

Chicago Evening

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

NUMBER 28

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS, of the National Land Office, has instructed the Montana special agents not to prevent settlers from cutting timber for personal use.

The Secretary of the Navy has invited sealed proposals from American ship builders for five new war vessels.

The new Austrian minister was officially presented to the President at Washington on the 8th.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND has decided that the treasury can not sell the Government bonds in which the Pacific railway sinking funds are invested for the purpose of reinvesting in first mortgage bonds of the companies.

SENOR CORRAL, the Bolivian Minister to the United States, has been recalled at his own request.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has recommended to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval for patent, a list of lands lying within the limits of the Union Pacific railroad in Nebraska, between Midway, in Dawson County, and Big Springs, in Keith County, aggregating 381,900 acres.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has received from the State Department a check for \$147,000, the indemnity voted by Congress for the sufferers by the Rock Springs, W. T., outrages a year ago last September. The amount averaged about \$300 to each Chinaman for property. No compensation is paid for personal injuries, though twenty-five men were murdered and many more maimed.

The President, in a letter to the American Fisheries Union, dated April 7, stated that he was impressed with the magnitude of the interests involved by the Retaliatory law, and while he would enforce the act to maintain American dignity, if occasion should call for it, he hoped that no citizen would so act as to place the country in a false position.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has appointed E. L. Pugh, of Alabama, to a clerkship. He is a son of Senator Pugh. This is the first appointment made by the commission.

The President has recognized W. J. H. Taylor as British Vice Consul at Key West, Fla.; Robert M. Kuerze, Consul of the Swiss Confederation, at Cincinnati, for the States of Ohio and Indiana; Siegfried Fischer, Consul of the Swiss Confederation at Louisville, Ky., and Charles J. Karrar, Vice Consul of the Swiss Confederation at Cincinnati.

THE EAST.

An unknown two-masted schooner was lost off Nantucket, Mass., recently. The crew were probably drowned.

An extensive strike of stonemasons and their laborers and mortar mixers took place at Boston on the 5th. The object of the strike was to obtain nine hours per day with wages for ten hours.

The Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco recently received a dispatch stating that the bark Eldorado, Captain Humphrey, from Seattle, with a cargo of coal, had foundered off Cape Flattery, and all but two of the crew of twenty were lost. The vessel was 1,076 tons burden. She was valued at \$25,000 and was partly insured.

It was also reported that the ship St. Stephen, from Seattle, coal laden, had been lost. She was owned by W. A. Hazard.

The will of Mary H. Felton, the sister of the late Samuel J. Tilden, was admitted to probate on the 6th. The testatrix bequeathed all her property to her granddaughter, Laura A. Felton, wife of W. A. Hazard.

The Chesapeake coal works, Harrisburg, Pa., employing about 300 men, and the Leitch & Paxton furnace ceased operations recently until railroad and transportation companies reached some conclusion regarding freight rates. Mill owners said they could not continue business under the Interstate act as interpreted. Several hundred men were thrown out of employment.

A FIRE in a large building in Congress square, Boston, recently, caused \$100,000 damage to the State printers and a like sum to other firms.

A BILL has been passed by the Pennsylvania Senate providing that the punishment for murder in the first degree may be death by the use of electricity.

AS NEAR as could be ascertained on the 5th the Rhode Island House stands 27 Republicans and 20 Democrats, and the Senate 18 Republicans and 10 Democrats, with four cities or towns to be heard from.

A DISTINCT earthquake tremor terrified the inhabitants of Contoocook, N. H., on the 3th. The vibrations came from the east and loud detonations were heard like claps of thunder.

THE lives of about 200 persons were jeopardized by a fire which broke out at night in the tenement house, 12 Essex street, New York, recently. They were rescued by firemen, about twenty being more or less injured.

THE schedules in the assignment of L. Levinson & Co., New York clothing, show liabilities, \$295,410; nominal assets, \$330,450; actual assets, \$113,439.

THE places of the workmen at Jones & Laughlin's iron mill at Pittsburgh, Pa., who struck a few days ago, have been filled by new men. The locked out workmen made applications to be organized into an assembly of the Knights of Labor, but were refused on account of being on a strike.

BRICKLAYERS' Unions 1, 3, 4, 14 and 20, the Lathers' Union, the Carpenters' and Joiners' Association and the Stonemasons' Union, all of Brooklyn, went on a strike on the 7th.

A FOREST fire was reported raging in the timber land west of Port Jefferson, L. I. Much damage was done.

J. H. HART, William Kissam's lawyer, intimates that after he gets things settled up in New York he is going back to California to make things lively for his client's enemies.

A SINGULAR accident occurred the other night on the Fitchburg railway at Prison Point station, Charleston, Mass. A freight train became derailed and ran into a switch house where the switch hands were sleeping. All of the men were injured, Lawrence O'Brien probably fatally.

FOUR thousand two hundred and seventy-three immigrants were landed in Castle Garden April 8, the largest number in one day at this season of the year since Castle Garden was first used as a reception place for immigrants.

THE WEST.

LATER returns from Michigan indicated the defeat of the Prohibition amendment by 3,500.

SIX workmen at Vanderkloofs' iron works, Chicago, were overcome by carbonic oxide gas from smouldering coke the other day, and Peter Kley died from the effects. Two others were reported very low.

The complete count for mayor of Cincinnati showed: Smith, Republican, 17,963; Matson, Democrat, 11,951; Stevenson, Labor, 17,367; Smith's plurality, 500.

NABLY, Democrat-Labor, carried Leavenworth, Kan., against Garrigues, Republican-Prohibition, on the 5th. The election was protested by the friends of the latter.

The Kansas City, Mo., election of the 5th went Republican. Kumpf, Republican, for mayor, received 6,429; Worthen, Democrat, 3,134; Welsh, Labor, 1,923.

By a near collision of freight trains on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway near Bedford, Ind., recently Conductor Ealy, of New Albany and Mrs. Corcoran, of Guthrie, were fatally injured and Mrs. Noah Prichett and daughter seriously hurt.

MILWAUKEE on the 5th gave a majority for the Labor candidates, but the voters had a Fusion vote that overtopped the Labor vote in the city and elected the Fusion joint candidates by a majority of nearly 1,500.

The scalpers have been badly scalped by the Interstate Commerce law. Said one of the men at Chicago the other day: "We are knocked out completely. All we can do is to sell out what we have on hand and go out of business. The penalties of the new law are so great that we would be unable to get any tickets without stealing them, and there is a law against that also, I am told."

The other night two factions, one for Concilline and the other for Thorpe, for alderman of the First ward, of Litchfield, Ill., became involved and a fight ensued which lasted nearly two hours. The police force were helpless and could do nothing with the mob, and many men were badly beaten and bruised.

A REPORT from St. John, Colusa County, Cal., says that a Chinese cook shot and killed Mrs. Joseph Bilson, with whom he was employed; he also wounded another lady and a man. Great excitement prevailed. A posse went in pursuit of the murderer.

The will of Francis Palms has been declared void at Detroit, Mich. The will gave \$700,000 to the children, to be held by them in trust for their children, and a friendly contest was begun to secure a legal decision. In his decision Judge Jenison holds that the statutes are against controlling fortunes from generation to generation.

SINCE the prorating arrangements between the Western and Eastern lines on freight from the seaboard to Missouri river and beyond was declared off, the larger portion of that traffic has been diverted away from Chicago and through St. Louis, the rates to Kansas City being from two to eight cents lower via St. Louis.

A TELEGRAM from Fort Gibson, I. T., of the 8th, reported Mr. Blaine as suffering from bronchial catarrh. No grave symptoms were apparent.

GEORGE SCHWALBACH, a merchant from Allentown, Wis., was found asphyxiated in his room at the Dix Hotel, Milwaukee, the other morning. He blew out the gas before retiring, the valve being open when the room was entered. His recovery was doubtful.

A MOVE is on foot to send from Chicago a protest of leading merchants and shippers against the action of the Interstate Commission in suspending the operation of the long and short haul clause at various points. The special grievance was the suspension affecting the route across the lake from Milwaukee.

THE SOUTH.

NEWS from Yorkville, S. C., announced the lynching of five negroes on the 5th. The men murdered a boy last December who informed on them for stealing from fields. They were taken to Columbia some time back for safety and went back to Yorkville for trial.

The statue of General Johnston was unveiled in Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans, on the 6th by a great-granddaughter of the General. Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the ex-Confederates were present, together with an immense concourse of veterans and citizens.

WILLIAM HOWELL, a farmer in the eastern part of Hardeman County, Tennessee, recently killed his son accidentally. The lad ran under his father's axe.

HON. D. WYATT ALKEN, late Representative in Congress from the Third South Carolina district, died at his home in Cokesbury, S. C., on the 6th, aged fifty-nine. He had been ill for a long time.

HON. HOWARD CROSS, Judge of the Federal court for the district of Arkansas from 1832 to 1838, and a member of the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses from Arkansas, died at Little Rock on the 6th, aged eighty-nine years.

It was reported that Theobald, the Labor candidate had failed to make a case against the election of Speaker Carlisle in Kentucky and had abandoned the contest.

THIRTEEN workmen were reported seriously and fatally injured by the caving in of the Swannona tunnel, near Asheville, N. C., recently. The men were repairing the tunnel at the time.

REPORTS of great suffering from drouth continue to come in from the cotton and cattle districts of Southwest Texas. A letter from the postmaster at Rossville represents the condition in his neighborhood as truly distressing.

S. N. BRICKHOUS & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, Norfolk, Va., assigned recently with \$80,000 liabilities and ample assets, cause bad collections.

MR. THORPE, of Covington, Ky., Speaker Carlisle's opponent in the Congressional contest, declares that he has not abandoned the fight.

PATRICK MCCARTY was hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., recently for the murder of Thomas and John Maloney, in the Cherokee Nation, on the 16th of February, 1886.

The annual banquet of the Union Veteran Association, of Maryland, was held at Baltimore on the 8th. Among the invited guests was Mr. Samuel Clemens, "Mark Twain."

The working of the Interstate Commerce law affects Jackson, Miss., very seriously so far. All special rates have been withdrawn and the general tariff increased by from five to thirty per cent. Numerous complaints are heard on account of excessive freight charges.

GENERAL.

MUCH ill-feeling exists in the French Senate. Imperialists have been left off revenue committees, and claim that it was done to prevent exposure of Republican frauds.

NICHOLAS CARDENAS, a well known gentleman of Havana, Cuba, was recently kidnapped near Mariano, but was subsequently released on payment of a ransom of \$50,000.

The Pope, in view of the Russian Government's complaints of the hostility of the Catholic clergy in Russia, has instructed the Congregation for Ecclesiastical Affairs to examine the question of Pan Slavism.

A LARGER three-masted schooner was discovered sunk, five miles from the east shores of Nantucket island on the 6th. A boat crew went to her and found her in ten fathoms of water with her sails set. There were no tidings of the crew. Her name was not learned.

NEWS has reached St. Johns, N. B., that the fishing cruiser Vigilant, when sailing out of Beaver harbor, a few days ago, sighted an American fishing vessel within the three mile limit, and evidently fired bait. The Vigilant gave chase and gained on the "Yankee," who refused to heave to even when a blank shot was fired. The chase was continued, but the American vessel soon gained the line and was safe.

The imports into Great Britain during March were £13,000 greater than in the same month last year, while the exports increased £400,000.

The Amerer of Afghanistan has sent for a British engineer to discuss the construction of a railway from Kabul to Herat.

The barquentine Susan, Captain Ryan, from St. Johns, N. F., for Barbadoes, struck an iceberg off Cape Broyle recently and sank half an hour later. The disaster occurred while the vessel was attempting to weather an iceberg. Five of the crew were drowned.

The town of Kutj in Austrian Galicia has been almost completely destroyed by fire. About 1,000 persons are homeless. The fire was of incendiary origin.

A GIANTIC naptha fountain burst the other day at Baku, Russia. Oil, sand and enormous stones were carried to a height of 350 feet. An extensive petroleum lake has formed in the vicinity.

A DISTURBANCE occurred at the town of Zaborn, Alsace, the other day, during which a number of recruits hauled down the German flag from the official buildings. About twenty men were concerned in the affair, several of whom were arrested.

The North German Gazette quotes a statement of the Madrid Epoch, admitting that the Spanish Minister to China at a recent banquet offered a toast to the prosperity of France and the success of the revanche. The Epoch says this act of the Minister was an open offense against a country with which Spain is desirous of maintaining the best relations.

The Norwegian ship Prince Victor capsized at Bristol, England, the other day and the captain's wife and child were drowned.

A FRENCH man-of-war has been ordered to Port au Prince, Hayti, at once, to protect the Europeans there in case of trouble between the Haytiens and the British.

BUSINESS failures during the seven days ended April 8 numbered: For the United States, 198; for Canada, 25; total, 223; against 223 the previous week, and 215 the corresponding week of 1886. Failures in all sections of the country were about up to the average except in New York City, where the assignments numbered only six, which were unimportant.

THE LATEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—A special from Tuscarora says: "The hoisting works of the Nevada Queen mine were completely destroyed yesterday by the explosion of a box of giant powder placed near the boiler to thaw. The boiler also exploded. Five men were seriously injured, A. D. Russell, foreman of the mine, being fatally. The pumping machinery was also destroyed in all directions of the country were about up to the average except in New York City, where the assignments numbered only six, which were unimportant."

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 9.—George Gebhart, a popular young ranch owner living near Fort Bayard, had a quarrel with a Chinaman last week, in which hot words passed and bloodshed was only prevented by bystanders. Yesterday the body of Gebhart, shot through the heart, was found near the ranch. He had been dead apparently two or three days. The Chinaman being his only known enemy was arrested and from the circumstances an investigation is being conducted to see if the murderer there will be a speedy lynching.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The strike of the cotton handlers still continues, but a conference of all the parties will be held today with a view to adjusting the troubles existing between the old and new councils. At a meeting to-day of delegates from all the organizations composing the cotton councils, the old council (colored), demanded that half of all the work done in this city by cotton handlers, be given to colored men. This demand was not acceded to.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 9.—The City Council met last night as a board of canvassers and announced the result of Tuesday's election. Mayor Neely received a majority of 16, and the majorities received by the councilmen, all of whom ran on the Republican ticket, were: Robert Leslie, 7; Wiegand, 80; Carroll, 67; Paul E. Havens, 76; George Christ, 95; J. J. Stearnman, 36; and J. B. Welch, 31. J. C. Ketcheson was on both tickets and received a total vote of 6,120.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 8.—Mr. Osborne yesterday in the Senate introduced a bill defining what shall constitute legal holidays. It provides that January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving day, Good Friday, December 25, and every Saturday, between June 15 and September 15, after one o'clock in the afternoon, shall be observed as legal holidays.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—A largely attended meeting of Irish-Americans was held last night in this city. Governor Gray presided, and speeches were delivered by Senators Harrison and Turpie, Congressman Bynum, Rev. O. C. McCulloch and others.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.—By the new elections in South Kingston and Little Compton yesterday the General Assembly stands on grand committees 50 Democrats and 46 Republicans. Four Senators and eight Representatives are yet to be elected.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Silk Culture Commission met in Topeka the other day to locate the silk culture station, which some \$10,000 was appropriated at the last session of the Legislature. A number of cities along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad were candidates but it was finally captured by Leamed.

CLEARING HOUSES have been established by the banks of Emporia, and on April 1, for the first time, the banks did their business through it.

DURING an altercation at Manhattan the other day T. E. Cash struck Dr. W. H. Stillman on the head with a hammer. Stillman's recovery was doubtful.

A LOVE Atchison dispatch furnished this week, John A. Angene, of Jewell City, is a devout Christian and stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. Almost six months ago he lost his voice as the result of sickness, and had not been able to utter a word until the other Sunday. He did not go to church, and after the family prayer he began to think about his misfortune, and at length began to pray fervently for the restoration of his voice. He continued this a long time, when suddenly he found himself praying aloud. Since that time he has had no trouble and his health has steadily improved.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has appointed F. O. Hule, of Topeka, census taker for Garfield County, and Charles A. Strauber, of Neosho County, census taker for Haskell County.

The Pacific Railway Company in Kansas is the title of a corporation whose charter was filed the other day. This company will construct a railway and telegraph line from Warwick, Republic County, westward to the south boundary of the State of Nebraska, and in Nuckolls County, Neb., to a connection with the Pacific railroad in Nebraska. The estimated length of the road is two miles. Capital stock, \$50,000. The road is extended through Nebraska, articles of incorporation of which were filed in the latter State.

The other morning Adolphus McFessel, the twelve-year-old adopted son of Frank McFessel, a farmer living fourteen miles west of Larned, shot and fatally wounded his little three-year-old brother and then sent a bullet from the same pistol into his own head. While neither of the children were dead, no hopes were entertained of their recovery.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, formerly an employe of the Pawnee Valley ranch, committed suicide near that place the other day by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Dependancy on account of not being able to secure work was supposed to be the reason.

A NEW law prohibits ticket peddlers and all others from standing within fifty feet of polling places and at the late elections it was generally observed.

The charter of Rock Island, Dodge City & Denver Railroad Company was filed recently in the office of the Secretary of State. Its object is the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Arkansas City through the counties of Cowley, Sumner, Harper, Barber, Kiowa, Ford, Holdeman, Garfield, Finney, Scott, Wichita and Greeley. Capital stock, \$2,500,000.

It is stated that a "moonshine" distillery has been unearthed near Emporia, run by two colored crooks.

At a late meeting of the State House Commissioners, State Architect Ropes was requested to resign and K. McDonald, of Louisville, Ky., was appointed to succeed him. The salary of the architect is fixed by law at \$125 per month. The new architect was a short time ago awarded the premium for the best submitted plans for the completion of the capitol.

A FIRE in a stable at Topeka recently burned a blooded colt valued at \$175 and a Newfoundland dog valued at \$50, the property of C. S. Welgott.

SINCE the formation by the Legislature of the new counties of Garfield, Grant, Gray, Haskell, Kearney and Stanton, the Postmaster-General has officially announced the names of the post-offices in those counties, as follows: In Garfield—Cuyler, Clawson, Essex, Kairvesta, Loyal, Ravenna, in Grant—Golden, Laport, Surprise, Ulysses; in Gray—Belfast, Cimarron, Hess, Lone Lake, Montezuma, Ratcliff, Stowe, Vabash; in Haskell—Clift, Colosa, Example, Ivanhoe, Loco, Santa Fe, Taw; in Kearney—Deerfield, Emory, Hartland, Kearney, Onania; in Stanton—Edwin, Fletcher, Gognac, Roanoke, Veteran.

The order of Odd Fellows in Kansas added 1,500 names to its ranks last year. The State has 283 lodges and 12,200 members.

It is stated that the last collection Henry Ward Beecher called for in his church before his death was for books for the Leavenworth soldiers' home.

Mrs. CATHERINE WOLFE, one of the wealthiest women in America, who died recently in New York, leaves in Kansas a monument in "Wolfe Hall," one of the buildings of the college of the Sisters of Bethany at Topeka, which was created through her beneficence.

FRANK TALBOTT, who was elected justice of the peace at Atchison on the 5th, is only twenty-three years old. He graduated from the law department of the State University two years ago and was chosen orator of his class.

KANSAS can give every inhabitant of the United States three pecks of wheat each year.

The official canvass of the vote in Leavenworth showed the contest to be very close. Mayor Neely received a majority of 16, and the majorities received by the councilmen, all of whom ran on the Republican ticket, were: Robert Leslie, 7; Wiegand, 80; Carroll, 67; Paul E. Havens, 76; George Christ, 95; J. J. Stearnman, 36; and J. B. Welch, 31. J. C. Ketcheson was on both tickets, and received a total vote of 6,120.

ON the 8th pensions were granted the following Kansas: Lucinda Cochran, of Goodland; Martha and John Downey, of Wellington; James McLahlan, of Galena; John W. Youngblood, of Enterprise; John Robinson, of Osakalosa; John O. Minor, of Seneca; Alfred Brook, of Oswego; George A. Race, of Woodston; Thomas Martin, of Colwick; Andrew J. McGuire, of Grenola; Nicholas Weil, of Clearfield; George N. Jeon, of Leavenworth; Benjamin F. Bell, of Leavenworth; Benjamin Heath, of Seneca; Miller F. Newhouse, of Merrill; James Coleman, of Atchison; Daniel W. Beaver, of Hart's Mills; William Tull, of Wichita; Samuel H. Roock, of Cherry; Harrison H. Dood, of Independence, and George W. Kessler, of Collier.

THE DEFENDANT.

Arensdorf Testifies in His Own Behalf in the Haddock Murder Trial.

STOUC CITY, Iowa, April 8.—John Fitzsimmons, who testified for the State last week that the man he saw shoot Haddock was in the direction of the bridge, again appeared on the stand yesterday morning and swore for the defense he was formerly mistaken concerning that point. He now thinks the man who did the shooting ran in a northerly direction. He did not believe the assassin was John Arensdorf.

John Arensdorf, the defendant, took the stand in the afternoon and testified as follows: "I had been engaged in the brewing business two years, and during the month of August, 1886, was foreman for Franz Brothers, August 3, I came down town between seven and eight in the evening, stayed in Philip Eberle's place till 9:30, when I met Barnes and Dave Laar and went with the former to Shepard's across the street. It was after ten when we left there. Barnes went west and I went to the Chicago saloon and then to Junk's saloon. Scollard and Grady were there when I arrived. I went next to the English kitchen and heard there that a man was killed. I went to the place of murder and remained a few minutes. Then I went to the brewery; returned to Junk's, where I remained ten or fifteen minutes and then went home. I wore my usual clothing, a blue suit and a tall coat. I did not have on a rubber coat. I have heard the testimony of Leavitt. I was not at the corner of Fourth and Water streets when Haddock was killed. I was at the meeting on August 3, but it was not a private meeting to my knowledge. Nothing was said in my presence about doing up any one."

The witness then made a detailed denial of movements and language attributed to him in the testimony of Leavitt and Mrs. Leavitt. He had conversed with Leavitt at the latter's theater, but had not discussed the killing of Haddock. Witness knew "Bismarck" and wife, but denied the truth of an important part of their testimony relating to him. He knew of no conspiracy to injure any one, and had no idea where Haddock was that night.

Cross-examined by the State, the witness' testimony was characterized by sweeping denials of all the damaging testimony relating to him given by other witnesses.

FALL OF A TUNNEL.

A Large Number of Workmen Buried—Thirteen Fatally Injured.

RALPH, N. C., April 7.—News was received here last night of an appalling accident on the Western North Carolina railroad, twenty miles this side of Asheville. At that point the railway, in crossing the Blue Ridge mountains, passes through a tunnel 1,800 feet long at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea level. The tunnel is built in solid stone and partly in earth. There has always been some trouble in regard to it and a large portion of its roof is supported by powerful beams. The tunnel was excavated by convicts, and these have since done much work in keeping it fit for use. Last evening a force of laborers was at work in the tunnel putting in new supporting timbers, to replace those decayed by constantly dripping water. While this force of over fifty men was at work there was a thunderous crash and an immense section of the roof fell. So great was the force of the fall that there was a shock like that of an earthquake. The first cave-in was followed by others in quick succession. It happened that a number of new timbers had been put in and these broke in some degree the force of the shock. These massive timbers inclined at various angles even when crushed, and hence gave some safety to the workmen. It miraculously happened that not one was killed outright, though only two escaped injury. All the others were seriously hurt. The injuries of thirteen are said to be perhaps fatal. Some are certain to die. A telegram was sent to Asheville last night at a late hour asking for assistance. A special train was made up and a number of physicians left for the tunnel, which is well known all over the South as the Swannona tunnel. The physicians worked all night and again this morning in aid of the wounded. They amputated a number of limbs. The people near the scene gathered in considerable numbers and gave all the aid possible. The officers of the railway are assiduous in their attentions. The majority of the injured men are colored.

CABINET COUNCIL.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries, the Fisheries Question and England's Demand on Hayti Considered.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Cabinet met at eleven o'clock yesterday and remained in session over three hours. The meeting was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of international questions, the most important relating to the Canadian fisheries, the policy of Great Britain in regard to the island of Hayti and the seal fisheries of Alaska.

In regard to the fisheries question it is understood that information has been received to the effect that England sustains the position taken by the Canadian authorities and is in no wise disposed to make the concessions requested by this Government. This question was considered by the Cabinet with a view to the advisability of suitable action by the President under the provisions of the Retaliatory act.

The alleged demand of Great Britain for the possession of the Tortugas island or the payment by the Haytian Government of \$1,000,000 in settlement of old claims, was considered at some length. The United States have great interests in Hayti, commercial and otherwise, and are deeply concerned in its welfare and prosperity, and a correspondence will be opened with Great Britain on this subject.

The Alaska seal fisheries were discussed, with a view to their better protection from foreign interference. It is represented that the interests are now threatened by the wanton and wholesale destruction of seals in the open ocean. It seems that during the day the female seals leave their young on the shores of the islands in charge of the males while they go miles away in search of food, with which they return at night. Recently a practice has sprung up of catching the females while in search of food. Their young perish as a matter of course. The difficulty of controlling this matter arises from the alleged want of jurisdiction of the American Government over those waters beyond the three mile limit.

ALL IS NOT LOST.

A Few Crumbs of Comfort for Some who Have Contracted the Railway Plague Hit on Bonds Centering in Boston.

CONCORD, N. H., April 6.—A circular has been issued stating that at a meeting held in Boston on March 28, by representatives of all railroads terminating in Boston, to agree upon a common policy regarding the issue of free passes under the Interstate Commerce law, the following was agreed upon:

First—That all inter-State passes now outstanding shall be recalled and limited to the stations in which the holder resides, except those issued to railroad officials and employes.

Second—That annual State passes shall be issued to the officials of the State, including members of the Governor's council, and the railroad committees of the Senate and House.

Third—That passes may be issued to members of the Senate and House residing on the different roads, good only during the session, between their residences and the Capital, but that the practice of indorsing the same during the balance of the year after the close of the sessions be discontinued. Passes now out need not be recalled.

Fourth—That no passes on account of the press be given either stip or annual, but that those now out may be honored until they expire by limitation at the discretion of the managers.

Fifth—That annual State passes may be issued to members of the police, marshes and city marshals of cities and towns, to railroad, county and harbor and land commissioners at the discretion of the managers.

Sixth—That annual State passes may be issued to the proprietors of mountain hotels in New Hampshire at the discretion of the managers.

Seventh—That annual State passes may be issued to managers of camp meetings and clergymen attending the same, reunions, picnics, etc.

Eighth—That no passes of free transportation of any description be given on account of freight business, either State or inter-State.

Ninth—That passes may be issued to the families of officials of other roads, and for transportation of private cars of officials at the discretion of the managers.

Tenth—That the same rule shall apply to the issue of trip as annual passes.

Eleventh—That no passes or free transportation of any kind shall be given that can be construed as a violation or evasion of the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act.

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

Goasp Annet the Withdrawal of Certain Southern Companies on Account of the Admission of Colored Companies to the Competition.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The talk about the withdrawal of the Montgomery companies from the drill, has about died out in the pressure of other matters here. General Charles J. Anderson, commander of the first brigade of Virginia Volunteers, was in Washington yesterday and conferred with General Gwyn and acting managing secretary DeLeon as to the drill. Two colored companies whose entry created the excitement about negro troops, belong to two of the battalions of General Anderson's command. He stated that one of them had done good service at the New York.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

HOUSEKEEPING MELODIES.

Sing a song of cleaning house!
Picketful of nails?
Four-and-twenty dust-pans,
Scrubbing-brushes and pails!
When the door is opened,
Wife begins to sing:
"Just help me move this bureau here,
And hang this picture, won't you, dear?
And tack that carpet by the door,
And stretch this one a little more,
And drive this nail and screw this screw,
And here's a job I have for you—
This closet door will never catch,
I think you'll have to fix the latch;
And oh, while you're about it, John,
I wish you'd put the cornice on,
And hang this curtain, when you're done
I'll hand you up the other one;
This box has got to have a hinge
Before I can put on the fringe;
And won't you mend that broken chair?
I'd like a hook put up right there.
The bureau drawer must have a knob;
And there's another little job—
I really hate to ask you, dear—
But could you fix a bracket here?"
And on it goes, when these are through,
With this and that and those to do,
At intervals, and more too,
All in a merry jiggle—
And isn't it enough to make
A man wish he was single? (Almost.)
—Carrie W. Bronson, in *Good Housekeeping*.

HOW I BECAME GRAY.

Tied to a Railroad Track, Waiting for Death.

Several years ago, while passing over the Pennsylvania railroad, I was much impressed by the appearance of one of my fellow-passengers, who occupied a seat in the same coach with me. It was not that his features were in any way striking, but the peculiarity about him was in his thick, full head of snowy white hair, standing out in abundant kinky curls on a head the owner of which was yet a young man, not more than thirty years of age. His features were not remarkable in any way, with the exception, perhaps, of a rather sad look, which seemed to indicate that he might have had at some time during his life a severe mental or physical shock, the effect of which had made an impression on him that would last as long as life.

Somehow, the thought kept recurring to me: "What made his hair white?" Somehow, I could not banish him from my thoughts. The scenery through which we were passing at a high rate of speed was grand, yet I could not enjoy it, and my eyes would turn from the green hills and deep gorges, to gaze again at this sad-eyed stranger with snowy hair.

I do not think I am impertinent or inquisitive to an unusual degree, but I confess that on this occasion I laid myself open to the charge of being both; for I left my own seat and took the vacant one in front of him, the back of which I turned over so that I was immediately face to face with the object of my curiosity.

After a time I made some remark intended to be introductory. He replied politely. An informal conversation followed. Then I ventured to refer to his white hair. Instead of showing surprise, he evidently expected the allusion, and had understood why I sought his company. He replied: "Your curiosity, sir, is natural, and you must not suppose that you are the first person who has made a similar inquiry, for I am questioned almost daily as to the cause of my hair being white, although I am barely twenty-eight years of age. It turned from jet black to its present snowy whiteness in one night."

"Three years ago," he continued, "I was in the employ of a large wholesale house in New York as traveling salesman, and found myself in a Western State at about this time of year, on one of my business tours for the house. I was obliged to visit a small town in the extreme western part of the State, to attend to some collections."

"I was successful in collecting the amount owing the firm, which, together with the sum I already had, amounted to nearly three thousand dollars."

"The village had been greatly excited for several weeks over the depredations of horse-thieves in the neighborhood; and only the night before my arrival, three fine horses had been taken from the stables of residents of the village, and of course many of the people were in a high state of excitement. Parties were out in every direction searching for the thieves and horses, and all strangers were looked upon with more or less suspicion."

"When I was ready for my return trip, one of our old customers, of whom I had just collected a large bill, and who had again favored our house with an order for goods, informed me that a few miles away on the line of the railroad a new place was just starting. It already had two stores; and he strongly advised me to stop there, as I might by so doing secure an order for goods. I thought it well to do so."

"As I stepped aboard the train, it was just nine o'clock in the evening. I saw the conductor and informed him of my wish to stop at W—, the name of the new settlement. He took my fare, at the same time saying: 'Be on the platform right after you hear the whistle; we'll slow down so that you can jump off. It is such a new place that they have no post-office there yet, and consequently we have no mail-bag to leave or take on. When any one wishes to get aboard from there, the station master flags the train.'"

"When I heard the warning whistle, therefore, I made my way to the plat-

form, and as the train came almost to a stand-still, jumped off. As I did so, the conductor called out. 'The depot is about forty rods further down the track. Keep right ahead, around the bend yonder, and you'll come to the settlement in a minute. We slowed down a little too quick; fact is, we haven't stopped here often enough to know where to put on the brakes in order to hit the depot right. Would take you down there, but we have to meet the down-express at M—, fifty miles further up. She's due here in just three hours, so you see we've got to hurry up.'"

"His last words ended in a shout, as the train disappeared in the darkness around the bend."

"I had two heavy sample-bags, both of which I had dropped off the train before springing down myself, and as the cars disappeared in the distance, I stooped to pick them up. But as I did so, some one from behind sprang heavily upon me, and, taken at a disadvantage, I went down in a heap, with the stranger on top of me."

"Bring the cords, Jed," I heard my unknown assailant say, and in a very few minutes I was securely bound, hand and foot, with strong lashings of rope. I was then permitted to sit up, and I tried to discover in the darkness the appearance of my enemies. But it was too dark to see their faces clearly. I was enabled to make out the forms of two powerful men, in rough dress and broad-rimmed, slouch hats."

"Then one of them accosted me."

"You is the chap that was down to Jones' store yesterday, I take it?"

"Yes," I was at Jones' store yesterday; and now, what do you want of me, and why are you treating me in this way?"

"We were down there, too," answered the other, who had not spoken until now, and we heard you give a good deal of advice about how to catch the horse-thieves the people were so excited about. You advised them to organize a vigilance committee, and hang every horse-thief caught. And they are taking your advice."

"We heard old Jones advise you to stop at this place, and it suited our plans to a dot. We were just on our way to the depot when the train slowed up here, and dropped you right into our hands without any trouble."

"Now," he continued, "we are going to make a kind of example of you. They'd never have thought of forming a vigilance committee if it hadn't been for you, and we propose to fix you so you'll not have a chance to give any more advice."

"Saying which they conversed together in a low tone for a moment, and then one of them went to the brush at the roadside, where I could hear him chopping and splitting with a hatchet. Presently he returned, bearing several sticks in his hand."

"Now, my lad," said Jed, "we're going to stake you down here, stretched across the track, and see if you'll get up any more vigilance committees."

"Their object was now only too apparent, and was nothing more nor less than to fasten me down on the railroad track, so that the first train that came along would run over and crush me to death!"

"I took in the whole horror of the situation at once, and wildly protested: 'Surely, if you are horse-thieves, you must have some heart, and I beg of you not to torture an honest man in this way!'"

"But I might as well have talked to the stones along the grade. One of the thieves had been busy whittling away on a piece of wood, while the above conversation was taking place. He now advanced and spoke:

"Jed, jest hold on to him, and I'll stop his talking so much," and as I was grasped in the powerful arms of the aforesaid Jed, the second ruffian forced my mouth open, and roughly fitted the piece of wood upon which he had been whittling between my jaws, making it utterly impossible for me to speak, and painful for me even to breathe. Then I was quickly thrown to the earth, and dragged directly across the railroad track."

"While one of the villains held me down, although I struggled with all my might, the other drove a large wooden peg, or stake, into the ground, close to the outside of one of the iron rails. Then making a loop at one end of a cord, he passed it over my feet, drew it taut, and fastened the other end to the stake."

"He next proceeded to prepare another rope in a similar manner, after driving a second stake on the outside of the other rail. This second loop he passed over my head, drew it as tight as possible, without actually strangling me, and fastened the end to the stake just driven."

"I now found myself in a horrible position—with hands and feet tied; another rope was slip-noosed around my ankles and fastened to a strong stake, and a slip-noose around my neck was drawn so taut that I could scarcely breathe, with the end of the rope fastened to a stake on the opposite side."

"I was literally stretched across the iron rails, with my head resting upon one rail, while my ankles were stretched across the other, and the least struggle on my part almost produced strangulation."

"Now, young feller, we wish you much joy in your theory of catching horse-thieves. Your vigilance committee won't be apt to do you much good, anyhow," said one of the men."

"Wal, you'll have time to meditate on't," said the other ruffian. "The express train won't be along under an hour and a half yet, and in your position you can do a powerful sight of thinking in that time."

"I could not answer, and I heard the ruffians depart without being able to make a sign or utter a groan."

"The horror of my situation burst full upon my senses, now that I was left alone."

"It was only too true—the express train would be along in an hour and a half!"

"I recollect thinking how delightful it would seem, in comparison, if I could have the privilege of standing up unfettered before a whole gang of desperadoes, single-handed and fight for my life, even though I was sure to lose it."

"Then again I thought of this being a flag station—no train would be apt to be flagged at eleven o'clock at night, even if it were, I was lashed down so far from the depot that it would be under full headway again before it reached me."

"I thought of my mother and sister far away in New York, and wondered how long it would be before they would hear of my death, or if they would ever hear of it."

"Again my thoughts took another channel, would my death be instantaneous, or was I fated to suffer physical agony—agony akin to what I was suffering in mind? Why was I singled out, as it were, to undergo this terrible ordeal? Why had the All-Wise taken me for this terrible fate, instead of another?"

"Then, with a revulsion of feeling, I thought of Him who had stilled the storm, and who rebuked His companions by saying: 'Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?'"

"My mind somehow reverted to the above passage again and again, and I seemed to grow strong in faith. There were a hundred ways by which I might be saved yet, before the dreaded train arrived. At least, if die I must, I would die like a man, with no foolish blasphemy."

"I struggled to move, but the struggle only seemed to tighten the cords."

"Suddenly a shock of horror ran through me with such intensity that I came near losing my senses. As before mentioned, my head lay upon one of the rails of the railroad-track, my left ear being pressed close down upon the iron, and I had as yet been unable to turn myself over in the least, on account of the rope around my neck holding my head in so firm a position."

"Lying thus, with my ear to the track, I heard, or rather felt, a faint jar communicated to the iron rail."

"With horror unutterable I listened; with an unnatural fascination born of despair."

"Yes, the rail seemed to tremble; and now a far-away, low, murmuring sound could be heard. It was the express train coming!"

"Perhaps it was still miles away, but it was drawing nearer."

"I could now, in my recumbent position, distinctly hear the far-away rumble made by the train."

"Fear and agony lent me additional strength. I jerked my feet up with all my might, and came very near strangling myself by the effort."

"Then I lay perfectly still for a full minute, endeavoring to catch my breath. My desperate effort to break loose had the effect of tightening the cord around my neck to such a degree that at each respiration I emitted a peculiar whistling noise, not unlike the sound made by a child suffering with a bad attack of membranous croup."

"When I had sufficiently recovered to take in my surroundings again, I heard a man's voice, apparently quite near, and listened wildly for a repetition of the sound. It soon came, and these were the words: 'I heard somebody whistle, somewhere about here.'"

"Oh, it must have been something else," answered the first voice."

"No," said the first speaker, "I know I heard something whistle, and if it is the horse thieves, we'll have them before morning."

"I knew that these must be the voices of members of the vigilance committee, beating the country for the thieves, and who, if they were made aware of my position, would quickly relieve me."

"And now, how frightfully near the train seemed to be! I could hear the steady roar as it swept onward toward me, and with wild agony I once more desperately strove with my bonds."

"This time I was so effectually choked by my violent exertion that I quite lost my senses for I know not how long, but gradually recovering, and gasping heavily for breath, I opened my eyes and saw a lurid tinge lighting up the trees and the heavens, beyond the bend in the track."

"The locomotive was bearing down upon me with lightning speed, and soon all would be over; a few more minutes, or perhaps seconds, and I would be ground to pieces under the wheels."

"I now fully realized that it was useless for me to struggle further, as I had not time to liberate myself even if such a thing was possible."

"I had struggled so desperately that mind and body were in an exhausted state, and I quietly lay there awaiting the shock, thinking that my agony of mind and body would soon be over. But as this thought passed through my mind, the voice I had heard before again broke the stillness: 'I tell you I heard it again, and it sounded just like a person half-choked,' and then I saw a person slowly emerge from the gloom, very near, and a little in front of me, wit in range of my vision, and approach directly towards me."

"I recollect thinking how slowly and deliberately this man approached, when there was such need of great haste."

"All at once, and just as the stranger had drawn near me, a blinding glare

came around the bend, and the roar of the express train filled the air. At the same instant that the headlight of the locomotive came into view I recollect hearing the stranger yell, in a tone of horror: 'John! quick! here's a man tied down on the track!'"

"After that I have no clear recollection, but can dimly remember, like seeing through a haze, that some one savagely tore up the stakes and dragged me roughly around—a blinding glare and a terrific roar and rush, and that was the last I knew of any thing until two days after."

"I then woke up and found myself lying on a bed within a room, while several men stood around. One of them, whom I afterward ascertained to be a physician, spoke, when he observed that I was awake: 'He's coming out all right. The fever has left him. He'll soon be on his feet again.'"

"One of the other persons in the room now addressed me: 'Pretty close call you've had, stranger! If we'd been a minute, or even a half or quarter of a minute later, you'd have been ground to powder under them car-wheels. It was just a touch-and-go case, and the next minute after I'd dragged you off the track the express went by; I was so near that the suction knocked me over, and you had fainted dead away.'"

"There is very little more of interest to tell. I learned afterward that I had been rescued by two members of the vigilance committee, who were on a scout after the thieves, having a clew to their whereabouts."

"Shortly after my rescue, other members of the committee had discovered the rendezvous of the thieves, which was very close to where they captured me, and surprising them, captured the whole gang. My pocket-book, with my money intact, had been taken from one of them, probably from my brief acquaintance, Jed."

"But I never saw any of them afterward; for as soon as I was able to travel, I started for home, with my hair as white as you see it now. It was black when I was tied down upon the track, and the men who released me say it was snowy white when they dragged me from the rails."—*Youth's Companion*.

The Etiquette of Retiring.

It is always a debatable point of etiquette whether hostess or guests make the first movement to go to bed, and thus break up the evening gathering. The guest may be overcome with fatigue from a day's journey, the host may be fidgeting under the strain of entertainment, and longing for the guest to show some sign by which he may gracefully and hospitably suggest "that it is growing late," yet neither quite like to appear, as they think, impolite. In fact, many visitors have suffered agonies in trying to be agreeable, while the host and hostess were doing their best to suppress their yawns and to make conversation, until chance offered a solution of the difficulty. There is, however, but one rule to be followed in this relationship of host and hostess and the hour of retirement. The host and hostess must always take the initiative, and say an appropriate word as to the lateness of the hour and the desirability of going to bed.—*Philadelphia Call*.

Bedding for Stock.

It is not remembered as it should be that, no matter how well fed, if the stock are compelled to either stand all the time or lie where their bedding is wet, or there is none at all, they will not thrive. Many of the ailments of animals are brought on by the damp and uncomfortable quarters they are compelled to occupy. Rheumatism, congestion of the bowels and other troubles may be brought on by an animal having to lie on wet bedding for only a single night. In the case of fattening animals it will be found that a large amount of food is wasted where they are not properly housed or bedded. Material for bedding can be supplied so cheaply on most farms that there is no excuse for neglect in this direction.—*Montreal Witness*.

"A New Orleans parrot was very much annoyed by two doves that, as soon as she stepped out of her cage, rushed in and ate up all the food there. One day, after apparent profound thought, the parrot stepped out of the cage, and then turned and with great care shut the door after her. The squawk of triumph she then gave showed that she knew that she had done well."

"Franklin Hinkley, of Fall Mountain, is a good subject for the hair restorer. He was ill for some time with disease of the spine, and the hair of his head, beard, moustache, eyebrows and eyelashes all came out, and there is no prospect of its return. He would make a good photograph to be labelled 'Before Using.'—*N. Y. Sun*."

"Seven colored men held a public pie-eating match in Frederick, Md., the other night, for the prize of a suit of clothes. The successful contestant ate 16 ordinary-sized fruit pies in twenty minutes; the second 14; the third, 11; the fourth, 10, and the others smaller numbers. No water was allowed while eating."

"A writer in the *Scientific American* says that in experience in Colorado and Utah he never saw an Indian with a cold. He concluded that it is our hot rooms which gives us colds."

"A widow of a Pennsylvania railroad man has built for herself a residence of fifty-two rooms, one for each week in the year."

HOW TO USE SALT.

One of the Very Best Things Used on the Farm When Properly Applied.

It should not be used on cold, heavy or moist soils, and if any one does, he will be disappointed in the result, as its tendency is to keep the ground cool and moist. It will do such soil more harm than good. It should not be cast upon very young and tender plants of any kind, as it will be very sure to kill them."

Judgment should be employed in using so strong and active an agent, but I think, indeed I know, that some men do not use any. I had a friend who heard me in a lecture recommend salt on onion beds, when I strictly urged that it should be dragged or worked in before the seed was sown; but forgetting what I said, or thinking it would make no difference, he did not salt until the onions were about two inches high, and it killed them all; which he laid to me, and meant to give me a fearful scolding, but sowing another row that turned out splendidly, he gave up the scolding. Had he waited until the tops were as big as a large pipe-stem, he might have covered the ground an inch deep, and his onions would have done finely."

Onions should be sown on the same ground year after year, as they continue to improve. There are yards a hundred years old, and their yield would astonish the common grower. The tops when cut off should be scattered over the ground (do not leave them in lumps), as they make the best food for the growing onions; then sow salt, and then put on a coat of manure."

I do not think salt is much of a fertilizer in itself, though plants take it up, as you can tell by tasting and by the stiffening and glazing of straw of a plant grown in salted ground. I think it acts upon and assimilates the gross matter in the soil so as to make it available food."

I learned the use of salt from the late General Wadsworth, who told me he sowed from twenty-five to one hundred barrels on his home farm every fall, at the rate of two to the acre. I followed his rule, but sowed in the spring, as I plowed then, and every spring put two barrels to the acre on all my plowed ground as long as I kept it up—usually four years—and dragged it in."

Having a hillside pasture which could not be easily plowed, I thought I would try salt, which I did on one-half of it, casting on also what little wood-ashes I had, and the result was surprising. It killed all the weeds but the thistles, and caused a rapid and great growth of grass, and I doubt if one of my horses, cattle or sheep went on to the unsalted part to feed during the whole season. The next season I sowed the other part in the same way, and so on for two or three years, until thoroughly redeemed. Wheat, grass, onions, potatoes and most root crops will stand a ton and a half to the acre, though it is not necessary to use this quantity, as they will thrive well with less."

In conclusion let me say, my long experience in its use has fastened the conviction in my mind, whatever the rest of the world may say, that used under proper conditions, in a proper way, and for certain purposes and ends, there is nothing equal to it, and that it is one of the very best things used on the farm.—*C. E. Howes, in Country Gentleman*.

TREATMENT FOR CROUP.

Precautions Whose Adoption Will Generally Be Sufficient to Effect a Cure.

Croup is inflammation of the wind-pipe, which causes it to be contracted, making breathing difficult, and sometimes impossible. Croup is the result of cold, though there is generally an hereditary disposition to it."

It comes on with an increased frequency in breathing in the evening; the next morning the child is better, and at night worse again, and, on the third or fourth night, or sooner, it is regular croup. The child is restless, breathes hard, wheezes, and has a dry cough. I proper remedies are applied the first or even the second night, but few children will die of croup. Give two teaspoonfuls of epsom salts, and put the child to bed; then apply mustard draughts, or "mustard leaves" to its feet. Wrap out a flannel cloth in hot water, and wrap it around the neck as warm as it can be borne, protecting the bed with dry cloths. If the breathing is not easier, and the skin not getting moist in three or four hours, mix half a teaspoonful each of powered alum and ipecac in half a glass of tepid water and give it. If it does not vomit in ten minutes repeat the dose with a teaspoonful of warm water every five minutes until there is free vomiting. If the bowels are constipated, use a teaspoonful of cascara cordia every six hours, until there is a free passage. Reconciliation: When a child under seven years of age presents symptoms of croup, give two teaspoonfuls of epsom salts, put it to bed, and apply mustard draughts to its feet, and cloths, wrung out in hot water, around the neck. If no decided improvement in three or four hours, give an emetic of half a teaspoonful each of alum and ipecac in half a glass of tepid water, repeating every ten minutes till free vomiting is produced."

Every mother should keep on hand, for such an emergency, a bottle of syrup of ipecac, and give two teaspoonfuls every ten minutes until free vomiting is induced. This treatment, with good nursing, at the commencement of an attack of croup, will generally be sufficient to effect a cure. During convalescence the little patient should have good nourishment.—*Mother's Magazine*.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—A map of the farm is often useful.
—Irregularity in feeding helps to dry off a cow.
—Don't tease the colt, you can easily spoil one if not careful in this respect.

—Have your cooking stove rubbed briskly every day with brown paper and it will not need blacking more than one-third as often.
—Hay must be consumed on the farm, or the farm will run down; or else the receipts from its sale will be absorbed in the purchase of fertilizers.—*Stafford Press*.

—A chamois skin, dampened, is said to be an excellent thing to dust with, polishing like oil, and not leaving a sticky place behind to catch the dust.—*Good Housekeeping*.

—Try crude petroleum, which will cost about ten cents a gallon, as a wood preservative. Apply to fences and wood that rests upon the ground, it will add years to the wear.—*Cleveland Leader*.

—It is an easy matter to have a garden so arranged as to cultivate it with a horse-hoe, but the best results are usually obtained on small plots well manured and worked by hand.—*St. Louis Republican*.

—English Steamed Pudding: One cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, and one cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of different spices, one cup of chopped raisins, three and a half cups of flour. Steam two or three hours.—*Christian at Work*.

—Watery eyes of fowls, pigeons and cage birds can be relieved, it is said, by bathing them twice a day with five grains of sulphur of zinc, and five grains of freshly powdered opium in ten ounces of distilled water. Filter before using.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

—Read the papers: There are too many farmers who fail to inform themselves of what is going on in the agricultural world. Too many who do not realize what stupendous changes have taken place, what facts have been elicited, what discoveries have been made, what great approaches toward making agriculture an exact science.—*Montreal Witness*.

—Even hog cholera is productive of some good. It has led to better care and treatment of the swine. They are not now fed exclusively on corn the entire year, while shelter is being provided for the hogs that formerly had the leaky sheds for a covering. Clean water is also given them, instead of filthy slop. The result is that the disease is gradually diminishing."

—Bad breath in cows indicates some disorder of the stomach, and is generally accompanied by feverish symptoms, either hot or cold horns, and a falling off of milk. The feeding of a handful or two of pulverized soft charcoal with each feed of meal or bran, and mixed with it, in our experience is one of the best correctives that can be used. It is equally valuable for all other domestic animals, and not less so in the family, only the quantity should be decreased."

VALUE OF COARSE FEED.

The Only Reliable Way of Fitting Live-Stock for Pasture Food.

Farmers who have not made the trial will be surprised at the advantage that accrue from putting the common cattle on the farm—cows, young stock and steers, that have been all the winter on coarse feed—upon a moderate ration twice daily of ground feed. We name as the best combination, corn meal, bran and oil-cake meal in the varying proportions that different animals, as to their condition and needs may require. With many, the idea is prevalent, that the customary thin condition of cattle that have seen a pretty rough time during the winter, is the very condition that fits them to go onto grass—that is, that grass is the cure-all for poverty of flesh, and all that is required to be done is to get the cattle "through to grass," and improvement in their condition is sure to follow right speedily. This is a mistake, for toward the latter part of the downward road that cattle travel before grass comes, they get weak very rapidly, and their digestion is so thoroughly undermined that even grass is slow to put them in a gaining condition. Then, again, that found about the wet places on the farm is far from continuing the nourishment that impoverished animals require. It is, in part, to enable the owner to keep them off early grass that we advise the giving of ground feed, that the grass may have time to grow to a stage of usefulness, and, in part, because the ground feed will give strength from the very start. It has no uncertain merit like the scant growth referred to, but fills a want at once, and does this effectively. It corrects the bad condition of the digestive organs, produced by the rough, dry food, on which the beast has been forced to subsist during the lengthened period since frost appeared in the fall. It is not required, as in turning upon early, scant grass, to wait for the early feed to grow, checked in its growth as it is sure to be, by spells of cold weather; but, for a trifling outlay on each animal, a gain is started at once. Cattle lose their taste for whatever coarse food they have been accustomed to as soon as they are given a chance at grass, and in this way, giving no ground feed or grain, there is a period of time when weakness comes upon the beasts rapidly, and ordinarily they do not rally I on this until June.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WINTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

DEAR LITTLE GIRL AT HOME.

I've sailed my ship o'er many a sea,
I've cast my anchor in many a bay,
But still, no matter where'er I be,
In what strange lands my feet may stray,
On what far seas my ship may roam,
My heart is true,
E'en, to you,
The dear little girl at home.

I have been to many a famous place,
Seen wonderful cities and lands,
But my own village is best of all;
And your little cot on the sands
Is my heart's rest wherever I roam;
For I am true,
E'en, to you,
The dear little girl at home.

God bless the women of every land!
They are beautiful, sweet and good;
Both far and near I have found them so,
And I speak as a true man should.
But still wherever my ship may roam,
My heart is true,
E'en, to you,
The dear little girl at home.

A sailor must seek his fortune far;
He must seek it on every strand;
But, if God will, I shall set my sail,
And run to my native land;
For I've made some good, and need not roam
Too far away,
Or too long stay,
From the dear little girl at home.

Oh, love of my heart, will you watch for me?
Will you watch for my sails so white?
Perhaps I may come at the sunset hour,
And perhaps at the dawn of light.
My heart is true, though my ship may roam;
But, oh, how sweet
Again to meet
The dear little girl at home!

—Little E. Barr, in N. Y. Ledger.

ITALIAN CHILDREN.

The Work of Educating Them in New York City.

"What have you had for breakfast, children? How many will tell me?" About twenty little hands were raised in response to the question. "What did you have, Nita?" "Rice," answered a bright-faced, dark-eyed little girl. "What else?" continued the principal. "Nothing," answered Nita, the smile fading from her cheek. "What did you have, Tito?" "Coffee and bread and butter," answered Tito, with a certain pride. "How many had coffee and bread and butter?" About a dozen raised their hands. "How many of you had any meat?" Only two hands came up. "How many of you had any meat for dinner?" Again only a few hands were raised, except among those who had stayed in the school for their lunch and been given a simple meat porridge. "How many had macaroni?" Here quite a number of hands were raised. "How many had beer?" Several of the boys raised their hands quite high, but most of the girls kept theirs down. "That will do, children," said the principal, and, turning to the Italian teacher, she asked: "How many do you suppose did have beer for dinner?" "All of them, I guess," was the reply.

One of the Italian teachers took myself and a friend to visit some of the homes in the neighborhood. The school is one maintained by the Children's Aid Society on Leonard street, and lies not far from the Tombs on one side and Five Points on the other. We pushed up Chatham street, ignoring the "bargains" which were offered and almost forced upon us by the Jews on the sidewalk. Once my curiosity led me to stop and ask the price of a gorgeous-looking overcoat, with plated lining and flaming red silk sleeves. "Five dollars," was the answer, and the dealer grabbed hold of my wrist and tried to pull me into his shop. I wrenched my hand away, and, on joining my companions, was told that it was an ordinary thing for a curious passer-by to be dragged into the shops and receive rough handling in case he refused to purchase any thing. One of the judges on the New York bench is reported to have had this experience quite recently. Pushing on a little further, we were offered another overcoat, much like its predecessor in glory, but having blue silk sleeve linings instead of red. When I was out of grabbing distance of the vendor I asked him if his price was five dollars. "Two and a half," was the response.

Turning into a street, we found the sidewalks and gutters lined with stalls where cheap fruit, groceries, stale bread, knickknacks, gawgaws, etc., etc., were for sale. Those who managed the stands were, in general, women, and their stands were often no stands at all, but a few baskets ranged alongside of the houses or along the curbstones. Those selling, and those buying, and those (the vast majority) who were aimlessly straggling along and loitering here and there, were all of the same diminutive, dark complexioned race. Some of them resemble Jews, but they were not Jews. In turning the corner we had passed from Palestine into Italy.

I could not at first understand why there should be such perfect crowds of men apparently out of employment. My companion explained it by saying that this was the region of Italian hotels and boarding houses, and that the employers kept their "gangs" here while waiting for new contracts.

Entering into a narrow court, we saw heaps of rags and old papers, and a lot of wretched-looking people engaged in sorting them. Going into the house, we were ushered into a basement room occupied by a family whose children were supposed to attend the Italian school. Two beds, one over the other, a few chairs, an excuse for a table, and a small stove constituted the only furniture. There was no carpet, and there

were no pictures. We found the room was occupied, not only by the family, but also by two boarders! The Italian woman told the teacher that she paid \$7.50 a month rent. The teacher thought that this was quite probable. Bidding adieu to the landlady of this boarding-house, we stepped into the room across the hall, and found it like the one we had just left, except that there were three beds instead of two. We found that eight people occupied this room. A bed was made on the floor for the children.

Going into a street, we went back into another narrow court, much dirtier-looking than its predecessor. The teacher led us up the narrow staircase of a very dilapidated building, and brought us, at the end of the third flight, in a kind of loft where a wretched-looking middle-aged woman was nursing a sick child. The Italian teacher asked after a child which had been attending the school, and the woman promised to send it next morning. This loft was badly lighted, and not ventilated at all. I did not notice any bad odors, but this must have been an accident. It was the living, eating, and sleeping-room of three families. Coming down the stair-case, we noticed on the first floor a side-entrance to a saloon where "beer" was for sale at "a cent a pint!" On the steps stood a rough-looking man of forty, apparently an American, quarreling with and cursing a young negro woman who was standing, not ten feet away, on the steps of the building across the court. The negro did not allow herself to be outdone in the use of strong language.

It is in this section that the Italian school of the Children's Aid Society is doing its work. Although New York nominally has compulsory education, the law is of necessity loosely enforced, and, as a matter of fact, scarcely enforced at all, in these districts. Very young children are kept at work, especially at cigar-making and rag-picking, and the law permits this in case they can show fourteen weeks' half-time attendance. The society's school is able to reach children who could not attend the public schools. The simple lunch which is given is an immense assistance to some of the parents. One large room of the building is devoted to a kindergarten, while in another are the little infants whose older sisters must otherwise have stayed at home to care for them. The school has over four hundred children in attendance. They are so small in stature as to give the visitor the impression of being exceedingly bright, and the teachers enthusiastically assert that they are brighter than American children. So far as drawing was concerned, the boast was well substantiated. Notwithstanding that the children are taken out of school so very young (the boys to work and the girls to be married!), the school is able to make a most admirable showing in the way of free-hand drawing and designing, and also in the kindred work of wood-carving, lace-work and embroidery.

It is not possible to enter into a detailed account of the work done by the school. In the daytime its work is among the little children, and at night among the older boys and girls. All of the Italian children seem to take a great deal of pride in their school. While I was talking with the principal, two of the older boys from the night school came in to see about an entertainment which some of them were getting up for the benefit of the rest of the school. The boys were good-looking and neatly dressed. Their clothes, however, were plain, and the principal told me that the only boy in the night school who wore a collar was called "the dude."

The influence which goes out from this school can easily be imagined. The parents of most of the children are unable even to speak English. They take no newspapers, they attend no churches. The school is almost the only civilizing influence which is brought to bear upon the children's lives. What is best about the work of the school is that, at the same time that it fits the children mentally for a higher station in life, it fits them industrially for it. In the sewing-room the girls are taught not only to make their own dresses, but to handle a machi e. One little girl not over fourteen told me that she could earn over a dollar a day making shirts. The school furnishes the machines, which cost about twenty-five dollars each, and the learners who have had a little practice are set to work sewing shirts for the factories. They receive but fifty cents a dozen, but they soon learn to make a good deal more money than their mothers are making at rag-picking. The wretchedness of sewing women who are not skilled laborers is, as is well known, wretched beyond description, and the school which enables girls of this class to earn a decent and honorable living is doing a work which is invaluable.—George Tallman, in Christian Union.

Facts About Umbrellas.

The Chinese and Japanese, long ago had their queer parasols, and in Burmah a man's rank is known by the number of umbrellas he is allowed to carry. The King limiting himself to twenty-four. Jonas Hanway introduced the umbrella into England more than a hundred years ago. The people all made fun of him, but may be it was because they hadn't sense enough to get out of the wet when it rained. There are more than 7,000,000 of umbrellas made every year in the United States. If they were placed open in a row, allowing three feet of space for each, they would make a procession more than 3,000 miles long.—Scientific American.

HOW FOGS ARE CAUSED.

The Interesting Connection Between Fogs and Dust.

Mr. John Atken, a fellow of the Royal Society, has concluded from his experiments that without dust there would be no fog, no mist, no cloud, no rain. He says: "If two large glass receivers, the one filled with common air and the other with filtered air, be connected to a boiler by means of pipes, and steam be allowed to pass into them, a strange phenomenon will be observed. In the former the steam will be seen as soon as it begins to enter rising in a dense cloud; then a beautiful white foggy cloud will be formed, so dense that it can not be seen through. In the latter there is nothing to be seen; the eyes may be strained but no appearance of steam is to be detected; there is not the slightest appearance of cloudiness in the receiver, yet it is as full of water-vapor as the other, which continues to be densely packed with fog. In the one case, where there was the ordinary dust in the air, fog appeared; in the other case, where there was no dust in suspension, the air remained clear, destitute of fog." Particles of water-vapor do not combine with each other to form a cloud-particle. It is the fine, invisible dust in the air on which the water-vapor condenses to form the cloud-particles. When there is abundance of dust in the air, and little water-vapor is present, there is an over-production of dust particles, and the fog particles are in consequence close-packed, but light in form, and take the lighter appearance of fog; so that if the dust is increased in the air fogs are increased. If, on the other hand, the particles of dust are fewer and larger, if the number of particles be fewer in proportion to the molecules of the water-vapor, each particle gets weighted, becomes visible, and speedily falls in mist or rain.

But whence comes this dust? From many sources. The visible particles are derived from the breaking up to a minute degree of the inorganic matter on the surface of the earth; and the invisible dust which acts so powerfully in the production of fogs and clouds is formed by the breaking up of the dried spray of the ocean into minute particles and by the infinitesimal division of meteoric matter. So fine is this invisible dust, that, if a two thousandth part of a grain of fine iron wire were heated, and the dust driven off and carried by filtered air into a receiver, the introduction of steam into the receiver will at once occasion an appreciable cloudiness. Common salt is an active fog-producer, and the air is impregnated with very fine salt-dust. This is evidenced by the ever-present sodium line in the spectrum, which at one time so troubled spectroscopists. One source of the supply of this salt-dust is evidently the ocean. The surface of the sea, under a bright sun, quietly yields up its waters to be carried far and wide by the passing wind. In these waters is contained dried salt, when, disguised as fine dust, becomes a powerful agent in concentrating the vapor, and displaying the beautiful circularity of the water. The brine, which rises with the vapor, pulverized into fine dust, is an active instrument in attracting that vapor in the atmosphere, and causing the rain to descend again upon the earth and sea. But the most active of all surfaces as a fog producer is burnt sulphur. The brilliant flame, the transparent flame and the smoky flame are all fog-producers. All the present forms of combustion not only increase the number and density of the town fogs, but add to them evils unknown in the fogs which veil our hills and overhang our rivers. In the country the fogs are white and pure, while in towns they are gray or dark with smoke. The color of the sun's disk, as seen through a Highland fog, is unsullied by impurities; but in a large town it varies from a light pink to a dirty red, according as it is observed in a comparatively clean part of the town, or in a busy, smoky thoroughfare.

Can fogs be removed? It seems hopeless, the writer of the article answers, to expect that their frequency, or persistency, or density can be diminished; certainly they can not be removed. Heat destroys the visible mists in the air, but flame does not filtrate it. In fact, if gas is burned in filtered air, intense fog is produced when water vapor is introduced. Products of combustion from a clear fire and from a smoky one give about equal fogging. And the air gives more fog in dry weather than during wet. No doubt the visible particles of dust will be materially diminished by the removal of the deleterious and soot elements before the chimney-smoke is allowed to enter the air; this will remove the "pea-soup" character from the fogs. But it is the sulphur from the consumed coals which issuing into the air, so rapidly generates the fog by the quick attraction of the water vapor to its fine, solid particles. The quantity of burnt sulphur that escapes into the air is very great. Seven and a half million of tons of coal are annually consumed in London. Now the average amount of sulphur in English coal is 1 1/2 per cent. That would give 93,750 tons of sulphur burned every year in London fires. If we consider that on an average twice the quantity of coal is consumed on a winter day than is consumed on a summer day, no less than 347 tons of sulphur are thrown into the atmosphere every winter day in London. This is a alarming quantity, quite sufficient to account for the density of the fogs in that city. But would it be advisable to diminish the escape of sulphur from the chimneys? Is it not better to "bear

the ills" of the fogs than "fly to others" which the absence of sulphur might encourage? Burned sulphur is not an unmitigated evil. During the fogs the air is still and stagnant; there is no current to clear away the deadly germs that are being vomited into the air from the pestiferous hotbeds of the lower slums. These death-laden germs might be more fatal in the propagation of the disease if the deodorizing and antiseptic properties of the sulphur were not at work.

In conclusion, it is stated that this revolutionary theory of the explanation of fogs is now being generally adopted, and that Mr. Atken is supported by no less an authority than one of the highest practical, as well as speculative, physicists in this country, Prof. Tait, of Edinburgh.—Scottsman.

PIN-MONEY POINTERS.

Hints on Home-Made Underwear, Everlasting Edging and Other Matters.

Home-made undergarments are always more satisfactory than those bought in the shops, especially when they are to be worn by growing children. Unless one has plenty of spare time and is an excellent operator on a sewing machine it is cheaper to purchase elaborately trimmed underwear at the stores. Children's garments should not be ornamented with more than a simple edging of lace or embroidered. They require to be laundered so frequently that tucks and puffings should never trim them.

Excellent white muslin can now be had for five and six cents a yard, and a piece containing forty or fifty yards will be sufficient for underwear for half a dozen children. For trimming there is nothing prettier nor more durable than the "everlasting edging," as it is called, which comes at a price within the reach of all. A nice finish may be given to the skirts with the plain muslin turned up as for a hem and cut in round or pointed scallops. The best waists for little people are made out of strong muslin or jean, with shoulder straps and two rows of buttons about the waist on which are fastened the stocking supporters and all the undergarments. For girls over ten or twelve these are made ribbed and generally have a steel or bone up the front.

All-wool spring dress goods are so reasonable in price this year that it seems unwise to purchase any that are mixed with cotton. The difference per yard is only about ten or fifteen cents and the all-wool goods will keep in excellent condition twice as long as the other. For forty and fifty cents a yard tasteful and spotted all-wool cloths in double width are offered and these make up most effectively with a yard or two of some of the pretty novelties which are so endless in variety. The rather neutral grays, browns and fawns that go well with either blue or scarlet, or almost any of the decided colors, are perhaps the best for those of modest means, as they can be worn with any wrap or bonnet.

Little round hats and bonnets made of the dress material are to be much worn this season. Almost any woman can make one. Loopings of ribbon and a facing of velvet are all the trimming necessary. If a turban shape is selected the goods should be put on in pleats running from front to back and the facing of velvet put on smooth. About two and a half to three yards of ribbon will be needed for one of the large long-looped bows now so much worn. The bonnet shapes may be covered in a variety of ways, either smooth, pleated or shirred, and small pieces may be utilized for the purpose.—N. Y. Journal.

HUNTING THE OSTRICH.

How Arab Hunters Prepare for a Chase After the Great Desert Bird.

That portion of the bird family of which the ostrich is the leading type is remarkable for the manner in which its different members are scattered about. The ostrich itself spreads over nearly the whole of the deserts of Africa. The cassowary, with its horny helmet, represents it amid the luxuriant vegetation of Malacca and Java. The dinorhis was once a grand representative towering among the ferns of New Zealand. The emu is another member of the family confined to the Australian continent and the rheu to the southern extremity of the western hemisphere.

With the Arabs of the desert the chase and capture of the ostrich is the most attractive and aristocratic of the many diversions in which they indulge. The first thing attended to when a hunt is contemplated is the preparation of the horses. They are entirely deprived of grass and fed on barley for seven or eight days before the intended hunt. They are allowed to drink only once a day, and that at sunset; at that time they are also washed. They take long exercises and great attention is given to the arrangement of the harness. The Arab says that after seven or eight days the stomach of the horse disappears, while the chest, the breast and crop remain in flesh. The animal is then in condition to endure fatigue. The training is called techah. The harness used in this hunting is much lighter than that in ordinary use, especially the saddle and the stirrups, and the martingale is dispensed with. The bridle also undergoes many changes, the mounting and earflaps being taken away, as they are considered too heavy. The bit and frontlet are made of rope, without throatband, and the reins, though very strong, are extremely light. The time most favorable for ostrich hunting is when there is the greatest heat. The higher the temperature the less is the ostrich able to defend itself.—Boston Herald.

A COLORED MAN'S PARTY.

An Organization of Colored Men Promulgates a New Declaration of Independence.

There is no more reason for the organization of a colored man's party in this country than for the organization of a party of blondes or one of gray beards. Yet, if by this means the colored people of the South can gradually be brought into the exercise of their political rights in an intelligent manner, and can be made to understand the full dignity of the freedman and citizenship which were conferred upon them, perhaps the movement which an educated black of Richmond, Va., has started, will not be without support in places where, under other circumstances, it would be vigorously combated. As outlined, the aim of the Virginia gentleman is to form in every populous community an organization of the more progressive negroes for social and political purposes. The political aspects of the organization are to be kept in the background for a time, and an effort is to be made to improve the condition of the race before its active participation in political matters will be recommended. This may or may not be the proper way to begin the elevation of the race, but the idea at the bottom of the movement is a correct one. The organization starts out with the understanding that the negro does not belong to any one party; that under the existing political divisions the intelligent voter of the black race, as well as the intelligent voter of the white race, must sometimes use his independence to check evil tendencies in both parties, and can never be said to have decided intelligently as to his duty until he has freed himself of the tyranny of the party idolatry.

In the language of the author of the new movement, "Mr. Cleveland's Administration has put more real value on the negro's citizenship than all the preceding Administrations since the war." Under Grant the negro was victimized by the carpet-bagger, who robbed and deluded him and his white associates as well, making sport of the liberties of both by incessant appeals to the military. Under Hayes the negro was turned over to the tender mercies of the whites on a trade. Under Arthur no move was made to lift the black man from the position in which he was found, and the recognition which he received at the capital was about on a par with that extended to Indians untaxed. Mr. Cleveland has by word and deed undertaken to deal with the enfranchised race as citizens on an equality with all other citizens. Many of them have been appointed to office, some of them to places of importance, and the encouragement thus extended has not been without its effects upon the more advanced members of the race everywhere. If the Virginian can organize even a minority of the blacks, and actuate them with a correct appreciation of their rights and duties as citizens, he will have accomplished a work which will be of the greatest value not only to them but to the whites, even if it shall be done under the form of a colored man's party.—Chicago Herald.

The "Friend" to the Negro.

About the same time that the Republicans of Ohio were rejoicing over the fact that, after having controlled the State most of the time since slavery was abolished, they had finally wiped from the statute-book the last of the "black laws," the Massachusetts Legislature received a petition from certain colored citizens for the redress of a grievance so extraordinary in its character as to challenge National attention. Twenty years ago the colored Methodists of Springfield secured an old building for their church and moved it upon a lot just large enough to hold it. The property on either side was owned by a man who did not like his new neighbors, and he built a tight board fence close to the church on each side, which he painted black. As the fence rose above the windows, its blackness shut out the light of day so effectively that candles or lamps had to be used at every service. The performance attracted some attention at the time, but as the man who built the fence was a good Republican, and the Republican party of Massachusetts was then fully occupied in looking after outrages upon the negroes in the South, nothing was ever done about it, and the unfortunate negroes of Springfield waited for the fence to rot and fall. But since the Democrats came into power at Washington they appear to have plucked up courage, and they have appealed with success to the present Legislature for an act which will end this abuse, planned and committed by a Republican, who in the meantime has been elected to office repeatedly by the party which claimed to be the especial friend of the negro. The revelation of such an outrage upon negroes by a Republican in a city of his own State at the very time that he was fretting himself over an alleged outrage by Democrats upon negroes in Texas would seem irresistibly amusing to Mr. George Frisbie Hoar if he had any sense of humor.—N. Y. Post.

The river and harbor bill which died in the President's hand this year was a monster in some respects. As it came from the House of Representatives it appropriated \$7,000,000 for what seemed like judicious improvement of the rivers, coasts and harbors. But in the hands of the Senate the measure was recast, the amounts appropriated largely increased, and a large number of them introduced that looked wonderfully like big jobs. In this shape it was completed and in this shape it died.—Harrisburg Patriot.

SHERMAN'S TOUR.

A Reminiscence Tending to Show That He and His Work Are Still Remembered in the South.

Our Washington correspondent has presented some of the details concerning Senator John Sherman's proposed Southern tour. This tour is undertaken at a time when the Ohio politician believes that he can mingle business with pleasure. He will go to Florida, thence to Cuba, and on his return attempt to tie the ribs of the Solid South. John Sherman is a very cool hand, and a very cunning one, and, since the war, he has had one of his "littering" eyes continually fixed on the South. It will be remembered that John was conspicuous among the "visiting statesmen," appointed by President Grant to visit the South when the three returning boards were expected to do the bidding of Zachariah Chandler. Honest John went to Louisiana, and there he made the acquaintance of Madison Wells and the other returning board thieves, and of Anderson and Liza Pinkston.

The estimable Senator cut a pretty wide swath in the sunny South. He and his colleagues made the champagne and the broth fly. They destroyed free lunches and facts without compunction. The details of this great scandal are still fresh in the minds of newspaper readers. The stay of the "visiting statesmen" in the South was a continued orgie of political crime and corruption, and the result was that Hayes, who was defeated by the votes of the people, was seated in the President's chair by means of the corrupt machinery set in motion by John Sherman and his co-partners. We have no feeling about this great crime, but we should be glad to see Mr. Sherman become the Presidential candidate of the Republican party; we should be glad to see him placed in a position where the honest voters of the country could get a whack at him.

Still keeping his eye fixed on the solid South, John Sherman's next effort, after the Hayes fraud, was to secure the Southern delegates to the Republican National convention which nominated Garfield. He had his agents in every Southern State, but we can not speak for these. We know that in Georgia his representative was confessedly guilty of some very dirty work. But it was all to no purpose. The negroes knew nothing of him and they would have nothing to do with him.

Since that day Mr. Sherman has been growing more and more genial, with the solid South still in his eye. For some weeks now he has appeared to be in a melting mood. He has recently had himself interviewed at some length in a Cincinnati paper, and it is said he proposes to use his chin in the South to some extent.—Atlanta Constitution.

Changes in Office.

It appears that more than half the officials in the public service, exclusive of the army and navy, have, within two years, been changed, while the appointments in place of officers whose terms have expired, as far as can be ascertained, seem not to be more than a third of the whole number made. In one department only an official statement shows that in one fiscal year 22,747 appointments were made, and other information seems to justify the conclusion that in the two years thus far at least 50,000 persons, in all the departments, have been appointed, which is 2,083 for each month, eighty for each working day, about ten for each working hour and one for every six minutes—throughout every working day from the 4th of March, 1885, to the 4th of March, 1887.—N. Y. Tribune.

The simple fact that an office-holder had been an active partisan under the former Administration, and had prostituted the power and patronage of office to partisan purposes, was clearly a sufficient reason why he should be removed. It was absolutely necessary for the success of the Democratic Administration to have, in the various departments, a fair proportion, at least, of those willing to extend to it their cordial and efficient support. A President chosen to bring about a reform of the magnitude of the task assigned to Mr. Cleveland needed the aid of those who were sincere and faithful to such a cause. We would commend to the attention of the New York Sun, and other grumblers against the President, the complaint made by the Tribune in the above extract. It may relieve the minds of those Democrats who have been charging Mr. Cleveland with undue preference for Republicans in office. He has been neither remiss or indifferent in regard to the claims of Democrats for places under his Administration. He has only stipulated that they possess the necessary qualifications for office. How unfair and unjust have been the charges made against him by the Sun and its satellites for persisting in keeping Democrats out of office. Putting one in every six minutes throughout every working day of the first two years of Administration does not show indifference or negligence toward his party. The rascals are being turned out with considerable promptitude, and men of honesty and ability are being put in their places. The positions of public trust will soon be, one and all, in the hands of those who are in accord with the principles of the party of the people, and are fitted by talent and education to do honor to the Government.—Albany Argus.

Death has removed several stumbling blocks from the path of James G. Blaine. Mr. Arthur's influence in New York would have been against him. General Logan would have been a formidable rival. Beecher's eloquence would have been found on the other side, and even Eben F. Pillsbury, who has just died, was a foe who was not to be despised. Still there are a few people left who will demur when the magnetic man assumes to take the lead again.—Chicago Herald.

The news from London points stronger each day to the early defeat of the British...

Vol. I, No. 4, of the Woodsdale (Stevens county) Democrat, a neat and newsy, 5-column quarto, edited by Col. S. N. Wood, is on our table.

Editor Crouch, of the Florence Bulletin, gave Morgan, of the Cottonwood Falls Leader, a merited lambasting in his last issue.

The April Pansy embraces in its contents stories, poems, sketches historical and biographical, teeming with present truths and pulsing with life adapted to the needs of its every reader.

UNION LABOR PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT CINCINNATI, FEBRUARY 21, 1887.

As many of our readers have been asking us what is the platform of the Union Labor party, adopted at Cincinnati, February 21, last, we publish below the full text of the same, for the benefit of those who desire to be enlightened on that subject.

A general discontent prevails on the part of the wealthy producers. Farmers are suffering from a poverty which has forced most of them to mortgage their estates, and prices of produce are so low as to offer no relief except through bankruptcy.

Laborers are sinking into greater and greater dependence. Strikes are resorted to without bringing relief, because of the inability of employers in many cases to pay living wages, while more are driven into the streets.

Business men find collections almost impossible, meantime hundreds of millions of idle public money, which is needed for relief, is locked up in the United States Treasury in grim mockery of the distress.

Land monopoly flourishes as never before, and more and more owners of the soil are daily becoming tenants.

Great transportation corporations still succeed in extorting their profits upon watered stock through unjust charges.

The United States Senate has become an open scandal, its seats being purchased by the rich in open defiance of the popular will.

A trifling fisheries dispute is seized upon as an excuse for squandering public money upon unnecessary military preparations, which are designed to breed a spirit of war to avenge European despotism, and to empty the treasury without paying the public debt.

Under these and other alarming conditions we appeal to the people of this whole country to come out of old party organizations, whose indifference to the public welfare is responsible for this distress, and help us to organize a new political party, not sectional, but national, whose members shall be called the Union Labor Party.

Every human being possesses a natural inalienable right to sufficient land for self support, and we desire to secure to every industrious citizen a home, as the highest result of free institutions. To this end we demand a graduated land tax on all large estates, especially those held for speculative or tenant purposes; the reclamation of all unearned land grants; the immediate opening of Oklahoma to homestead settlement; the purchase of all unoccupied Indian lands and the settlement in severalty; also laws preventing corporations from acquiring real estate beyond the requirements of their business and also ownership of land.

The system of irrigation in states and territories were necessary, shall be under such public control as shall secure the free and equitable use of the water and franchise to the people.

The means of communication and transportation should be owned or controlled by the people, as is the United States postal system, and equitable rates established.

The establishment of a national monetary system in the interest of the producer, instead of the speculator and user, by which a circulating medium in necessary quantity and full legal tender shall be issued directly to the people without the intervention of banks, or loaned to citizens upon ample security at a low rate of interest to relieve from the extortions of usury, and enable them to control the money supply.

Postal savings banks should be established. While we do free coinage of gold, we should have free coinage of silver. We demand the prompt payment of the national debt, and condemn the further issue of interest-bearing bonds, either by the National Government or by States, Territories, counties or municipalities.

Arbitration should take the place of strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes; the letting of convict labor to contractors be prohibited; the contract system be abolished in public works; the hours

of labor industrial establishments be reduced commensurate with the increase of production in labor saving machinery; equal pay being given for equal work for both sexes and labor; agricultural and co-operative associations be fostered and incorporated by law.

The foundation of a Republic is the intelligence of its citizens, and children who are driven into workshops, mines and factories, are deprived of education, which should be secured to all by proper legislation.

We desire to see labor organizations extend throughout all civilized countries until it shall be impossible for despots to array the workmen of our country in war against their brothers of another country.

V. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. In appreciation of the services of United States soldiers and sailors, we demand for them justice before charity. The purposely depreciated money paid them during the war should be made equal in value to the gold paid the bond holders.

The bondholder loaned the government department paper and contracted to take it back, but was paid in gold.

VI. INCOME TAX. A graduated income tax is the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden of government on those who can best afford to pay instead of laying it on the farmers and producers and exempting millionaire bondholders and corporations.

VII. UNITED STATES SENATE. The capture of the United States Senate by millionaires and tools of corporations who have no sympathy with free institutions threatens the very existence of the Republic. We demand a constitutional amendment making United States Senators elective by a direct vote of the people.

VIII. CHINESE. State and National laws should be passed as shall effectually exclude from America the Mongolian slave and Asiatic competition.

IX. ARMED MEN. The employment of bodies of armed men by private corporations should be prohibited.

X. EQUALITY. The right to vote is inherent in citizenship, irrespective to sex.

XI. INTemperance. Excessive wealth, resulting in luxury and idleness on the one hand, and excessive toil and poverty on the other, lead to intemperance and vice. The excess of wealth here demanded will prove to be the scientific solution of the temperance question.

IS IT FAIR? I notice in some of our secular papers, papers for general news and taken by parties in all religious sects, that editorials and contributions by others, contain infidel and atheistic sentiments. Is that right and honest?

Has an editor of such papers a right to admit to his columns or write what is designed and calculated to undermine a faith in evangelical religion? The case is like this, here is a good religious family of parents and children, they worship in the family, night and morning, attend church on Sabbath, and the parents try to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. They subscribe for a paper for secular or local news, they do not subscribe for a religious paper, much less for an infidel paper; is it fair and just for the editor or proprietor to use such a paper to propagate their peculiar religious tenets or infidel doctrines? Is it right to come thus by stealth into a Christian family and dish out infidelity every week to the young? A Christian family does not want a corrupt paper and will not subscribe for such a one if they know it. If a man wants a religious paper or an infidel one, he can get it, but he does not wish to be compelled to take what he has not bargained for.

These strictures do not exclude a report of current events, though evil is mixed up with them. They are reported as evil and condemned, and the antidote comes with the report.

But reference is had to a deliberate use of such papers with the intention to deal out moral poison and give a thrust at Christianity. Much harm is done in this way and society continually suffers. The press is a power for good, but a great curse when it is on the devil's side; this is one of the evils that threatens the safety of the republic. It is said, "Like priest, like people," so it may be said, like press, like people. Whatever is the general character of the press, is the character of the people that support it; the demand creates the supply and the supply increases the demand. If the secular, "Sunday" paper comes into Christian families, the church will soon lose her spiritual vitality. "Can we take fire in our bosom and not be burned?"

ORDINANCE NO. 169.

An Ordinance allowing bills against the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, to be obtained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SEC. 1. That the following bills against the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, be and are allowed and the City Clerk is hereby instructed to draw orders upon the City Treasurer for the following amounts:

Table with columns: NAME, CLAIM, AMT. J. M. Kerr, Lumber, \$12 00; W. A. Morgan, Printing, 4 50; Geo. Mann, Burying dead dog, 2 00; Mack Miller, Dog tax, 2 00; Geo. W. Kane & Co., Books, 20 18; T. O. Kelley, City printing, 15 00; Geo. George, special police July 3d 1886, 1 50; James Hazel, Drawing out from gutter, 3 75; Simon Wood, Cleaning gutter, 2 81; John Heiberger, Merchandise, 4 93; W. A. Smith, Street commissioner, 24 50; Henry Bonwell, Keeping tramp, 3 75; Mrs. H. Hinchey, " " " " 4 00; W. H. Spencer, Hurling dead dogs, 4 00; T. O. Kelley, City attorneys fees, 27 15; C. B. Hunt, Work on streets, 2 25; C. F. Nesbit, Surveying city, 110 00; W. E. Thimmons, " " " " 15 00; W. E. Thimmons, " " " " 15 00; Johnson & Thomas, Wheelbarrow, 3 25; Martin Eder, " " " " 1 00; W. H. Steck, " " " " 1 00; A. K. Kinnel, Salary of clerk and rent of office, 60 00; T. O. Kelley, City attorneys fees, 5 00; W. J. Griggs, Sheriff's fees, Perlet v. s. city, 1 74; E. A. Kinnel, Clerk of court, 5 00; John Madden, Sr. Working on streets 7 50; W. J. Stone, Mayor, 7 50; E. H. Harper, City councilman, 12 00; H. S. Doolittle, " " " " 10 50; H. S. Fritz, " " " " 10 50; J. E. Johnson, " " " " 7 50; C. B. Hunt, Judge of election, 2 50; W. E. Fritz, " " " " 2 00; L. P. Johnson, " " " " 2 00; E. B. Johnson, Clerk " " " " 2 00; W. A. Kinnel, " " " " 14 25; W. H. Spencer, Street commissioner, 10 20; W. F. Smith, Collecting dog tax, 3 50; James Wear, Drawing out from gutter, 2 25.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its publication in the Chase County Courant, the official paper of this city. J. W. STOKES, Mayor. Passed the Council, April 6th, 1887. E. A. KINNEL, City Clerk.

LADIES' GUIDE TO FANCY WORK.

This work contains nearly 500 handsome illustrations with instructions for making hundreds of beautiful things, leather for adorning your home or presents for your friends at a most trifling expense, including all kinds of Fancy Work, Artistic Embroideries, Lace Work, Knitting, Tatting and Net Work; containing designs for Monograms, Work Boxes, Ties, Laubrequins, Ottoman, Counterpane, Hugs, Carriage Robes, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Wash Paper Baskets, Work Boxes, Card Baskets, Paper Boxes, Table Covers, work Stands, Table Scarf Screens, Soap Bases, Table Mats, Toilet Mats, Lamp Mats, Lamp Shades, Pillow Shams, Pillow Cases, Holders, Curtains, Toilet Stands, Slipper Cases, Letter Cases, Picture Frames, Toilet set, Dishes, Paper Holders, Hosiery, Cigar Boxes, Sachets, Fancy Purses, Slippers, Dressing Gowns, Music Portfolios, Knife Cases, Fancy Flower Baskets, Plant Stands, Flower Pot Covers, Shawl Dress Trimmings, w. low Shades, Feather work, Spatter work, Leaf Photographs and many other things.

It is handsomely bound, containing 64 large 32-page pages, and will be sent post paid for only 30 cents. It is the latest work ever published, and every lady interested in household art should secure a copy at once. Address The Eastern News Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

DIED.

In this city, Friday evening, April 8, 1887, Mr. Henry H. Rodgers, who was born in Missouri, March 4, 1842, and made a public profession of faith in Christ, in November, 1880, and then united with the Baptist Church; and ever since he has been identified with that Church; and though during his severe illness just preceding his death he was able to say but little on the subject of faith in God, he left with his family the assurance of his peace with his Maker. He had been a sufferer for years, but little thought, less than a month ago, when he came to this town that in so short a time he would leave his family among strangers and go himself to the spirit land; but, alas, how uncertain is a life in this world! He leaves a widow and three children—two daughters and a son—to mourn the loss of a companion and father, whom we can but commend to a great and merciful God and a kind and sympathizing people. His remains were interred in the cemetery west of town, Saturday afternoon, the Rev. J. F. Stafford conducting the funeral exercises.

ANOTHER ART CRAZE. The latest art work among ladies is known as the "Fancy Work." It is something entirely new and is both profitable and fascinating. It is very popular in Europe, and is being introduced into our cities, china plaques, size 18 in. handsomely decorated, for a model, together with box of material, in colored designs, assorted in flowers, animals, landscapes, etc., complete, with full instructions, upon receipt of only \$1.00. The plaques alone will sell more than the quantity charged. To every lady ordering this outfit who encloses the address of five other ladies interested in art matters, to whom we can send our new catalogue of art goods, we will inclose extra and without charge, an imitation hand-painted Chinese plaques. Instructions books in painting, 16 colored pictures &c. only 15c. Embroidery silk, best quality, all colors, 80c. per 100 yards. Machine gold or silver, for art embroidery and needle work, large ball only 15c. Macramé cord, white, 50c per lb.; any color, 80c per lb. Other goods at equally low prices. Write to The Eastern News Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

LABOR MASS MEETING.

Why are the workers poor and the idlers rich? Why are the majority of mankind debased from all the blessings of Science and Progress? What is the true basis of value? How can the wealth find its rightful owners, the Producers? How can the Masses be freed from the Classes? How can Toiling Humanity, now sustaining all the hardships of a chronic famine, caused by the culmination of the competitive system of industry, lift itself to the higher plane of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, based on a new industrial system of Universal Scientific Co-Operation? Scientific Collectivism explained from the standpoint of a Knight of Labor, Harry C. Vrooman, Editor Labor Organizer, Kansas City, Mo. The well-known labor agitator and fearless exponent of truth and justice, will address a Labor Mass Meeting at Clements, April 21st, p. m. Cottonwood Falls, 23d, p. m. Strong City, 23d, p. m.

By Order of COMMITTEE.

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, mehl7-tf Strong City, Kansas.

Notice of Application to Purchase School Land.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on the 23d day of April, 1887, make an application to the Probate Court of Chase County, Kansas, to purchase the following described school land, situated in the organized County of Chase, Kansas, viz: The west 1/2 of north west 1/4, and the west 1/2 of north east 1/4, of section 36, township 21, range 8 east.

He names the following persons to prove his settlement, continuous residence and improvements, viz: Mat Makin and Calvin Done at Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase, Kansas, this 7th day of April, 1887. M. NORFOLK, Petitioner.

Notice of Application to Purchase School Land.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on the 23d day of April, 1887, make an application to the Probate Court of Chase County, Kansas, to purchase the following described school land, situated in the organized County of Chase, Kansas, viz: The south west 1/4 of section 36, township 21, range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his settlement, continuous residence, and improvements, viz: Henry Weinberger, and Adam Hilton, both of Chase county. Done at Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase, Kansas, this 9th day of April, 1887. GEORGE WOOD, Petitioner.

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 produce at any regular shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, contains over twenty varieties of Shells, Corals, etc. will please both old and young Carefully packed, and mailed postpaid in 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.

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 manufacturers.

IN SPRING CLOTHING,

We have all the choicest designs in Worsteds, Cheviots 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.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We can surely suit you in 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.

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 LEADIG CLOTHIER.

LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY,

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

Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Flowering Shrubby, 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.

Notice of 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 District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 21st, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 484, of Hunt McCullough, for the east 1/2 of north west 1/4, of section 20, township 21 south, of range 7 east, 6th p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Alford Mercer, Homestead, Walter Gray, Homestead, E. Waidley, Matfield Green, Hiram Yarnor, Clements, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, February 21st, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on April 14th, 1887, viz: H. E. No. 219, of north west 1/4, of section 30, township nineteen (19) south, of range six (6) east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Horner Piper, Elm Dale, Sam Parks, Elm Dale, Julius Panzram, Elm Dale, Herman Panzram, Elm Dale, all of Chase County, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, March 31st, 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 District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, April 16th, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 4251 of Charles H. Chandler, for the south west 1/4, of section 24 township 21 south, of range 8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Herring, Matfield Green, Rev. H. A. Cook, Matfield Green, John B. Leonard, Bazaar, Mrs. Edmund Reed, Bazaar, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAN., March 31st, 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. 484 of William Dawson, for the west 1/2 of north east 1/4, fractional section 2, township 21, range 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry G. L. Strauch, Clements, William Pinkston, Clements, August Fagard, Clements, Louis Duhe, Clements, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN., February 19th, 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 District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on Friday, April 1st, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No. 869, of Bolivar C. Scott, for the southeast 1/4 of south east quarter (1/4), and south east quarter (1/4) of north east quarter (1/4), of section four (4), township twenty (20) south, range seven (7) east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Orson Eager, Elm Dale, Sam Houston, Elm Dale, I. D. Rider, Elm Dale, W. A. Wood, Elm Dale, all of Chase County, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALERS IN

Campbell & Gillett,

HARDWARE!

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. MCWILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, ap27-lyr

The Imported Norman Stallion,



DUBOIS,

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

Dubois was imported from France by W. M. Dunham in 1884, and is recorded in the Percheron stud book of America, Vol. 3, page 31, and in the Percheron Stud Book of France, Vol. 1, page 68.

Dubois, 1275 (2947) was sired by Norval 794 (1229) Dun 1810, by Victor Variant Norval, got by Brilliant 1893, (756) he by Coco 2d (714) got by Mignon, (715) he by Jenn LeBlanc (739) who was a direct descendant of the famous Arab stallion Gallipoli, that stood at the stud stable of Pin near Bellesme a-out 1820, he is a steel grey, 5 years old, and will weigh 1800 lbs.

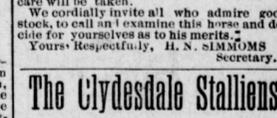
In calling the attention of the public to this thoroughbred stallion, we would invite you to examine his pedigree, and then examine the stud book of America or France, for the time has come, when parties claiming to have thoroughbred stock, must be able to produce their pedigrees, and be able to prove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

TERMS: \$20 to insure payable March 1st, 1888; \$15 by season, payable during the season; \$19 single service, payable at time of service. All risks must be assumed by the owner, but care will be taken.

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

Yours Respectfully, H. N. SIMMONS, Secretary.

The Clydesdale Stallions,



DRUMORE BOY,

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

ROCKFORD,

(No. 3433, A. C. S. B.) and Sir William Wallace

will stand for a limited number of mares this season, ending June 25th, 1887, at mares on Mondays at M. E. McCormack's on Tuesdays at Wm. Drummond's on Wednesdays, and at Elm Dale, Thursdays and Fridays, until noon; Robt. Cutbert's, Cottonwood Falls, Friday evenings and Saturdays.

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

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

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.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks.

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, F.R.T. and WEST, CAL., EX., CO., EX., MAIL, PASS, F.R.T. with various times and destinations.

LADIES, LOOK HERE!

We offer advantages to each buyer that will never be found in the beaten path of regular trade. We buy immense job lots from bankrupt concerns who are forced to sell, and our prices are final, decisive and crushing! Following we give facts and figures that will not and can not be "beaten."

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion; 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Kansas zephyrs, Saturday and Sunday. Commissioners' proceedings next week. The farmers began planting corn, last week. There will be a social at the M. E. church to-night. Mr. S. M. Perrigo is clerking at Mr. Ed. Pratt's store. Mr. Chas. M. Frye was down to Emporia, last Friday. Miss Minnie Lydoy is teaching at the Cahola school. This is Arbor Day; let every one set out, at least, one tree. Mr. E. W. Brace is plastering Mr. M. P. Strail's residence. Mr. Ferd Jeffrey, of Elmdale, is sick, with typhoid fever. Mr. Gib. R. Simmons was down to Emporia, last Thursday. Subscribe for the COURANT, the Official paper of Chase county. Mr. C. C. Sharp left, Monday, for his home in Hodgeman county. Mr. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Thursday. A porch has been put in front of the house north of Mr. E. F. Holmes's. Messrs. S. F. Jones and G. B. Carson were down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. Robert Belton is section boss on the E. & E. S.—L. south of Elnor. There was a nice rain, Monday morning; also, one yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Doolittle returned home from Kansas City, last week. Mr. J. S. Doolittle shipped a car load of fat hogs to Kansas City, last week. Mr. Ed. F. Holmes has had a new picket fence built in front of his residence. Rev. Mr. Dudley attended the meeting of the Presbytery at Burlington, last week. Mrs. John Madden is enjoying a visit from her father, Mr. Ellsworth, of Florence. Read the advertisement of Dubois, the Norman horse, to be found in another column. Mr. A. Z. Scribner has rented Mr. Jas. Hays's farm, and will sow the same to millet. Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, returned, last week, from a week's visit at Council Grove. Mrs. Vose, of Strong City, returned, last Thursday, from an extended visit at Cleveland, Ohio. Several wells in these parts came so near going dry, this spring, that they have been dug deeper. We were sure to read the advertisement of Mr. Geo. Drummond's Clydesdale horse, in another column. Mr. Isaac Alexander will soon begin the erection of a stone business house, on Broadway, 4x70 feet.

Holes have been dug in the Court-house yard for the purpose of planting trees therein, this spring. Born, on Thursday evening, April 7, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. James McNeel, of this city, a son. The depot at Cottonwood Junction, near Elnor, is 32x42 feet, with platform 260 feet long. Mr. G. R. Simmons has repainted and overhauled his billiard hall, giving it quite a neat appearance. Mr. J. N. Nye's boarding house, at Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry, east of town, is now in "full blast." Mr. E. Link, last week, sold 80 acres of his farm, southeast of town, to Mr. J. G. Winters, of Strong City. Mr. Geo. Collett, of South Fork, has been quite ill for the past few weeks, but he is again able to be about. Born, on Thursday, March 31, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, a daughter. Mrs. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wit Adare, at Strong City, last week. Mrs. J. H. Scribner has returned from her visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, at Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Geo. W. Simmons has purchased the house and lot south of the old school-house from Mr. S. A. Perrigo. Mr. Jos. Beilman of Strong City, and Miss Susan Wilson, of Olpe, were married at Emporia, Monday, by Judge Parrington. Mr. M. P. Strail sold his lot north of his wagon shop, on the east side of Broadway, to Mr. J. M. Kerr, last week, for \$650. Mr. J. S. Standford has just finished Mr. Wm. Prather's shearing, and says he is now ready to go at McWilliams's job of shearing. Mr. Isaac Alexander bought the Congregational church property, Monday, for \$700 cash and three lots south of the school-house square. Mr. W. P. Martin has sold the lot on the south-east corner of Main street and Broadway, to Mr. E. W. Kossan, of Saratoga, for \$1,000, so we understand. Mr. James Inglis who has the contract to build the culvert across Friend street, has begun the construction of the same, the contract price being \$234. Last, about three weeks ago, near Elmdale, a black hunting dog, with a chain collar on. If returned to the COURTANT office, a liberal reward will be given. Work on the E. & E. Short-line, in Butler county, has been stopped, and, so we understand, the men have gone to Colorado to work on another railroad contract. Mr. J. V. Sanders, one of the best lawyers in this State, has returned to this city, from Emporia, and again hung out his shingle here. See his card in another column. Last Sunday a silver watch was raffled by the Church Committee of the Catholic Church, Strong City, the lucky number being 68 and owned by a party at Louisville Ky. Married, at the Cong'l parsonage in Strong City, by the Rev. T. J. Pearson, Mr. John F. Bookstore, of Penn creek, and Miss Clara R. Davis, daughter of John B. Davis, Esq. Married, in Burlington, Kansas, March 23, 1887, by Judge Wm. H. Bear, Hon. C. C. Whitson and Miss Addie P. Barnes, both of Chase county.—Burlington Independent. The ties (4,500) for the street railway have been ordered. They are to be of Arkansas white oak, 4 1/2 feet long and 4x6 inches thick, and will cost \$27 per 100, and are to be furnished by Link & Wadell. Yesterday, Dr. W. H. Cartter received a telegram from Washington City, announcing the serious illness of his father, Judge D. K. Carter, and last night, the Doctor and his daughter, Miss Nannie, left for Washington. Matfield Green is on the stir. Lots of strangers on the streets; and you can hear the carpenter's hammer, and the lumber wagons rolling over the streets; and they are all in a hurry to "get there." The street cars are not started yet. D. D. D. The depot of the C., K. & W. railroad, on South Fork, at Mr. Arch. Miller's place has been completed and the station named Marysville. The depot at Bazaar is, also, completed, and track laying extended a short distance beyond that station. Mr. Wm. L. Cazaly, of this city, and Mrs. Sarah Dykes, of Cedar Point, were married at the latter place, on Tuesday, April 5, 1887. From there the happy couple took a trip west, to be gone about two weeks. They have our hearty congratulations. The Congregational Church, of this city, have loaned their church furniture, consisting of pulpit, pulpit chairs, clock, Sunday-school library and library case, etc., to the Congregational Church in Strong City, until such time as they may see fit to build a new church edifice. The Irish anti-coercion meeting at Topeka, Tuesday night, was a grand out-pouring of the people to give expression of their sympathies for a long suffering and down-trodden people and we regret that circumstances over which we had no control prevented us from being at said meeting. We understand that the Leader man intends publishing a paper at Strong City, to be named the Strong City Independent. We wonder if he is going to get it out with the material he purchased a few years ago with which to get out a Democratic paper in Strong City. Mrs. D. M. Ross, of Strong City, was taken to Kansas City, last Friday, for medical treatment. Before reaching Emporia she became so poorly that she had to be taken to St. Mary's Hospital in that city, where she remained until the arrival of the next east-bound train, when she proceeded on her journey. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers certificates, held in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, April 30th, beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. Each applicant will be examined in all the branches required for a 1st, 2nd, or 3d, grade certificate, as the case may be. J. C. DAVIS, County Supt.

Mr. R. M. Watson has moved the office, from Strong City, into the north end of Messrs. Ferry & Watson's business block in this city. The name of his new paper will be the Chase County Republican and the Strong City Independent, that is, half and half. Bro. Watson is a good newspaper man, and we hope he will make a success of this venture. Be sure to take the C. C. C. County Attorney John E. Harper left town, some time during Monday night, for parts unknown; for what cause we have been unable to learn. Different reports about his actions before leaving are current on the street, some of which are contradictory and others not. Some persons say he has skipped out never to return, while others say he has only left for a few days' absence. Under these circumstances we deem it best to say nothing further about this subject for the present. The C. C. C. costs but \$1.50 a year. The services at the Catholic church, in Strong City, Rev. Boniface Niehaus, O. S. O., pastor, were grand on Easter Sunday. The faithful congregated from all points of the county, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when, under the altar, in rich sacerdotal robes, to sing Miss Mass. The altar was very tastefully decorated for the occasion; the many lights contributed not a little to the solemnity of the occasion. A sermon suitable to the day was delivered by the pastor, in his well known gentle manner. The music and singing were excellent. Miss Lizzie Rettiger, at the organ, gave some of the finest music ever heard in the church, giving thereby proof of her musical talents. The Mass sang was that known as the Pastoral by Peter, in which Misses Lizzie Lantry, Anne Murphy and Mary McCormick sang the solos, among which the Regina Coeli and the O. Salutaris were sung to perfection. The young ladies constituting the choir fully deserve the compliments of all present.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Last Saturday afternoon little Nellie Zane daughter of Dr. T. M. Zane, gave a very enjoyable party to about twenty of her little friends, the occasion being the seventh anniversary of her birth. The following is a list of the presents: Knife—Willie Holsinger. Book—Mary Rockwood. Cologne—Kena Hunt. Book—Nettie Holsinger. Little cakes and pies—Lora Harvey. Easter eggs and card—Isaac and Anna B. Harper. Perfumed Sachet Easter card—Anna K. Morgan. Glass dish—Frankie and Rollie Watson. Ribbon and Handkerchief—May Crawford. Fan—Hattie Doolittle. Comb—Tommy Hinote. Shoes—Mamma and Papa. Cologne—Minnie Wisherd. Easter card—Eddie Rockwood. Book—Ivy Breeze.

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

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

From April 1st, to March 31st. Frank Baker, Bert. LaRue, Charles Britton, Mollie Beunett, J. J. Brown, Dr. H. T. Brown, Bradford & Son, William Burnades, Sarah Branley, J. M. Barber, J. M. Clay, G. M. Clevering, C. D. Conaway, J. E. Chase, Supt., W. D. Fenimore, E. W. Frought, Frank Jones, Eugene Kopf, J. Sidore Lacty, Frank Mess, Belle Mott, Piler, William S. Sanders, J. C. Williams, L. P. PUGH, P. M.

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 BRIEVITIES.

The celebrated Walker Boots and Shoes—every pair warranted—for sale by E. F. Holmes, mch31-tf. Go to Smith's (Rockwood & Co.'s old stand) for meat, all the way from 10 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. 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 COURTANT office. Our county is already full of some of the world-be crayon artists who propose to sketch your farm and estate 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. Campbell & Gillett, can furnish 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. feb22-tf

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

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

W. H. HINOTE, GENERAL 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. mch31-tf. 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. feb10-tf. 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., feb10-tf. 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.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANE, STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-tf. W. P. PUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo, 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. jeb15-tf.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM! FERRY & WATSON. Desire every one to know that they have one of the Best and Largest Stocks, Of goods ever brought to this market. CONSISTING OF, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CROCERIES, COFFINS, FURNITURE, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, CALASSWARE, TIN WARE, And, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN During his existence on earth. BE SURE TO GO TO Cottonwood Falls, Kas., and YOU WILL BE PLEASED With their BARGAINS. jan3-tf. MONEY to be made. cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex, all ages, something new, that just costs money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a life time. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUR & Co., Augusta, Maine

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR. Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charge Reasonable, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOHN V. SANDERS., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office under Chase Co. National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. 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. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKLEY, J. A. SMITH, WOOD, MACKLEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all state and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS. C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy12

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. feb22-tf

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 & Fritz), -DEALER IN- HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIDWARE, FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. mch17-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 \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money. apr28-tf. JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair out.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec8-tf. Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, March 10th, 1887. I. P. B. McCabe of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas, who made Free-emption Declaration, Statement No 8648 for the Lot 27, section 20, township 20 south, of range 5 east, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final description, and that I expect to prove my residence and cultivation before the Judge of 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. F. B. McCLELLAN, Claimant. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 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.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

All gifts are in Thy hand;
I know it, Lord, and I am very poor,
So on this day I come, and waiting stand
For blessings rich and rare from out Thy store.

I ask great things of Thee,
And I am not afraid, for Thou hast said
Thou art more ready still to give to me
Than I to give my little children bread.

Just now my little boy
Brought loving kisses, one for each past
year;
My happy heart brimmed o'er with mother joy;
For his best good no price I count too dear.

All mother love doth flow
From Thy great heart. Thou seekest only
From Thy dear heart. Thou seekest only
From Thy dear heart. Thou seekest only

And when 'tis best to give, I wait and know
That I shall have the gifts I ask for now.

I ask for life, O Lord,
The overflowing life Thou canst to give.
Send me—a living stream—from Thee abroad,
That thirsty human souls may drink and live.

Give me a power great
To comfort other hearts—to lift the load
So many bear to-day; O Lord, it is so late,
And I have helped so few along the road.

And when my years have passed,
And if the King's swift messenger must heed,
Grant me a gift to leave behind at last,
Through which I still may work for human need.

—*Maria U. Drake, in Watchman.*

A GREAT POWER.

The Part Which Common Sense Plays in
the Material and Religious World.

What do we mean by that phrase, so often used, "common sense"? What appears to be intended is a certain faculty of self-guidance, possessed by every mind, more or less, and found very necessary in a world and a life so full of deception as these where we now are. It seems to have been intended by the Creator as a reserve of intelligence and judgment upon which we shall fall back, when those which we are accustomed to look upon as higher faculties are routed, or become scattered in bewildering doubt, or delusion. For example, a certain philosopher says this: "When I consider the matter carefully, I do not find a single characteristic by means of which I can certainly determine whether I am awake, or whether I dream. The visions of a dream and the experience of my waking states are so much alike, that I am completely puzzled; and I do not really know that I am awake, or that I am asleep at this moment!" Philosophy may puzzle itself in this way; common sense at once pronounces doubts of this nature sheer nonsense. Who ever stops in the midst of the day's occupations to settle the question whether the world he is conscious of is a real world, whether the men he meets and with whom he transacts business are realities or shadows, whether his balance at the bank is a pleasant dream, or the dun at his door a frightful illusion?

When one looks out upon the world and upon human life, it is hard to avoid the impression that something is seriously wrong, apart from what is morally wrong. How is it that people are so easily deceived and imposed upon? How is it that great thinkers become so mystified upon matters utterly plain to all sane "great thinkers"? How is it that mystical ideas so easily gain prevalence, and fanciful theories in matters of profound personal concern run away with people who, as we say, "ought to know better"? How is it that we see the Bible shelved; and the shallow guesses of some ignorant pretender to occult knowledge substituted as a guide to faith, to knowledge, and to well-being? It is simply because that common sense with which God endows the mind, just as he supplies the body with its functions and the air with its vitalizing principle, is undervalued, even where possessed, and its culture never even thought of, as among the essentials of a good education.

It may be stated as what answer the end of a general rule that whatever is squarely opposed to the dictates of common sense is, at the very least, to be distrusted. Only, of course, we must be careful not to mistake for common sense mere preconception and prejudice. Neither is common sense that which we usually mean by reason. It gives us some of the fundamental elements of reason, but it is not, strictly speaking, a reasoning process. Thus atheism, while it involves the absurdity that the universe exists uncaused, is first of all in hopeless conflict with that dictate of universal common sense, that nothing exists, or can exist, uncaused. The application of this principle in the argument from nature for the being of God is reasoning; but the original element in the reasoning is given by our common sense. Just in the same way, if we deal fairly with facts and with ourselves, we shall demand evidence of a sufficient cause for any claimed effect. And it must be a cause which will commend itself to those plain and homely convictions which belong to our very nature, and which so utterly refuse to yield place to mystical fancies. Is a person justified in trusting his own life, or the life of a friend, to theories of healing which can give no rational account of themselves? Is what appeals to imagination, to hope, to fear, ever to be accepted by us, of itself, entitled to supreme attention? Because somebody tells us there is a ghost in the next room, are we to believe it? Because somebody assures us that if we have faith enough we can walk safely jump from a third-story window, shall we try the hazard of the leap? Is the power of self-guidance which God has endowed us to be surrendered, in the interest of any wild folly that may come in our way?

Any one who may have opportunity for a comparison of the Bible with the sacred books of other religions, will be struck with the immense contrast at the point of view here considered. The books of the Brahmans, the Buddhists, the Parsees—jingles of mystical absurdity; the Bible, a book almost homely in its adaptation to the common sense of the reader. It deals with high themes, but in such a way that it carries with it the consent of that reason which is innate in every man. When it declares that "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, it commands the instant assent of the common mind. When any one comes forward to dispute the statement, it is not any sense of impossibility or absurdity in the idea of an infinite Creator that prompts him, but something much less creditable to him than that would be. So of all the revelations of this marvellous book. It is level to the comprehension of all, because it addresses itself to the average common sense of mankind. It is "a lamp to the feet," because any one who will may hold it in his hand and walk by its light. What God has thus honored in the method and process of His revelation of Himself, we ourselves, surely, should not lightly esteem. Let us each try to remember that even yet there is such a thing left to men as common sense, and that it has a mission in the world.—*Chicago Standard.*

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

GRANDPA'S POCKETS.

Oh! such wonderful, wonderful pockets
As grandpa's never were known;
They're as lean as can be in the morning,
But at nightfall so plump they have grown
That they're ready to burst, for packed in them
Is many a game and a toy.
With candies and cakes for the girles
And lots of the same for the boys,
And oranges, apples, and cherries,
Bananas, and peaches and berries,
Balls, marbles, and beautiful dollies,
Mime kittens, and monkeys, and polles—
Yes, and even torpedoes and rockets
Have been found in these wonderful pockets,
Grandpa's pockets.

Oh! such wonderful, wonderful pockets:
Like stockings at Christmas are they;
But there's only one night for the stockings
And these—why, they're filled every day!
And oh! how the row checks dimple
With smiles that are loving and bright,
As the dear old man's spied in the distance
And welcomed with shrieks of delight.
For sets of the prettiest dishes
On which to serve dinners delicious,
And cunning wafers and tables,
And books filled with jingles and fables,
And finger-rings, bracelets, and lockets
Have been found in these wonderful pockets,
Grandpa's pockets.

—*Margaret Epling, in Wide Awake.*

LITTLE JEROME.

Placed in a Cage of His Father's Menagerie
With the Panther and the Lioness—He
Saved the Circus.

Once upon a time there was a man
who kept a menagerie, and in it were
several great animals and some smaller ones.

There was a man who owned the menagerie,
or traveling zoological garden, was
kind; so he was, but he had enemies,
and one enemy in particular—a lazy,
idle man, who had once owned this
very menagerie, who was too idle and
crude to keep it. So he sold the animals,
and spent the money in idleness. But
when he saw how well the other man
was getting on, how much money he
was making, how the animals liked him,
and when he remembered that he himself
could never do this, he got very
angry. He was greedy and jealous; he
did not want to work, yet he wanted
money, and was angry with Jerome's
father for making a success of what he
(Maltait) only failed in. This Maltait
said he would be "revenged."

What do you think he did? It was a
bad, wicked action, and only a cruel
man would have thought of such a
thing. He printed bills, and let all the
people know that on a certain day, in
a certain town, Mr. Bonnet's little son
would go into the panther's den, and
sit there. Do you know why he said
this? "Because," said he to himself,
"a great number of people will come to
see the show, and I am sure Bonnet will
not let his boy go into the cage. Then
the people will be angry, and pull down
the show, perhaps, or do some damage."

When the menagerie reached the
town, Mr. Bonnet, Jerome's father,
was very much surprised to see the bills
saying that his dear little Jerome would
go into the cage with the lioness and
the panther, which lived together, and
sit with the savage beasts. His wife
was in a terrible way. She cried, and
begged her husband to find out who
had done such a wicked thing. The
people were rough, and liked rough
scenes. They wanted to see the little
boy in the cage, and even if the panther
tore him they would not have cared!

The menagerie was fixed up; all the
caravans with the cages were arranged
as usual, and early in the afternoon a
great crowd of rough men came, and
women and children, to see little Jerome
in the cage. Mrs. Bonnet wanted
to tell the people it was a mistake, but
her husband said: "They will tear us
to pieces, perhaps, or burn the menagerie
in their disappointment. I must
see what I can do."

The people came in and crushed
about. Mr. Bonnet had fed
the animals, and they were
quiet. "Hercules," the elephant,
walked about, Jerome played his
pranks, and then the people began to
call out for the "cage trick," as they
said. Mr. Bonnet made then a speech.
He said he had not printed the bills,
and it was done without his knowledge.
It had been done by some enemy, who
would be punished, no doubt, some
day. "But if the people insisted—"
"Yes! yes!" they insisted. He must
put the child in the cage!

Then Mr. Bonnet got very
faint. He did not dare refuse,
and yet his heart was sad. His
dear little son might be torn in pieces,
but he must do as the people said or
the whole menagerie might be destroyed.
So he said: "Very well, ladies
and gentlemen; for to-day only I will
permit this, and then I will find out
the man who has tried to ruin me, and
will have him punished."

The people cried "Hurrah!" and his
father took Jerome, and bad him say
his prayers. Then he asked: "Are
you afraid of the beasts?"
"No, father; not a bit!" said the brave
boy.
So his father took him off the ele-
phant, and opened the cage. The animals
never stirred! Shall I tell you why?
They had had a good dinner,
with something to make them sleep,
and Hercules, the elephant, was look-
ing at them so hard, that they were

afraid. Little Jerome had been kind
and the two animals never moved nor
growled as he sat down; but he did not
touch them.

There he sat; the people cheered, and
cried: "Hurrah!" They threw money
into the cage. The elephant picked
some of it up, and gave it to Jerome,
who came out safely! In the evening
he went in again; the lioness and the
panther never moved a paw against
him, and so on for four times he went
in, and made a great deal of money.
The wicked Maltait was very angry,
and said: "The animals are stuffed, not
alive." So the people made him go,
and pushed him in! The lioness never
moved! "Ah!" he said; "you see it's
all sham!"

But the panther knew him. It knew
it's cruel old master's voice; and as he
was going away it turned and sprang
on him! His legs were fearfully hurt,
and one had to be cut off. So he was
punished well for his cruelty.
The little Jerome never went into the
cage again; and when he grew up had
quite forgotten all about his adventure
with the panther and the lioness.—
Lucy Farmer, in Little Folks.

THE TWIN FAULTS.

The Trouble Which Comes to Those Who
Betwixt "Just This Once" and "After
Awhile."

Boys, let me tell you, who are fond
of reading about fairies and giants,
that there are two giants—
But, there! The idea of calling un-
conquered faults by the name of giants
is such an old one that I don't believe
I'll finish this in the way in which I
have begun it. I think I will just say
out, in the plainest and most unvar-
nished manner, that there are two
faults that cause more trouble, I do
believe than most any other faults in
the world. Remember, when I say
"faults," I don't mean vices such as
drinking, swearing, lying, etc., though
these two faults of which I am going to
speak will turn into vices if not cor-
rected in early youth.

They are so much alike that, if I
hadn't adopted the "giant" plan, I
should call them twins. I think I shall
be obliged to call them twins anyway
—"twin" faults. When I tell you
their names you will see how much
they resemble each other, while they
are really different.

The first one is, then, "Just this
once," and the second one is "After
awhile."

The first one arises from an eager
desire to have one's own way; the second
one from—well, from laziness.
"Just this once" causes, I think, per-
haps a little more unhappiness than
"after a while"—simply because when
we feel the necessity of using this
phrase, it is always in reference to
something we know we should not do,
either because we have been told not
to, or because our own sense of right
warns us that we are doing wrong.
And, boys, if you have been told to
stop doing some particular thing, and
you try to ease your conscience with
the promise to yourself that it shall be
"just this once and never again," let
me tell you that the next time tempta-
tion assails you, you will again say
"just this once" (which will make
twice) and this time you will not be
obliged to talk to your conscience to
prove that there is no harm in "just
this once."

Boys, don't smoke "just this once,"
because you are afraid "to look queer"
on some particular occasion "when all
the rest of the fellows smoke." Don't
think that "just this once won't mat-
ter" if father or mother have asked
you not to do it. Every time counts,
and mother and father can not have
the same confidence in a boy who al-
lows himself to be persuaded (or per-
suades himself) to do something even
"once," if he knows they would disap-
prove. They love him just the same,
but they can not depend on him. And,
boys, did you ever think what a dread-
ful thing it is to be a boy that is not
to be depended on? Do you know that
it is the "just this once" that has put
many a man and boy in jail? A man's
accounts are for some unaccountable
reason a little short; temptation assails
him and "just for once let him right
himself" (as he tells himself) he makes
a false entry. The minute he has
yielded to that temptation he is lost.
Because he is either discovered and
punished at once, or he isn't discov-
ered, and the ease with which he ac-
complished his first fraud gives him
courage to commit a second, to cover
up the first. Happy is the man who
is discovered the first time and thus saved
a long line of crime and debts.

Boys, don't smoke, don't cheat, don't
drink, don't cheat, lie or steal—don't
do any thing "just this once" that you
would not be willing to have every
body know.
Now, then, "after awhile"—well—
"after awhile" is another name for a
troubled conscience, or perhaps I
would best say a troubling conscience.
When conscience tells you of some-
thing you have not done ("after
awhile" refers to the thing you have
not done, while "just this once" refers
to the things you have done) you ease
your conscience with the reflection that
you will attend to it "after awhile."

I'm not going to say very much
about "after awhile," because what I
have already said about "just this
once" has a good deal of bearing upon
it, and any boy who thinks at all can
see it all for himself. And those who
do not think will not read this anyway.
But the remedy for both these evils
is "now." If you are doing any thing
you should not, do not wish for one
more indulgence, stop it "now." If
there is something you should do, do it
"now," for the task will be ten times
as disagreeable "after awhile."—*Mrs.
Emma C. Elliott, in Christian at Work.*

BEECHER'S CAREER.

The Late Plymouth Pastor's A "Biography
as He Gave It to a Newspaper."

The history of Henry Ward Beecher
is remarkable. His birth and early
history can be no better told than in his
own words, given not quite a year ago:
"I was present, of course," he said,
"when I was born, but I haven't the
slightest recollection of the event. I
learned subsequently that it was at
Litchfield on June 24, 1813. My child-
hood was perhaps no different from
that of others seventy years ago. The
little ones in those days were not given
the consideration that is now accorded
them, and properly so, too. A litera-
ture for children was not dreamed of.
There were no children's festivals and
holidays; no Christmas and New Year's
parties. The only time that brought
us any especial favor was Thanksgiving,
when the New England house-
wives vied with one another in the
composition of unique pies in limitless
quantity.

"And so I was left alone. My father
was kept busy with his pastoral duties,
and my mother had so many other chil-
dren to attend to that little attention
was paid to me. Still, I was not lone-
some. I was not fond of reading, but I
used to like to tramp about the woods
and down by the brooks among the
fens and brakes. I would go on a hunt
for sweet-flag and sassafras, and I
knew just where to find the squirrels.
I found plenty to do.

"Occasionally the paternal govern-
ment would reach; sometimes my
father would whip me. I remember
that he used to tell me that the whip-
ping hurt him more than it did me.
It was hard to believe, because he was
a strong man, but I believed it, and it
used to make me cry to be told so; then
of course I had to cry when the whip-
ping began, and, all in all, those were
very doleful episodes."

"About this time," he said in his
droll way, "my family woke up to the
fact that I needed looking after," and
he was sent to Hartford and placed
under the charge of his sister, who was
principal of the girls' school there. He
was the only boy among forty girls,
and this perhaps dampened his ardor
for knowledge, for he declared that his
time there was also misspent. He was
shortly sent to the Latin school, and
that oppressed him. He was restless
and strangely unhappy. Of this period
in his life he said:

"My father let me read the stories of
Nelson and Captain Cook. The ad-
venture fever that often seizes boys
took hold of me. I had all sorts of
fancy-drawn pictures of what I might
do in the jungles and deserts of the
Orient.

"I used to lounge about the docks
and wharves in Boston and listen to the
shouts of the sailors and watch the
great merchantmen make ready for
their voyage to the Indies. At last I
could stand it no longer. I determined
to go to sea and had actually made all
arrangements when my father discov-
ered my purpose by chance.

"He did not oppose me, strange as it
may seem. He advised me to go to
Mount Pleasant Academy, at Amherst,
and prepare myself by the study of
navigation and mathematics for a sea-
faring life. And to Mount Pleasant I
went, and in a little while I forgot all
about my boyish freak. There I did
study, and when I left I was fitted to
enter Amherst College. At college I
studied what I liked and didn't study
what I didn't like."

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Beecher
received his degree, and went to
Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, to study
theology. Graduating from that insti-
tution he went to Lawrenceburg, a lit-
tle place on the Ohio river, and preached
to his first congregation. Of this
dismal beginning of his illustrious
career he said:

"How poor we were!
"There were only about twenty per-
sons in the flock. I was janitor as well
as pastor of the little whitewashed
church. I bought some lamps and I
filled them and lighted them. I swept
the church and dusted the benches and
kindled the fire, and I didn't ring the
bell only because there wasn't any."
"Well, my next move was to Indian-
apolis. There I had a more consider-
able congregation, though I was still
far from rich in the world's goods. I
remember very well how I borrowed a
paint pot and brushes and gave my
house a fresh coat—it was yellow, I
believe. But theague shook us out of
the State. My wife's health gave way
and we were forced to come East."

His wife, to whom he here alludes,
was born at West Sutton, Worcester
County, Mass., in 1812. She was of
English descent. Her father, Dr. Bul-
lard, was a physician. Her maiden
name was Eunice White Bullard. She
was educated at Worcester and Hadley,
Mass., and while Mr. Beecher was at
Amherst her brother invited him over
to spend his vacation. Here she met
him. The lovers were engaged for
seven years, and were married in 1837,
when Mr. Beecher accepted his first
call at Lawrenceburg. The issue of
the marriage was ten children, of whom
four are at present living.
It was almost by accident that Mr.
Beecher came to Brooklyn. What is
now Plymouth Church had first been
organized into a new Congregational
church. The first services were to be
held on the 16th of May, 1847. He hap-
pened to be in New York at the time
and was asked to preside at the opening
of the new church. He did so. A few
months later he was called to the pas-
torate, and on the 10th of October, in
the same year, he entered upon his
duties. Of this all-important episode
in his career, he said in this interview:
"I am the first and only minister that
Plymouth Church has had since the
first day of its organization. Of my

career since assuming this pastorate I
prefer not to talk. It is familiar to
every one, and I would rather be known
by my works. How did I come to be a
preacher? It was fate, I suppose;
that's all. I do not think that I can
honestly assign any other reason. I
took to preaching, as did all of my
brothers, simply because nobody ever
dreamed of my father's boys doing any
thing else. That's all there is to it."—
N. Y. World.

POISONOUS PAPER.

The Danger of Using Wall-Papers Con-
taining Large Quantities of Arsenic.

Within the past few months there has
been much stir over the question of
arsenic in wall-papers. Prof. Lyon, of
Harvard University, started it, believ-
ing himself and family to have been
badly poisoned by it, and feeling un-
der obligation to make his experience
available for the public good. The
other side has been presented by man-
ufacturers and dealers, and by the
various interests involved. Testimony
has been pitted against testimony, and
expert against expert, until now the
public hardly knows what to believe.
Perhaps an opinion based upon an un-
biased sifting of evidence may be help-
ful.

1. We believe that arsenic is exten-
sively used in the manufacture of wall-
paper, but usually in such minute
quantities that the use of the paper is not
dangerous. The question is not whether
the chemist can detect any arsenic in
the paper tested by him or not, but if
he finds it there in a dangerous quan-
tity. Most poisons are safe within cer-
tain limits. Our systems have a won-
derful eliminating power. Many of the
best medicines are virulent poisons—
not only arsenic itself, but preparations
of opium, corrosive sublimate, deadly
night-shade, strychnine and other
drugs. Carbonic acid gas, which is a
fatal poison in large quantities, is a
constituent part of the atmosphere.
We believe, then, that the arsenic in
all the paper of any ordinary dwelling
would not harm one if concentrated
into a single dose.

2. But we equally believe that some
papers, particularly those with a rough
or velvety surface, contain arsenic in
quantities which make them dangerous,
especially so when exposed to long con-
tinued dampness. We know of one
person who, while engaged in hanging
such paper, although he took every
precaution in the way of abundant ven-
tilation, was so badly poisoned that he
was made ill, and was hardly able to
reach home unassisted. The doctor at
once pronounced it a case of arsenical
poisoning. The occupants of such a
house, if their constitutions are rather
tolerant of arsenic—there is
much difference in the sus-
ceptibility to its influence—and
if the house naturally and artificially
is a dry one, and is kept well ven-
tilated, might escape harm. But we
should not like to insure the concu-
rence of these conditions.

Here we would caution our wealthier
readers to be doubly careful of the
ventilation of their houses in protract-
ed damp weather, and to make sure
that every room is thoroughly ven-
tilated on returning from their summer
vacation. But, above all, make sure
that the wall-paper does not contain
arsenic in dangerous quantity. If it
does, tear the paper down instantly.—
Youth's Companion.

THEY MEANT WELL.

The Comical Mistake Made by Two Tract-
Distributing Detroit Ladies.

The other day two ladies with benev-
olent faces and a bundle of tracts en-
tered the county jail and began a dis-
tribution of literature among the pris-
oners, accompanying each gift with
such words of comfort and advice as
circumstances appeared to render
necessary. The official in charge at the
time escorted the ladies to the door of
ward two just as Turnkey Crandell, who
was inside the ward at the time, was
coming toward the door. He stood
quietly on the inside among the pris-
oners waiting until the ladies had fin-
ished their good work. The latter
made a rather awkward mistake and
concluding that the turnkey himself
was an inmate, the older of the two
offered him a tract.

"My poor man," she observed, hold-
ing the book between the bars, "take
this and promise me that you will read
it in your cell before you go to bed
every night. It will do you good and
help you to bear up under your
troubles."
"But, madame, I—I—h—h—"
stammered the turnkey reddening.
"Now never mind," continued the
good woman, still offering the tract,
"I know what you are going to say.
You think, perhaps, you are too far
gone to be influenced by these stories,
but I don't care what horrible crime
you have committed; this tract will
comfort you. Even if your hands are
red with the blood of a fellow creature
there is yet hope."
"Well, it he—"
"Now, don't add profanity to your
other awful crimes. Here's a little ser-
mon on the sin of swearing. Take it
and be guided by the counsel you will
find there."

"Yes, and give him the one about
smoking," put in the speaker's com-
panion, noticing that Crandell had a
cigar in his mouth.
The unfortunate turnkey made two
or three attempts to explain matters,
but in vain, and when he saw several
grinning deputies taking in his discov-
ered he seized the proffered tracts and
dived headlong into one of the cells,
venturing forth only when assured that
the ladies were clear of the premises.—
Detroit Tribune.

STRIKE MATTERS.

A Gigantic Federation of Miners to be Organized as Knights of Labor.

The Chicago Carpenters' Strike—Several Fights and Some Dissatisfaction Manifested.

Indiana Stone Cutters Throw Down Their Tools—The Color Line in the Cotton Handlers' Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 9.—The coal miners throughout the country are discussing the formation of one gigantic organization by the amalgamation of the National Federation of Miners and the Miners' National Assembly of the Knights of Labor. Heretofore considerable jealousy has been manifested between the members of the two organizations, but lately the officials have shown a disposition to agree upon a plan for mutual benefit.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS. CHICAGO, April 9.—The hall of the striking union carpenters, on Fifth avenue, has been crowded all day with the strikers. A number of contractors visited the hall during the day and sought to engage men to help them out on important work, but their appeals were invariably denied.

STONE CUTTERS STRIKE. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9.—About 200 stone cutters employed in the various yards of the city threw down their tools yesterday morning and refused to work for an increase of from thirty-five to forty-five cents an hour is granted.

THE COTTON HANDLERS. NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The strike of the cotton handlers still continues, but a conference of the parties will be held today with a view to adjusting the troubles existing between the old and new councils.

BELL'S CONFESSION.

One of the Defendants in the Nebraska Train Wrecking Case Informs on Hoffman.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 9.—In the train-wrecking trial yesterday there was considerable of a sensation when Bell, one of the accused, mounted the witness stand and confessed that he and Hoffman were the guilty parties, laying the blame on Hoffman, however.

Detective Frank Tut, of Kansas City, met the defendant January 13 in the Grand Pacific Hotel, when Hoffman made a voluntary confession, which was read to him in the presence of Bell, and he signed it before other witnesses.

Detective M. F. Gibson and Sheriff McCallum corroborated the statement as witnesses of the confession.

Bell was called to the witness stand and turned State's evidence. He said that he was in Dunbar the day of the wreck on business, got drunk and was arrested and fined. He appealed to Hoffman who was present for money to pay the fine. He said he did not have any, but would have enough the next day.

The evidence of Bell caused considerable excitement in the court room and had a telling effect on Hoffman, who became very uneasy and was greatly relieved when it was over.

The Pope has forwarded to France proposals for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

THE ARENSDORF TRIAL.

One of the Defendants in the Haddock Murder Case Tells His Story on the Witness Stand—It is Not Favorable to In-former Leavitt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—In the Haddock case yesterday James Junk, Joseph Borsh and others, all saloon-keepers pronounced the reputations of Leavitt and "Bismarck" as very bad.

At the afternoon session Paul Leader, one of the defendants and first one so far introduced, was called. His testimony was as follows: "I was at the Milwaukee House, and at the Central House about August 3, 1886. I was at the New England bakery, and was going home when I met Mr. Hart at the corner of Nebraska and Fourth streets. We went into the English Kitchen saloon and got a glass of beer and a cigar, and thence to Junk's. Hart was with me. We met Arensdorf and others to our right, and another crowd on our left. Arensdorf faced to the front. We walked right through into the rear room. I recognized Leavitt among others I didn't know. We remained in Junk's about five or six minutes.

CHICAGO, April 6.—An Oskaloosa, Iowa, special says: Coal shaft No. 2 was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Superintendent Story was badly burned, but the miners escaped uninjured. About 400 men are temporarily thrown out of employment. The loss, \$2,000, is covered by insurance.

DISGUSTED KNIGHTS.

The United Labor Party at Chicago Denounce the Red Flag and Anarchists.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The election Tuesday resulted in the return of thirteen Republicans, four Democrats and one Labor man as aldermen. The new council will stand with the hold-over council: Republicans, 25; Democrats, 10; Labor, 1. In the town of Lake the Socialist Order party achieved a victory, electing their entire ticket by an average majority of about 1,300. Other suburban towns went largely Republican.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The Democrats Elect Their State Ticket—Legislature Republican.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—An election was there such a lively interest manifested in an election as that shown in this city and throughout the State. Fuller reports from all wards of this city show that Davis, Democrat, for Governor, has been elected by a majority of 3,106, and it is thought from returns thus far received from the various towns that Davis will have at least 2,000 majority in the whole State.

A Detective Trick.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A telegram received here to-day says that George Skidmore, the noted English thief arrested in Chicago Saturday, for embezzling money and valuable to the amount of \$1,000 from W. S. Lamere, London, England, has fallen into a neat trap set by the detectives who were taking him to New York, where he had agreed to go to fight extradition proceedings.

A Criminal's Escape.

HELENA, Ark., April 6.—William Kelly, the notorious horse thief who operated so extensively in this State and Mississippi, escaped from the jail here on Sunday night, and so far has eluded detection. Kelly removed his shackles, pried the bars off the iron cage in which he was confined, tore away a part of the iron sheeting which covers the walls of the jail, punched a hole through the brick wall, fought his way through the four ferocious dogs confined in the jail yard, scaled an eighteen-foot plank fence and escaped. Considering the fact that he is lame, having a stiff leg, his escape, under the circumstances, was one of the most remarkable on record.

FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

Six Miners Killed in the Indian Territory—Molten Metal Explosion in Pennsylvania—Other Casualties.

DENISON, Tex., April 6.—Monday night at 10:30 o'clock the mine at Savanna, I. T., exploded with a terrible shock, it being felt over two miles off, and resulted in the killing of six miners outright. At eight o'clock yesterday morning six men entered the mine to recover the dead bodies, but were smothered. At ten o'clock six more men went down, and they also failed to return, making a total of eighteen lives being lost and none recovered.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURGH, April 6.—Six men were terribly burned by an explosion of molten metal in the converting department of the Edgar Thomson steel works, at Braddock, Pa., yesterday morning. The cause of the accident is not known. A heat of steel had been dumped into the portable ladle, preparatory to pouring it into the ingot molds. When the liquid metal it exploded and was scattered in all directions.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 6.—The Oregonian's Wariner, Id. T., special says: "The steamer Spokane, with twenty-four passengers, capsized on the Coeur d'Alene river at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Five men are reported lost—Colonel Higgins, Bangor, Me.; F. J. Portland, Ore.; J. C. Hanson, Spokane Falls, Mr. Jerome Lovison, and one deck hand."

MINE ON FIRE.

CHICAGO, April 6.—An Oskaloosa, Iowa, special says: Coal shaft No. 2 was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Superintendent Story was badly burned, but the miners escaped uninjured. About 400 men are temporarily thrown out of employment. The loss, \$2,000, is covered by insurance.

THREATENED SCHISM.

Suspension of another Priest by Archbishop Corrigan—Factions in the Church at New York.

NEW YORK, April 5.—There was a rumor yesterday among Catholics of the parishes of the Churches of the Epiphany and St. Stephen that Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtzell, rector of the former church, had been suspended for ten days by Archbishop Corrigan on account of his attending the McGlynn lectures last Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music. Dr. Burtzell, on being interviewed, did not deny that he had been suspended. A prominent priest said yesterday: "There are two parties among the clergy of the diocese of New York—one opposed to Archbishop Corrigan and the other in his favor. Cardinal Gibbons has given much offense to the Archbishop by his continued meddling in the affairs of the diocese. The opposing party to the Archbishop—the Liberal party—are in constant communication with Cardinal Gibbons. These priests want Archbishop Corrigan deposed, and have declared themselves, with the Cardinal, in favor of the Knights of Labor. Within the next three months there will be a terrible fight. There has been some talk of schism already, but this conflict may possibly bring about a schism."

A WOMAN'S JUMP.

A Crazy Inmate Jumps Out of an Asylum Window.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The spectacle of an insane woman leaping fifteen feet out of a window in the insane department of the county jail this noon was not noticed by the guards. They saw her a few minutes later, however, make her way leisurely toward the big door of the jail yard, and supposing her to be a domestic employed in the institution, unlocked the gate and let her out. She was seen by a policeman domestic from Hyde Park, and was brought to the jail to-day suffering from melancholy. Shortly before noon she was allowed access to a room overlooking the jail yard. Over a window in this room was placed a wire screen, held in place by means of a padlock. This lock the insane woman succeeded in getting from its fastening, and, drawing aside the screen, jumped out. The fall did not injure her, and a few minutes later she gained the sidewalk on Michigan street and ran rapidly west in the direction of Clarke street. Her escape was discovered almost immediately and she was captured and taken back to jail.

The Arensdorf Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—The defense began submitting evidence of a very positive character in the Arensdorf trial yesterday. John Dietrich, who boards at the Milwaukee House, testified that he was one of the defendants, swore point blank that Bismarck was not at the scene of the murder at all. He was with him when the shot was fired, two blocks away. Stephen Anderson testified that he was west of the brewery about 300 feet when the shot was fired and could see no one in the direction of the brewery from across the bridge. J. C. Peterson swore he saw the shooting and that the man who did it wore a long rubber coat and a straw hat, and ran north up Water street. This witness was brought from his home in Norfolk last November, and then stated that the man who fired the shot was a heavy-set man and after the shooting ran across the bridge to the brewery, accompanied by another man. His testimony yesterday was a complete surprise to the jury, and not being in a position to cross-examine the witness they asked for an adjournment till after dinner and the court adjourned.

A Perilous Trip.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 6.—Captain Paul Boyton, the navigator, started on his voyage at noon to-day. He entered the water at this point, and his destination is New York. At the starting point there was not much floating ice, but the Hudson, but above there were acres of heavy ice coming down and a freshet had caused quite a rapid current. Boyton was followed by a boat carrying press representatives. It is expected it will take at least four days to make the voyage. The temperature of the water was a trifle above the freezing point, and the air was chilly. The mountain streams were pouring in ice water and contributing to the discoloration of the trip.

THE ELECTIONS.

Chicago's Avalanche—Prohibition Defeated in Michigan—The Result at St. Louis and Other Cities.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The United Labor party polled yesterday just one-half the number of votes its leaders had predicted three nights ago before Robert Nelson, their candidate for mayor, had distinctly declared for the red flag when he said in public that if Sunday school children could march in procession with their chosen banners and no American flag, he saw no reason why workingmen, if equally orderly, should not do the same, even if the color of their banner was red. Since then the campaign had been fought solely on that issue, and the result was a surprise to every one. Socialists and anti-Socialists alike. One United Labor alderman was the only successful candidate of that party, and their general ticket was buried under a majority of 30,000 votes. In the absence of Democratic candidates for mayor, who voted cast their ballots almost unanimously for the Republican candidates, but it is estimated that about ten per cent. of the Democrats failed to vote at all, not wishing to vote a Republican ticket and unwilling to endorse the candidates opposing. Returns show the United Labor party elected Conner, their candidate for alderman in the Fifth ward. Dvorak, their alderman in the Sixth, is defeated. Conner's majority is less than 400. The total vote for mayor is: Roche, Republican, 51,089; Nelson, United Labor, 23,848. Roche's majority is 27,241.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.—The State election for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Governor, Oregon Democrat, was re-elected without opposition. Milwaukee County voted on Judge of the Circuit and Judge of the Superior Court. The Democrats and Republicans placed a fusion ticket in the field against the Labor party. Twenty-five city precincts heard from gave D. H. Johnson, Democrat, and George H. Yvies, Republican, the fusion judicial candidates, 1,140 majority over the Labor candidates. At midnight all but one city and four town precincts had been heard from giving the Citizens' ticket 600 majority over the Labor ticket. The Labor ticket carried the city by 1,500. The Fusionists elected fifteen out of twenty-five city aldermen and five out of twenty-five Citizens' tickets against the Knights of Labor candidates. In Whitewater the Democratic-Labor combination won, and Madison went Democratic, Senator Conklin being chosen mayor without opposition. Columbus, Delavan and Tama have elected Republican mayors. In Depece a fusion of Democrats and Republicans won the Labor party. Kenosha elected a full Labor ticket.

REPUBLICANS WIN.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—An official footing for ward officers shows: Councilmen, 12 Republicans, 9 Labor, 3 Democrats; board of education, 15 Republicans, 8 Labor, 2 Democrats; city officers, 12 Republicans, 10 Labor, 2 Democrats; school directors, 17,923; Matson, Democrat, 11,951; Stevenson, Labor, 17,367. Smith's plurality, 560.

PROBABLY DEMOCRATIC.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—There being no mayor or other city officers elected here this year, only members of the municipal assembly being voted for, not much interest was taken in the contest yesterday. Incomplete returns of the election from seventeen wards would indicate that the Democrats would have a majority in both houses of the municipal assembly. The labor vote can not be got at, but it does not seem to have been as heavy as was expected.

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

DETROIT, Mich., April 6.—Returns from Monday's elections are slowly coming in. It being settled that the Republican State ticket has been elected by about 10,000 plurality, the interest centers on the Prohibition amendment. The latest figures on the State ticket place the Republican plurality at about 8,000, while the Prohibition amendment the opposites majority will be about 3,500.

FIVE TICKETS WINNING.

DENVER, Col., April 6.—There were five municipal tickets in the field yesterday, Republican, Democrat, Independent Democrat, Labor and Prohibition. A very large vote was polled, especially by the labor party. The Democrats held their own, but standing the split in the party, but indications were that the Republicans had elected Mr. Lee mayor by 1,000 to 1,600 majority.

NEELY ELECTED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 6.—Mayor Neely's election is conceded as a fact by twenty-two majority. A full vote was polled but a registration of 7,000 voters. Mayor Neely's election is conceded by D. R. Anthony and Thomas A. Garrigue, the Republican nominee, but charges of fraud are heard and a contest is almost certain.

ELECTIONS AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—The election yesterday went in favor of Mayor Kampf, Republican, by a plurality of 3,243. He polled 6,295. Welch, the Labor candidate, polled 1,925; Worthen, Democrat, 3,124. The election in Kansas City, Kan., was thought to be in favor of Hilliker, Citizen, defeating Hanman, Republican-Labor, by 100.

A CRACKER NECK CROWD.

Arrest of Box-Car Thieves, Including Bill Ryan's Brother-in-Law. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.—Detective DeLong, of the Missouri Pacific service, County Marshal Hugh McGowan, and his deputy, R. G. Freeman, last night arrested Frank Moloney, Pat Ryan and Robert Yeager, box-car thieves, at their homes, two and one-half miles west of the Little Blue. The Missouri Traction Company has suffered from the depredations of box-car thieves for several months. The prisoners are residents of Cracker's Neck and have unsavory reputations. Frank Moloney is about twenty-three years old and the others about nineteen and twenty. Pat Ryan is a brother of the notorious Bill Ryan, a member of the Jesse James gang. Bill Ryan was sent to the penitentiary to serve out a twenty-five years' sentence, for the part he played in the Blue Cut robbery, in 1881. An attempt was recently made to secure his pardon, on account of his ill health, but it failed.

Home Rule Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—An immense mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music last evening for the purpose of protesting against proposed coercive legislation by the Tory Government of Great Britain. It was presided over by ex-Attorney General Brewster. Stirring speeches were made and resolutions passed.

NEW YORK, April 5.—While crazy drunk last night, Pasquale Gligaro, an Italian laborer, with a hatchet fractured the skull of his landlady, Angelo Curro. He then ran amuck, hacking people passing until arrested. His victims will die.

THE DAIRY.

—Young calves will not thrive on coarse straw only. Give them plenty of eatable food and thus make them grow.—Dairy World.

—All butter should be stamped with the name of the creamery or other mark, so that the brand may acquire a reputation. To guard against fraud this brand should be registered as a trademark.—Farm and Home.

—A good ripe cheese is partly digested before it is eaten, inasmuch as the coagulation of milk in the cheese tub is similar to, though slower than, the early stages of digestion in the stomach.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

—Oat straw when fed in connection with corn and cotton seed meal to cows or young stock is a valuable food. It may also be fed to horses in part in place of hay where much grain is fed. When the hay supply is scanty and the grain is relatively cheaper, straw may be advantageously used to save the hay.—Cincinnati Times.

—It has been demonstrated by experiment that one acre of land upon which is grown soiling crops for dairy cows will produce sufficient food to enable the cows to double the yield of milk and butter as compared with the ordinary mode of pasturing. It is possible with all farmers the extra yield should afford a profit.—St. Louis Republican.

—To get more cream and butter with the same feed and care, first find out which are the poorest cows, and get rid of them one at a time. Second, feed the rest just as much as the whole herd had. If they will not eat all the swamp hay and stalks, give them less and more cob meal, bran and ground oats. Third, get all the fat milk contains by deep, cold setting, by the centrifugal or some approved way. Your butter roll will grow up.—American Dairyman.

—Some people seem to think if cows get water once a day it is all they need; but that is not enough unless they are living on succulent food, such as roots or ensilage. Cattle are their own best judges of their need of water, and they do best when they have their option about using it. When they drink but once a day they overload with it, to their injury. Taking in an over-supply of cold water chills the stomach and occasions discomfort and pain, and, what is worse, stops digestion until the contents of the stomach, by slow degrees, warms up again.—Cleveland Leader.

—Can butter be packed directly from the churn into the package, with success and with a saving of labor?—is an important inquiry. It is easily done if two points are complied with. The well-washed and salted butter must be allowed to stand and drain for some time, without letting the temperature fall, and when the butter seems dry, then pack it, only putting a small quantity at a time into the package. If a certain amount of pressure is applied—not a turning, twisting movement of the packing implement—no difficulty need be experienced, and a great saving of labor made.—Country Gentleman.

SOILING DAIRY COWS.

The Advantages of Changing the Existing Practice of Feeding Stock.

Old dairymen can hardly be expected to make at once a complete change in their practice in the matter of feeding and pasturing their stock. So long as there is abundant pasturage and the weather is fine and the flies are not annoying, the cows should be at pasture. It saves the feed and does the cows good. When, however, we have a northeast storm lasting two or three days, the cows are much better off in the stable, and if there is a field of green rye, oats and peas, or clover, or later, corn fodder, to go into, which may be mowed even in wet weather, thrown upon a cart, hauled into the stable and there fed with some hay and with a moderate ration of bran and cornmeal, the cows will thrive, the milk will increase and there will be a good heap of manure saved.

All the more when we have dry weather and the cows begin to fall off in milk and the flies worry them. Then they ought by all means to be kept up. It is a mistake to depend at such times entirely upon green fodder. No change of feed should be made suddenly, and a little dry hay with bran and meal keeps the tone of the system up, prevents scours, and is paid for twice over in the increased quantity and quality of the milk.

The few weeks in the stable which we suggest, will, under good management, convince almost any farmer that his best policy is to let his pastures be used by horses, young cattle and dry cattle, while he keeps his milk cows in the stable the summer through, and perhaps throughout the year.

As to choice butter dairies we have still our doubts. Without question, the best possible butter is made from sweet upland or mountain pastures after the moist weather of early summer has passed and the grass has become closer and sweeter under the influence of sunshine and close cropping. How much of the delicious flavor can be sacrificed with a profit is a question. There are people who will pay well for the very best. If they are among the certain customers of any butter-maker, let him by all means give his cows and the butter the benefit of the sweet grass. If he wants to pack butter for his own use, that will remind him of June roses in January and March; he will have some of his best butter cows cropping the hill-side—but if it is simply filthy lard that he is after, he must be his own judge.—American Dairyman.

—One county in Missouri produced \$50,000 worth of castor oil last year.

STOCK ITEMS.

If swine are to be kept on the farm the best profits will be found in the finest breeds that run into matted meat the first year.

It has been suggested that farm horses be sold by weight, in addition to other qualities, so as to induce farmers to raise large and better horses.

Although the trotting horse is valuable as a roadster, yet the fast-walking horse on the farm deserves a high place in favor, as nearly all the work on the farm done by horses is at a walking gait. There are times, however, when a slow-walking horse is efficient, such as when cultivating between the rows.

Of stock that has produced good-sized litters, seven is the lowest number that a good-sized thrifty sow should raise, and ten is not too many. Another very important item, and one which can not be overlooked in economical hog-raising, is the breeding of sows which are noted for bearing a large per cent. of male pigs.—The Hog.

Please inform me what is the best feed for a sow with young pigs at this time of the year. Answer: We should feed, if we could conveniently get them all, one-third oats, one-third bran and one-third corn. These foods would furnish the necessary nitrogen, phosphates and starch. The system would thus be kept in repair and sufficient starch would be furnished to supply the fat-forming elements.—Western Rural.

The profit of raising fast horses are often presented to the public in terms so glowing that they are tempted to engage in the business. The horses that sell for \$1,000 or more in any country are very few in number. When such a sum is realized for a fast horse but a small proportion of it ordinarily goes into the pockets of the man who raised it. The persons who have the means and disposition to purchase fast horses are few, and several middlemen stand between them and the raiser of the animals. It is hard to find a purchaser for a very fast horse for a very costly diamond. The raising and training of fast horses requires knowledge and skill that few farmers possess. When the animals are raised and trained special ability is required to dispose of them at high prices.—Chicago Times.

A Froeborn County (Minn.) farmer after suffering considerable loss from the horns of his cattle, made up his mind that they must come off. He posted himself as well as he could, procured suitable tools and then waited, dreading the job, for some time before he could get up courage to attempt it. At length he nerved himself to commence with a cow which had killed a fine colt for him. The work was so quickly and easily done and the cow minded it so little when turned loose, that he tried another and then another until he had taken the horns from thirty head, at this first attempt. The wounds soon healed and all have done well. Instead of worrying and hooking one another, as formerly, when in the yard, they now huddle together like a flock of sheep. They will also crowd about the trough to drink without fighting.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

FARM NOTES.

An early garden is always best and brings the finest vegetables.

So far as we can learn very little spring wheat will be sown by the farmers of Northern Shawnee.—Topeka Mail.

It is said that a wash of coal tar will destroy the apple tree borer. It is also suggested that the same coating will kill the tree. It might not be amiss to experiment with the application upon a few trees.

The eighteenth annual fair of the Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society will be held at Manhattan, Kan., September 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1887, the week intervening between the Bismarck and Topeka fairs.

The farmers in all parts of the county are now busily engaged in their spring plowing and the indications are that a larger crop of oats and corn will be put in this season than ever before.—Emporia (Kan.) Democrat.

Kansas will raise a peach crop this year; also wheat crop; also more corn than any other State; also cattle till you can't rest; also more live hogs than the rest of the Union put together.—Newton (Kan.) Democrat.

All the old canes of blackberries and raspberries that have not been removed, or whose now should be cut out, and the young plants worked as early as can be done. Manure is a great factor in producing heavy crops.

Divide your rhubarb plants at the roots and make a new location for them. This should be done very early in the spring or in the fall. Put them on very rich ground with the roots about one or two inches below the surface.

A large increase of acreage will be planted this year in corn, and over five times as much clover was sown in the vicinity this season as last. Somebody who owns a threshing should procure a clover huller for next season.—Sarsawic (Mo.) Visiter.

In conversation with some of our prominent fruit-growers we learn that the prospect for a good crop of apples this season are good. Apricot trees promise to bear heavily, as also do the cherry, plum and pear. Peaches promise to give a third of a crop, thirty-four per cent. of the buds being alive.—Waton (Mo.) Chronicle.

Notes.

On light spongy soils it will benefit the horses to allow them to go unshod for a while, especially when they have tender feet.

It is said that a sharp saw used on small bundles of cornstalks is a convenient mode of cutting them into short lengths. Good implements save labor. The use of an inferior plow during the busy season not only delays operations to a certain extent, but the effects of the poor work done extend to the time when the crop is harvested.

Crude petroleum, thinned down with kerosene oil, is excellent for preserving tools from rusting.