested.

FIRMINSON, Pa., April 15.—Some new points in the wholesale Panhandle railroad robbery were developed to-day. The detectives having the matter in charge are very reticent, but claim to have evidence that will lead to the conviction of a number of men who have not yet been arrested.

FIRMINSON, Pa., April 15.—Some new points in the wholesale Panhandle railroad robbery were developed to-day. The detectives having the matter in charge are very reticent, but claim to have evidence that will lead to the conviction of a number of men who have not yet been arrested.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Wall Paper Warehouse Burned—Two Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, April 13.—J. J. McGrath's wall paper house in the five-story building on Washburn avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The stock is an entire loss and the building is irreparably injured, the floors having fallen through.

CHICAGO, April 13.—J. J. McGrath's wall paper house in the five-story building on Washburn avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The stock is an entire loss and the building is irreparably injured, the floors having fallen through.

CHICAGO, April 13.—J. J. McGrath's wall paper house in the five-story building on Washburn avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The stock is an entire loss and the building is irreparably injured, the floors having fallen through.

CHICAGO, April 13.—J. J. McGrath's wall paper house in the five-story building on Washburn avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The stock is an entire loss and the building is irreparably injured, the floors having fallen through.

CHICAGO, April 13.—J. J. McGrath's wall paper house in the five-story building on Washburn avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The stock is an entire loss and the building is irreparably injured, the floors having fallen through.

CHICAGO, April 13.—J. J. McGrath's wall paper house in the five-story building on Washburn avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The stock is an entire loss and the building is irreparably injured, the floors having fallen through.

Immigration Boom.

New York, April 15.—The tide of spring immigration has set in several weeks earlier than usual this year and promises to exceed in volume that of any year since 1882.

New York, April 15.—The tide of spring immigration has set in several weeks earlier than usual this year and promises to exceed in volume that of any year since 1882.

New York, April 15.—The tide of spring immigration has set in several weeks earlier than usual this year and promises to exceed in volume that of any year since 1882.

New York, April 15.—The tide of spring immigration has set in several weeks earlier than usual this year and promises to exceed in volume that of any year since 1882.

New York, April 15.—The tide of spring immigration has set in several weeks earlier than usual this year and promises to exceed in volume that of any year since 1882.

New York, April 15.—The tide of spring immigration has set in several weeks earlier than usual this year and promises to exceed in volume that of any year since 1882.

New York, April 15.—The tide of spring immigration has set in several weeks earlier than usual this year and promises to exceed in volume that of any year since 1882.

The Flour Trade Dull.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 14.—The Northwestern Miller says: Last week's production, while below that of the previous week, was by no means small—130,000 bushels, against 151,817 barrels daily, against 153,400 barrels the previous week and 124,300 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 14.—The Northwestern Miller says: Last week's production, while below that of the previous week, was by no means small—130,000 bushels, against 151,817 barrels daily, against 153,400 barrels the previous week and 124,300 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 14.—The Northwestern Miller says: Last week's production, while below that of the previous week, was by no means small—130,000 bushels, against 151,817 barrels daily, against 153,400 barrels the previous week and 124,300 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 14.—The Northwestern Miller says: Last week's production, while below that of the previous week, was by no means small—130,000 bushels, against 151,817 barrels daily, against 153,400 barrels the previous week and 124,300 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 14.—The Northwestern Miller says: Last week's production, while below that of the previous week, was by no means small—130,000 bushels, against 151,817 barrels daily, against 153,400 barrels the previous week and 124,300 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 14.—The Northwestern Miller says: Last week's production, while below that of the previous week, was by no means small—130,000 bushels, against 151,817 barrels daily, against 153,400 barrels the previous week and 124,300 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 14.—The Northwestern Miller says: Last week's production, while below that of the previous week, was by no means small—130,000 bushels, against 151,817 barrels daily, against 153,400 barrels the previous week and 124,300 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888.

The Trouble Spreading.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—The trouble with the stove molders has reached this city. The principal stove manufacturers around the falls are members of the National Stove Manufacturers' Defense Association. They are Messrs. Bridgeford & Company, Lithgow Manufacturing Company and the Louisville Mantel & Casket Company of Louisville, and Terstegge & Gohlmann of New Albany. To-day they received the "scab" patterns which have passed through the shops of the Fourth District workmen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—The trouble with the stove molders has reached this city. The principal stove manufacturers around the falls are members of the National Stove Manufacturers' Defense Association. They are Messrs. Bridgeford & Company, Lithgow Manufacturing Company and the Louisville Mantel & Casket Company of Louisville, and Terstegge & Gohlmann of New Albany. To-day they received the "scab" patterns which have passed through the shops of the Fourth District workmen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—The trouble with the stove molders has reached this city. The principal stove manufacturers around the falls are members of the National Stove Manufacturers' Defense Association. They are Messrs. Bridgeford & Company, Lithgow Manufacturing Company and the Louisville Mantel & Casket Company of Louisville, and Terstegge & Gohlmann of New Albany. To-day they received the "scab" patterns which have passed through the shops of the Fourth District workmen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—The trouble with the stove molders has reached this city. The principal stove manufacturers around the falls are members of the National Stove Manufacturers' Defense Association. They are Messrs. Bridgeford & Company, Lithgow Manufacturing Company and the Louisville Mantel & Casket Company of Louisville, and Terstegge & Gohlmann of New Albany. To-day they received the "scab" patterns which have passed through the shops of the Fourth District workmen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—The trouble with the stove molders has reached this city. The principal stove manufacturers around the falls are members of the National Stove Manufacturers' Defense Association. They are Messrs. Bridgeford & Company, Lithgow Manufacturing Company and the Louisville Mantel & Casket Company of Louisville, and Terstegge & Gohlmann of New Albany. To-day they received the "scab" patterns which have passed through the shops of the Fourth District workmen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—The trouble with the stove molders has reached this city. The principal stove manufacturers around the falls are members of the National Stove Manufacturers' Defense Association. They are Messrs. Bridgeford & Company, Lithgow Manufacturing Company and the Louisville Mantel & Casket Company of Louisville, and Terstegge & Gohlmann of New Albany. To-day they received the "scab" patterns which have passed through the shops of the Fourth District workmen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—The trouble with the stove molders has reached this city. The principal stove manufacturers around the falls are members of the National Stove Manufacturers' Defense Association. They are Messrs. Bridgeford & Company, Lithgow Manufacturing Company and the Louisville Mantel & Casket Company of Louisville, and Terstegge & Gohlmann of New Albany. To-day they received the "scab" patterns which have passed through the shops of the Fourth District workmen.