

Chase County Courier.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1887.

NUMBER 27

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN has returned to Washington, having completed the arrangements for the use of the Warmouth plantation in Louisiana for experiments in cane sugar making by the diffusion process.

CONSIDERABLE improvement was reported in the condition of Recorder Trotter at Washington and his physicians are quite hopeful of his recovery.

Is the President's mail the other day was a letter postmarked Brooklyn, N. Y., containing a \$500 gold certificate and a note saying: "The money is for custom house duty." It was sent to the Treasury Department and placed to the credit of "conscience."

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MONTGOMERY has decided that Indians who have received less land than is provided for in the Severalty act are entitled to sufficient more to make the entire quantity allowed.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS has issued a circular to postmasters urging them to commend the special delivery system to the people as worthy of confidence.

The President has directed the allotment of lands in severity to the Indians on the Warm Springs reservation in Oregon. This is the first action taken under the Indian Severalty act which was passed by the last Congress.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS, of the General Land Office, has created a contest board to examine and decide all contests in the preemption public land division.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD has been appointed to succeed Manning as Secretary of the Treasury. He had already acted for a considerable period in that capacity, consequent upon Mr. Manning's sickness.

MARTIN V. MONTGOMERY, the retiring Commissioner of Patents, has been appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in place of Judge McArthur, resigned.

AN attempt was made the other night at New York to poison Miss Agnes Herndon, the actress. A box of fruit was sent to the lady and after she had partaken of a portion of it she became very sick. It is believed to have been the work of a "crank" admirer from whom she received a letter threatening dire results in case she rejected his suit.

AT Buffalo, N. Y., recently Patrick Walsh, of New York, adopted the Hebrew faith, was circumcised and was married to Lena Levi, a young Jewess, also of New York.

AN explosion of gas occurred in the Van Stork mine of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Scranton, Pa., the other morning. Eight men were injured, two seriously.

The Western Window Glass Manufacturers' Association met at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 30th and reaffirmed the iron clad rule regarding the price list. Trade was reported brisk, with the spring outlook very encouraging. A small advance in prices will probably be made shortly.

A ROBBER boarded an express car on the West Shore road just before reaching Utica, N. Y., on the night of the 30th, shooting Messenger Lake in the shoulder and then robbing the car, after making his escape. The amount taken was not known.

A PREMATURE blast at West Roxbury, Mass., recently resulted in the death of Joseph Holland, A. Ledgeman, and the wounding of an assistant, Thomas Glynn.

ONE of the cables of the Commercial Cable Company was damaged by ice recently. A repair steamer was sent out from New York.

EDWARD M. NEWMAN, bookkeeper for N. Levenson & Co., wholesale clothiers of New York City, who failed recently, has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of over \$75,000.

THE strike of the workmen on the great Equitable building in New York City has ended in a victory for the men, the non-union electric light workers being removed.

AT a meeting of the Grant monument fund trustees at New York City it was reported that the fund amounted to \$120,845.

THE New York Senate has passed the High Liquor License bill, which was passed by the Assembly a few days ago. The measure has been a party one—Republicans for Democrats against it. The bill now goes to the Governor, who is generally believed, would almost certainly veto it.

THE New Jersey Senate has passed the bill giving women the right of suffrage in school elections.

JOHN GOPFREY Saxe, the poet, died at Albany, N. Y., on the 31st. He was born at Highgate, N. Y., June 2, 1816.

FRANCIS MACKIN, of Newark, N. J., and his sister will contest the will of the late James Mackin, ex-State Treasurer of New York, on the ground that in his senility he was influenced by his wife, formerly Miss Sarah S. Britton, of St. Louis.

TAMMANY has passed resolutions condemning the Crosby High License bill. Resolutions were also adopted condemning Lord Salisbury's Irish policy and sympathizing with the Irish people.

ACTING SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has authorized the free entry of certain mummies held in the New York custom house. The Stewart sale was concluded on the 31st, with the disposal of the library. The aggregate receipts were about \$300,000.

ONE man was killed and three fatally injured by an explosion in the boiler works at Erie, Pa., the other day.

NEW YORK ticket brokers pretend not to be in the least apprehensive of the results of the agreement of the railroads not to pay any more commissions.

WILLIAM CLARKE, the registry clerk who was accused of stealing a package containing \$10,000 from a mail pouch in the New York post-office, was committed for trial on the 1st.

SOME time ago the Sewanhaka Yacht Club, of New York, made a request of the Navy Department that a naval officer be detailed for the purpose of giving the club practical instructions in the management of its vessels, with a view that the fleet might be relied upon as a naval reserve. In compliance with this request Commander McCull has been detailed to their duty.

REV. JAMES CUREN, of New York, has been ordered to do penance for sustaining Dr. McGlynn.

ALL the United States prisoners in South-eastern Pennsylvania have been placed on their own recognizances, no money being available for jury trials before next October.

The remarkable case of William Kissam, who has been under indictment in New York for thirty-four years for forgery, caused considerable comment. Kissam fled to California and is reported to be extremely wealthy at present under an assumed name.

The jury of inquest in the Richmond Hotel fire, Buffalo, N. Y., by which fifteen persons lost their lives, returned a verdict recently, recommending that the electric light wires, which were found to interfere with the work of the fire department, be put under ground, and censuring the proprietors of the hotel for having only one fire escape on the building.

News has been received that Charles Roark, who was supposed to be the man who shot Express Messenger Lake and robbed his safe on the West Shore road near Utica, N. Y., the other night, had been captured at Suspension Bridge. He was traced by means of fragments torn from bank notes in express packages when they were hastily opened.

THE Massachusetts Cattle Commission has quarantined against New York and Vermont.

REV. A. H. BRAUN, censor of the Roman Catholic diocese of New York, lectured recently in opposition to Henry George's land theory.

E. S. MOON and William Walton, residents of Warsaw, Ind., were duck hunting recently. Both raised their guns to fire, when Walton's foot slipped, and in falling he was struck in the head and neck by the load from Moon's gun, killing him instantly.

Two hundred and fifty builders of the United States met in Chicago on the 29th and organized the National Builders' Association.

The ship C. B. Sutton has been chartered by the American sugar refinery, of San Francisco, to load a full cargo of Hawaiian sugar for New York. This is the first sugar cargo ever chartered for New York.

News has been received at Albuquerque, N. M., of a quarrel between Navajo and Zuni Indians at Defiance. Settlers feared a war between the tribes would result.

HON. THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, committed suicide at the St. Louis custom house on the 30th by plunging down the elevator shaft from the third floor. He fell a distance of eighty feet and crushed in his skull. The cause of the rash act was mental derangement, superinduced by malaria.

SAX THURMAN, the well known hotel clerk and part proprietor of the Grand Pacific, Chicago, died on the 30th. Mr. Turner was one of the oldest and most popular hotel clerks in the country.

THE trial of Dr. James Hodges, who exploded a bomb in the Grand Opera House in San Francisco, on February 9, during a Patti concert, took place on the 31st. Hodges testified that he had gone to the opera, with the intention of ending his life while Patti was singing, so that he could be her page in the spirit land. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of the charge of assault to murder.

THE Nebraska Legislature adjourned sine die March 31.

J. B. BOLIN's residence at Cedarville, Cal., was destroyed by fire the other night. Mr. Bolin was absent at the time. His wife, three boys and two girls were asleep when the fire began. The girls escaped, but the three boys, aged seven, ten and fifteen, were burned to death. Mrs. Bolin was seriously injured while trying to rescue the children.

A DISPATCH was received in Kansas City from Governor Marmaduke stating, in reply to a question concerning militia companies, that he was about to disband all the companies of militia in the State.

THE Stonecutters' Association of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport has decided to close all shops until the employees make some settlement regarding wages and hours of work.

JUDGE WADE, of Helena, M. T., rules that no more licenses shall be issued to traveling men for non-resident firms.

AN elevator loaded with girls fell five stories in Chicago the other day, but none were hurt.

THE Washash line passed out of the hands of Receivers Tatt and Humphreys on the 1st.

PRESIDENT STROGO, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, denies absolutely that his company has purchased or has any interest in the purchase of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road. He declares that he has no information as to the alleged sale beyond the rumors coming from the street.

CHICAGO carpenters struck on the 1st.

HIRAM BARRY, one of Tennessee's oldest printers and publishers, died at Knoxville the other day, aged eighty-six.

A. F. RACON, a stock dealer, has entered a \$30,000 damage suit at San Antonio, Tex., against Dun's Agency for circulating information affecting his credit.

A SPECIAL from Ackworth, Ga., of the 29th, states that a terrible hail storm accompanied with wind, had struck that place. Two dwellings were demolished and the occupants had a narrow escape from death.

THE West Point cotton mills, Columbus, Ga., burned the other night together with a grist mill adjoining. The pickers' room and warehouse, with 2,000 bales of cotton, were saved. The mills were insured for \$200,000. They were the best equipped grist mills in the South.

REPORTS from Virginia indicate serious damage to vegetables from the snow and ice of the 29th.

THE Southern Pacific railway is reported to be discharging all its baggage masters and disposing the duties on express messengers to save expenses.

THE Texas State Rangers recently had a hard fight with outlaws near Memphis, which resulted in four deaths. One of the dead was a ranger, the other three belonging to an outlawed family named Connor.

PRESS dispatches state that a quarantine against cholera has been established at El Paso, Tex., the point of danger from which it was deemed possible that the scourge might be introduced into the United States.

THE New Orleans Cotton Exchange was reported engaged fighting the labor unions.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Cunard Steamship Company at Liverpool recently the chairman announced that the British Government granted the company an annual subvention of \$85,000 for five years for carrying mails.

A WHOLESOME merchant of St. Petersburg, worth millions, has been killed by a man to whom he refused to give \$5,000 roubles toward the nihilist fund. The murderer was arrested.

AUTHENTIC information has been received from St. Petersburg, that a fresh attempt had been made upon the Czar's life at the Gatchina palace on the 29th. The Czar was not injured.

AN extensive plot involving over 100 Russian officers has been unearthed in the Caucasus.

THE British Cabinet has decided to abandon the clause of the Irish Criminal Law Amendment bill which provides for the changing of the venue from Dublin to London in certain classes of criminal trials, thus practically removing the greatest cause of the Liberal Unionist opposition to the bill.

THE reported loss of the steamer Eagle has been confirmed by the discovery of wreckage on the Bonavista Bay shore, Newfoundland. The crew numbered 250 men, and there was nothing to show that any were saved.

POLICE INSPECTOR SOMERVILLE and Constable Garrett, found guilty by a coroner's jury of murdering Hanlon at Youghal, Ireland, have been released on their own recognizances.

THE Dauntless has left Queenstown for Southampton, where she will be overhauled, prior to going on a cruise along the coast of Norway. She will afterwards visit the Azores and then return home.

M. ANTOISE, protester delegate to the Reichstag from Metz, has been expelled by the German Government from Alsace-Lorraine and conducted to the frontier.

ADVISED from St. Petersburg fully confirm the report that another attempt has been made upon the life of the Czar. On March 29 while the Czar was exercising in the park connected with Gatchina Palace he was fired upon by an officer of the army, the ball passing close to his person. The officer was immediately seized by attendants and imprisoned.

PRESIDENT DIAZ opened the Mexican Congress on the 1st. Nothing of great importance was outlined in his message.

THE decrease of the public debt during March amounted to \$12,508,467.

CLOTURE was voted by 361 to 233 in the British Commons on the 1st and further debate on the Coercion bill, first reading, was shut off.

QUEEN VICTORIA arrived at Cannes, France, on the 1st. The houses were decorated and the people cheered her.

THE prosecution against Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond and Crilly for connection with the Irish land of campaign has been abandoned.

THE French Senate has passed the Cattle Duties bill as approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

FURTHER earthquake shocks are reported at Savona in Northern Italy.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company has closed a contract with the French Cable Company for exclusive interchange of business.

THE Bulgarian authorities have caused the arrest of two lawyers, leaders in the recent insurrection, who had taken refuge in the Russian consulate at Rostchuk. They were arrested in the presence of the German Consul.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Jacob Sharp will be the next one of those indicted for complicity in the Broadway steal to be brought to trial. This has been definitely decided upon by District Attorney Martine and the preparation of the case for presentation to a jury is now in active progress. Sharp's trial was decided upon because the district attorney did not wish to run the risk of an other disagreement in the Clear case. So he proposes to first try some of the alleged conspirators, and then to try the main case, thus bringing out an entirely new line of evidence and some of the possession of which has not yet been hinted at by the people of the district attorney's office. This, it is now intimated, will be of a sensational character, and after having been made available in the hands of the chiefs of the conspiracy can then be turned against the aldermen who have not yet been tried.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 2.—W. F. Witherer, ex-Commissioner of Fisheries, publishes a letter indorsing the opinion of Hon. William McDougall in regard to the construction to be placed upon that part of the treaty of 1818 which relates to the fisheries on the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa rivers. He says that such a thing as preventing people from selling bait to Americans or preventing the latter from purchasing it was never contemplated. What the framers of the treaty designed to do was to prevent American fishermen from fishing for white fish or otherwise within three miles limit or otherwise within three miles limit.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A Washington special says: A gentleman in this city, who has had especial reason to interest himself in the condition of ex-Secretary Manning's health, has received personal advice from England concerning the worst reports yet published. His informant asserts that the ex-Secretary was not only not improved by his voyage but was decidedly worse to-day than he was before he sailed; worse even than when he landed in England. His friends have little hope of his recovery.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2.—About 320 painters, comprising the painters' union of this city, went out on a strike yesterday because of the refusal of the bosses to concede shorter hours of labor and pay for overtime. The plumbers, gas and steam fitters also went out on a strike yesterday. They numbered about fifty. Their demand is for shorter hours, pay for overwork and double pay on holidays.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—At a meeting of Pennsylvania coal miners at Irwins, Pa., to-day the proposition of the coal companies to pay sixty cents per ton for mining for one year, was accepted under protest. The miners were satisfied with sixty cents per ton, but were opposed to signing an agreement to work for one year at that rate. About 4,000 miners were represented at the convention.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Ex-Representative Hanback, of Kansas, who has been dangerously ill, is now up and will leave for the West the last of next week. He has entered into a partnership and will pursue the practice of law.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

FILED in the office of the Secretary of State the other day. The object of incorporation is to construct a railroad and telegraph line from a point on the State line of Kansas, southeast of Paola, thence northwesterly via Paola and Lawrence, through the counties of Linn, Miami, Franklin, Johnson, Douglas, Jefferson, Jackson, Atchison, Brown and Nemaha, to the north line of the State. The capital stock of the company is one million dollars.

If a tree is planted on Arbor Day for every inhabitant of Kansas and nurtured until it gets a good start what a beautiful land this will be twenty years hence.

OVER 11,000 men are now engaged in building the Rock Island extensions in Kansas and Nebraska.

THE State Silk Culture Commissioners met at Topeka the other day and organized by electing J. S. Codding president and J. Morse secretary. They left for points along the line of the Santa Fe road to decide where the silk culture station should be located. They have \$10,000 to expend.

THE Attorney General decides that the Municipal Suffrage act does not confer upon women the right to vote for justice of the peace, and they are not being municipal officers.

AFTER a two days' contest the Executive Council elected Hon. A. R. Green member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners to succeed L. L. Turner.

ON April 1 the post-offices of Downs and St. John were raised from fourth to third class or Presidential offices.

POST-office changes in Kansas during the week ended March 30th: Established, Zengsb, Scott County; Mrs. Hattie Merritt discontinued, Brownlee, Atchison County; Postmasters appointed, Clinton, Douglas County; Joseph W. Christian; Fowler, Meade County; Joseph Vaughn; Irving, Marshall County; Florence McMillan; Protection, Comanche County; Harvey T. Taylor, Sheridan County; Valentin, Valer County.

THE employees of the Missouri Pacific railway in Northern Kansas and Nebraska recently presented W. W. Fagan, the retiring superintendent of the Central Branch division, a very handsome gold watch. The watch was ordered from New York and cost \$200. Fagan has been in the service of the road to assume the duties of the general superintendent of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis road.

A DELEGATION from the department of Kansas G. A. R. recently visited St. Louis for the purpose of securing headquarters for the department during the National Encampment and committee on the various posts. After carefully examining the grounds, the committee decided to place their headquarters in the Lindell Hotel, and have secured parlors 6, 7 and 9 for the week of the encampment. After consultation it was decided to give the department of Kansas the exclusive use of Washington Park as a camping ground. The department of Kansas will send at least 25,000 old soldiers to the encampment.

MR. JOHN SEBASTIAN has been appointed general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska road, better known as the Kansas extension of the Rock Island route. The new road was opened for business from St. Joseph to Hebron, Neb., and from St. Joseph to Topeka on Sunday, April 3.

THE Denver, Memphis & Atlantic road, which has been for some time under construction across Southern Kansas ostensibly as an independent enterprise, has now passed into the control of the Missouri Pacific.

THIS adds to the list of persons who are already constructed, with several important extensions in progress westward through Kansas and southwest into Indian Territory, all these lines being virtually parallel to lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

THERE are fifty-five daily newspapers published in Kansas and the boom is growing.

IT is stated that nearly seven thousand passes have been returned to the Santa Fe road that have become "dead" by the operations of the Interstate law.

THE committee of Odd Fellows appointed by the Grand Lodge to arrange for an excursion to Denver during the third week in September, on the occasion of the centennial of the Sovereign Lodge, met at Topeka the other day. Arrangements were completed for the excursion and the following executive committee appointed: S. F. Burdett, W. A. Carmony, C. H. Shafer, G. A. Huron and S. H. Kelsey. Messrs. Burdett, Shafer and Brant were appointed a committee to devise ways and means for carrying out the plans. A committee was also appointed to arrange for transportation. It is supposed that the excursion will be over the Santa Fe, and that it will be one of the largest affairs of the kind ever given in the State. There will be a special train of delegates from the States east of the Mississippi and also from Colorado. This train will reach Kansas City on Saturday, September 17.

CANNEL, who kidnapped his little daughter at Rossville some time since from the home of Mrs. Emmerson, who had adopted the child, was subsequently arrested in Southern Kansas after a lively chase and the child recovered. Cannel and two other parties are in jail for the offense.

A MEETING of the representatives of the Kansas State Base Ball League was held at Emporia the other day and a permanent organization effected. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for getting a charter.

A Washington dispatch says: Ex-Representative Hanback, of Kansas, who has been dangerously ill, is now up and will leave for the West soon. He has entered into a partnership and will pursue the practice of law.

PENSIONS granted Kansans on the 1st: James Douglas, of Junction City; Orange D. Draper, of Wichita; David Fife, of Cherokee; Alexander Stephens, of Peabody; James H. Roeh, of Kanopolis; Henry L. Heckerson, of Kirwin; Samuel Havenray, of Independence; John S. Wilson, of Downs; Stillman Goodno, of Washington; James Jameson, of Dodge City; Peter Goodnight, of Wellington; Horace C. Derr, of Arkansas City; Young J. Powell, of Robinson; Frank M. Tracy, of Troy; John G. White, of Pittsburg; Abraham S. Nowberger, of Museum; William W. Jones, of Baxter Springs; Cyrus S. Knowles, of Dial; Isaac N. Kinzie, of Salem; Joseph A. Gurley, of Leroy; and Nimrod H. Endsley, of Badger Creek.

SALINA has 1,152 school children.

"BISMARCK."

The Chief Witness Against Arrested Murderer.

STORY CITY, Iowa, April 1.—In the Hadlock murder case yesterday Minnie Koschinski swore that Arrested, to aid her and Koschinski to leave the city, purchased their house and lot and gave her mother \$250 in money. At this point the State rested its case.

Policeman W. A. Smith, the first witness for the defense, testified he saw "Bismarck" on the night of the 24 on the corner of Douglas and Fourth streets, drunk, and told him to go home. This was about midnight and after the killing of Haddock.

Adolph Metz testified that he met "Bismarck" about nine o'clock August 3, as he ("Bismarck") was coming out of Herman's saloon. He next saw "Bismarck" at one o'clock in the morning, very drunk, on the sidewalk near his residence, where he remained about an hour. He saw him again at nine o'clock in the morning, when he was partially sobered up, and he said he had not been home that night. The witness was cross-examined, but nothing of special interest was developed.

William Metz, father of the last witness, testified that "Bismarck" had asked for admittance to his house at a very early hour on the morning of August 4.

Oscar Brudwell, a policeman, testified that he saw "Bismarck" at 10:30 on the night of August 3 on the corner of Fourth and Douglas streets; that he was a witness at the scene of the killing, which happened about 10:15. It was shortly after this when he ordered "Bismarck," who was very drunk, to go home.

George Rice testified that August 1 he had tried to employ "Bismarck" to assist him in digging a well and that he offered to pay him \$3 per day, but he had refused it, saying that he and Treiber could make more money doing up preachers. He saw him at his place about twelve o'clock on the Sunday morning prior to the shooting, and that time he said he and George Treiber could make more money doing up lawyers and preachers than digging wells, but did not say anything about killing preachers.

"Bismarck" was then recalled and denied all the statements made by Rice, except that Rice called at his home on Sunday.

Rice was then cross-examined, but his evidence was not shaken.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Lake Has an Ugly Wound—Claws Left by the Robber.

ROME, N. Y., April 1.—Express Messenger Lake, who was robbed between Clark's Mills and Frankfurt Wednesday night, reached the latter place about midnight and was able to proceed to the doctor's office, where his wound was dressed. He was shot in the upper part of the right arm, the ball passing through the shoulder and coming out at the elbow. Soon after his train left Clark's Mills a man entered his car through a side door which he had shoved back, saying as he entered: "Throw up your hands." Lake did not realize for a moment what was up and failed to comply, and the intruder thereupon shot him. Lake fell to the floor, and his assailant said: "Now, raise your hands, or I'll tell you to hold up your hands again you'll do it, won't you?" The robber then bound Lake's hands and feet and put a gag in his mouth. Then he took a bunch of keys out of the pockets of the messenger and unlocked the safe, which he rifled of the money packages, securing between \$700 and \$800. The robber left the car at the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad crossing, but before leaving said to Lake: "You, you, if you say anything about this I will come back and kill you." At Utica the car was opened and Lake freed from his uncomfortable position. The assailant was a large, strong man, wearing a mask that hung down over his chest. His hair was cut very short at the back and his hands were calloused, hard and dry. Two brothers named Schultz, who were hunting with a dog in Hartfield's woods near the Ontario & Western railroad station in New Hartford yesterday, found pieces of the express money envelopes taken from Messenger Lake of the West Shore road, Wednesday night. In his haste the robber left pieces of bank notes in the torn parts of the envelopes. Distinct footprints of but one man were discovered. The express officials are following this clue.

ALL LOST.

The Steamer Eagle and Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, April 1.—The reported loss of the steamer Eagle is confirmed by the discovery of wreckage on Bonavista bay. The crew numbered 250 men, and there is nothing to show that any were saved. The steamer was lost on the shoals near Funk island, off Bonavista bay. Debris consisting of deck ladders, the forecastle deck and cooking gear, with the steamer's name, were found on the ice, and the inhabitants are on the lookout for the bodies of the drowned. The condition of the wreckage leads to the belief that the vessel was lost through a boiler explosion.

Most of the last season lived in and about St. John's, and the excitement and grief here are intense, and women and children are weeping at home or clamoring at the telegraph and newspaper offices for further information. It is said that the steamer's officers were in such a condition that she should never have gone to sea. This was whispered about soon after she sailed for the fisheries and the report that the wreckage indicates a boiler explosion is taken as evidence that all on board were lost.

Captain Jackman, commander of the ill-fated vessel, was considered the bravest of the Newfoundland coast. He was called "King of the Sealing Fleet" until 1885, when, for the first time in his experience, he failed to secure any seals. Last year bad luck again overtook him and he lost the steamer Resolute near the same fatal Funk's island, but all his crew escaped. Later the same year, he took command of the Eagle and with a few weeks she broke her shaft. She was refitted and a month ago started with the rest of the fleet, on what is now felt as her last voyage. The majority of the crew are married and reside in this city and vicinity, and all are in the prime of life. The city is in mourning to-day. This is the greatest calamity and most frightful loss of life in the history of this unfortunate colony.

The steamer Eagle was last seen by the steamer Aurora on the night of March 11, near Funk's island. A terrible sea was running at the time. The next morning the Aurora could find no trace of the Eagle.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild Appointed to Manning's Place—Maynard Succeeds Fairchild.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It was authoritatively announced yesterday that the appointment of Charles S. Fairchild, the present assistant, as Secretary of the Treasury would be made to-day, while the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury would be Isaac H. Maynard, of New York.

Charles Stephens Fairchild was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., April 30, 1842, and his position as a cabinet minister finds him in the prime of life and well fitted for the onerous labors as head of the

Financial Department of the Government. His father was for many years the attorney for the New York Central railroad and one of the eminent men of New York. The new Secretary of the Treasury received his early education at the Methodist Seminary at Cazenovia and entered Harvard in 1863, graduating from that institution with the class of 1863. He then entered the Harvard law school and was admitted to the bar in 1865, and subsequently became one of the firm of Hart, Hale, Schwaetz & Fairchild, one of the most successful legal combinations in New York. In 1874 he was appointed Deputy Attorney General, and in his first political position he distinguished himself that in the ensuing year he was nominated by the Democratic party for the Attorney Generalship and was elected. He served in this capacity for two years—and they were eventful ones for the people of New York—because the canal ring was receiving the attention of Governor Tilden, and his Attorney General cordially seconded his efforts to rid the State of them and their methods.

Upon the expiration of his term as Attorney General Mr. Fairchild, in 1875, visited Europe for the second time, his first trip having occurred in 1871. While on the continent the future Secretary made a careful study of the monetary systems of the old world, and when he returned to New York he had gained a valuable fund of information. From 1880, when he returned from Europe, up to the time he was called to Washington as Assistant Secretary, he was Treasury Mr. Fairchild was practicing his profession in New York City. The new secretary is a very straightforward man of business, easy of access, for it has been his boast since he came to Washington that his door has always been open to officers, and that what their business, and in respect to the Treasury Mr. Fairchild was practicing his profession in New York City. The new secretary is a very straightforward man of business, easy of access, for it has been his boast since he came to Washington that his door has always been open to officers, and that what their business, and in respect to the Treasury Mr. Fairchild was practicing his profession in New York City. The new secretary is a very straightforward man of business, easy of access, for it has been his boast since he came to Washington that his door has always been open to officers, and that what their business, and in respect to the Treasury Mr. Fairchild was practicing his profession in New York City.

Mr. Maynard is the present Second Comptroller of the Treasury, having been appointed to that position by President Cleveland on June 1, 1885. He made an excellent record.

THE COMMISSION.

The Interstate Commerce Commissioners Meet and Organize—Judge Cooley Chairman.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Yesterday Messrs. Cooley, Morrison, Schoonmaker and Walker, four of the five members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, called at the White House and paid their respects to the President. Commissioner Bragg did not arrive in the city in time to go with them, but called at the White House shortly afterward, and then joined his associates and an informal gathering took place. At three o'clock the commissioners met by agreement at the Interior Department, where their commissions were handed to them and the prescribed oath of office administered. On motion of Colonel Morrison Judge Cooley was selected as chairman of the commission. This action was unanimous, and was taken without discussion, the members having all

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1890.

WE ARE CHANGED.

We feel our love has long grown cold,
And yet we dare not own
That day by day, a silent change
Has o'er our spirits grown.
We see it, though our eyes the while
Are blinded by our tears;
With words of former tenderness
We strive to mock our fears.
But we are changed. We are not one,
As we were once of old.
Oh, would to God that we had died
Before our love grew cold!

We've struggled hard against our fate,
Our hearts still warm to keep,
As way-worn men strive with the cold
That numbs them into sleep.
We have not let one unkind word
The bitter truth reveal;
The world knows not, must never know
What both of us now feel.
That we are changed. We are not one,
As we were once of old.
Oh, would to God that we had died
Before our love grew cold!

Bound, like the felon bound of yore,
Unto the lifeless clay,
Linked to a love long dead, that shows
Each moment more decay.
In secret we must hug our bonds
Till death will set us free.
I weep, my wife, to think that I
Have forged these chains for thee;
For we are changed. We are not one,
As we were once of old.
Oh, would to God that we had died
Before our love grew cold!

—Blackwood's Magazine.

MADDENED BY BLOOD.

A Story of Wolves and the Northwestern Wilds.

Two of us had been hunting at Red Lake river, Northwestern Minnesota, for several weeks in November and December of the year 1873, when the unfortunate adventure I propose to relate occurred. We had built us a good stout shanty in the woods, and had made all calculations to remain in that locality until spring. My companion was Walter Zane, and he was much the larger and older of the two.

Snow came about the 10th of November, and came deep. A little was added to it almost daily until the first week in December, when the quantity was so great that we could scarcely move about. We had two mules with us, and these were always secured at night in a rough pen built against the cabin. We had trapped or shot several wolves, and though we knew they were about us in great numbers, we had no fear of them until the deep snow came on. The weather held cold, and there was no snow for a crust to form, and as nothing could move about, all animals of prey must have been put to it to secure sufficient food to sustain life. There were several days in which we did not stir abroad, and these we employed in strengthening cabin and pen, repairing our outfit and getting ready for the work which would come with a change of weather. One morning we awoke to find a warm sun and south wind melting the snow and settling it down, but as night came the wind changed, the temperature fell, and we knew that next morning would find a crust on the snow strong enough to bear us up. Such turned out to be the case. The snow was more solidly packed and its surface was so slippery that we could go anywhere on our ice-skates. I weighed only 120 pounds, and could move with safety. Zane weighed 185 pounds, and there were places where he would break through.

We knew that game of all kinds would now be astir, and that if we could start up a deer his career would be short, and we made every thing snug at the cabin, and were off as soon as breakfast had been dispatched. We had some traps with us to set, and some already in position to look after, and it came noon before we realized it. We then had several fresh pelts with us and were about three miles from the cabin. In the open places, where the snow had melted most, the crust was all right and Zane had no trouble, but in the shelter of the trees, or at the bases of hills, he would break through every few yards, and the falls were not a laughing matter. Several times we caught sight of wolves, but they were out of range and running with great swiftness. After eating our lichen we proceeded down the river in hopes to rouse up a deer. Along the stream on our side was a strip of timber about forty rods wide, and we felt certain that it afforded cover for all sorts of game. I could go anywhere through the woods, but Zane was obliged to keep on the southern skirts. We had not gone over half a mile when I roused up a big buck, and as he went off, breaking through the crust at every leap, I got a snap shot, and missed. It, however, turned his course, and gave Zane a chance, and after a minute or two I heard the report of his rifle. This was followed by a shout for help, and I reached him to find that he had met with a bad accident. He was making ready to fire at the deer when the snow-crust broke under him and gave him a fall. The rifle was discharged as he went down, and the bullet entered his right leg just below the knee, and probably imbedded itself in the bone. He was a game and nifty man, but the pain of his wound was so intense that he could not repress his groans. He also comprehended the situation more fully than I did. We were seventy or eighty miles from a settlement and a doctor, and his chances of getting help were very dubious. I was too overcome to do any thing, but presently, when he had got the better of the pain, he instructed me how to make a bandage and get at the wound, which was bleeding freely. After the

bandage was on I also applied a tourniquet, and then he said:

"You have a hard job before you to get me to camp. You must contrive some sort of a sled."

This I could not do without going to camp for the axe and some ropes. I got him in as comfortable a position as possible, and then hurried off, and in less than an hour after I started I was back again with the axe, ropes, and a couple of blankets. I cut two saplings with a proper crook or bow to them, lashed on some cross pieces, and then peeled some bark to make a deck. When the blankets had been spread on top of this my work was done. The sled and its load would not be much of a pull over the smooth surface when once started. I hadn't a suspicion that there were wolves about, or that we were in the least danger from those animals. I had drawn Zane forty or fifty feet from the spot where the accident occurred, and was fixing him in position to ride easily, when five great wolves suddenly appeared from I could not say where and began licking the blood off the snow, meanwhile growling and fighting in the most savage manner. They were of a light gray color, of good size, and had sneaked up while I was busy with the wounded man. I was astonished for the moment, but felt no alarm until Zane, seeming to make a great effort to control the bodily pain and mental excitement, said:

"Start for the cabin at once, and mind no more about me. I can hang on some way, while we shall be attacked if we stay here."

I moved off at once, and as soon as the sled was fairly under way I moved very fast, but I had not gone one-third of the distance to our cabin before seventeen wolves, formed in crescent shape, came tearing after us. They had open ground to maneuver on, and I saw the object was to encircle us. I will say this much in my own defense, for it is only justice, that I was not a bit rattled, perhaps not realizing the full danger. I supposed that a shot or two would scatter the beasts, but I was not yet ready to halt and deliver them when the sled, with its heavy load, struck a weak spot in the crust, broke through, and I was jerked on my back. I scrambled up to find the wolves in a circle around us, and not thirty feet away, and now I saw by their looks and actions that we were in deadly peril. Zane must have realized this sooner than I did, but the calmness of despair made his voice steady as he said:

"Open fire as quick and as fast as you can, for they mean to attack us."

I had a Winchester, and I began to pop away as fast as I could work the gun. I dropped three wolves and wounded a fourth, and then they rushed in on us. Just what occurred for the next twenty seconds I can not clearly remember. A wolf must have sprung at me from behind, for I was knocked down. I got up and struck two or three with my gun, made a dash through an opening, and one glance showed me that the whole pack was closing over Zane and I was tearing him to pieces. I don't remember that he uttered a cry or shout or groan. I stood like one dazed for a few seconds, and then I dashed away for the cabin and heard the howls of fresh wolves coming up. I was pursued, and as I reached the hut and closed the door a dozen wolves came against it, but I was safe. All that night I was besieged, the wolves seeming to number a hundred or more, but their efforts to get at me or the mules were unsuccessful, and next day they disappeared, nor did they gather again during the week I remained in the cabin before leaving for home. When I went out to look for the remains of poor Zane I could not find a solitary trace aside from rifle and knife. Even his boot heels and buttons seemed to have been eaten, while the stock of the rifle had been gnawed and splintered until it was useless.—N. Y. Sun.

THE ART OF TALKING.

How Every One Can Obtain a Fund of Valuable Information.

If we notice closely we shall find that the people who are most esteemed in social life are those who understand not only how to talk themselves, but how to make others talk. This is a very valuable gift. To be able to direct conversation so as to draw out the opinions and quicken the thoughts of those with whom you talk—that is an accomplishment indeed. It makes each a contributor to the enjoyment of all, and it leaves with each a pleasant sense of having said something which others were glad to hear.

There is a good deal of this sort of conversational missionary work waiting to be done, and the time which we spend in chattering about the weather might be very profitably devoted to it. It should be borne in mind that there is scarcely any of average intelligence who can not, if he is drawn out, talk interestingly and instructively about at least one thing, the thing with which he is practically most familiar, or which is connected with his regular labor. Whoever talks much with specialists upon their chosen department of labor or thought, will get together a fund of valuable information not to be learned from books.—Boston Journal.

—The Free Church of Scotland Monthly, acknowledging the receipt of a sample of coffee from the first shipment of coffee by the African Lakes Company, says that of the three plants sent out from the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens but one survived. That has been carefully cultivated for eight years, till it has produced seventy bags of many hundred weight of the finest coffee, making its culture a commercial success.

MESSRS. BLAINE AND SHERMAN.

An Interesting Speculation Regarding an "Understanding" Between the Senator from Ohio and the "Statesman" from Maine.

It would be interesting to know exactly what the understanding is between Mr. Blaine and Senator Sherman concerning the Republican nomination in 1888. That these distinguished Republican leaders have of late, through their friends, made a truce there is little doubt. Before General Logan passed away it was commonly believed that the Ohio statesman hoped to win the nomination through disagreements between the head and tail of the old ticket. Death swept away all calculations made on that basis, and left Mr. Blaine and Mr. Sherman to fight it out alone.

Those who pretend to know affirm that in case the Democrats renominate President Cleveland, Mr. Blaine will desire to once more try conclusions with him at the polls, and that, in this case, Mr. Sherman will step aside and permit the Maine statesman to receive a unanimous renomination and hearty support. On the other hand they whisper confidentially that if Governor Hill should be the Democratic candidate Mr. Blaine would realize the hopeless of the contest, whereupon Sherman would take the nomination, hoping to win on the strength of his standing with the business interests of the country.

Now this is a very pretty story as it stands, but it lacks plausibility. In the first place, we do not believe that Mr. Blaine has any hope of ever being able to beat Mr. Cleveland. If the President has phenomenal strength anywhere it is among the business men. They have confidence in him. That feeling elected him two years ago. It would elect him as against Mr. Blaine in 1888. Moreover, the great masses of the people look upon him as a conscientious, conservative man. Mr. Blaine, on the other hand, has done nothing to increase the confidence of the business community, while the people still feel, and probably always will feel, that the plumed knight, however brilliant, is unstable and erratic.

As for Mr. Blaine's reputed dread of a David B. Hill as a competitor, that may well be believed to be true. Governor Hill has all the popular qualities of Mr. Blaine, without any of the unfortunate drawbacks which brought political ruin upon the magnetic statesman. James G. Blaine and John Sherman may or may not have some sort of understanding concerning the nomination in 1888. But whether they have or have not, it will not avail them unless there be some gross mistake made on the other side. With fair management the Democracy can and will sweep the country in 1888. It has plenty of first-class Presidential timber, and in any case can give the Republicans a Roland for an Oliver.—Boston Post.

A Non-Partisan View.

It is only just to say this Congress had no scandal to blush for. And then its acts of wise and beneficent legislation are numerous. Seldom has any Congress achieved so much. The passage of the Presidential Succession bill followed by that of the Electoral-Count bill remedies defects in National legislation that were almost as old as the Government, and removes a source of uncertainty that has more than once menaced the well-being of the country. Following these measures is the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. By this repeal there is restored to the President the full exercise of executive functions which were confined to him by the constitution, and which were curtailed at a time when it was assumed that the incumbent of the Executive chair was plotting serious mischief under most critical circumstances. The bill should never have been passed in the first place; it was a usurpation of executive duties by Congress, and involved a clear trespass upon the President's constitutional rights. These three measures together will stand out as the most conspicuous and important of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, second in importance to no acts of Congress since the era of war and reconstruction legislation.—Christian at Work.

Sherman and His Campaign.

The business men of New York seem to have been largely Mugwumps. They voted not for Cleveland for any reasons, but squarely against him, solely on personal reasons. It may surprise you, but the fact is that three-fourths of the members of the Produce Exchange in New York voted against Blaine. This was the result of a fear entertained on their part that Blaine's election might mean some foreign complication or foreign war. Then there was a Mugwump contingent that voted for Cleveland and against Blaine because of a feeling that the Republican party had had a long lease of power and a change might do good. These of this class had been disappointed, probably, in some ambition with the Republican party, and they allied themselves with the Mugwumps as a sort of refuge. The disappointed followers of a party want a refuge and the Mugwump party offered it. In just such a way the old know-nothing party had its origin. As I before said, in my opinion this vote which went away will come back where it belongs and where it has natural affinities.—Senator Sherman.

All of which means, of course, with any Republican candidate in the field save Blaine, the party would re-invest itself with the Mugwump strength. Mr. Blaine and his following will not be pleased with Mr. Sherman's forecast of the political situation, and it may be the means of precipitating a factional warfare inside the Republican party that will result disastrously to some one—perhaps both Sherman and Blaine.—Des Moines Leader.

—Senator Edmunds believes that Mr. Blaine will not be renominated. He says he is confident that the Republicans will nominate a good man.—Chicago Times.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

—Vice-President Ingalls ought to have a gavel made from the jaw-bone of the British lion.—Harrisburg Patriot.

—Mr. Randall agrees with Mr. Sherman that the last Congress was productive of much healthier legislation than that of any other for years. He is right, and, thanks to the vetoes of Mr. Cleveland which were sustained by Congress, the death rate of bad bills was correspondingly high.—Chicago News.

—By all means buy a chestnut bell for the perpetual use of the Senate and pay for it out of the Senate's contingent fund, no part of which has ever been devoted to a better purpose. For lying eulogies, for sickly metaphors, for chronic abuse, for dodging of votes, for humbug bills and humbug speeches, for swollen jobs, for summons to cold tea, ring out the Senate chestnut bell clear and high. Hon. James Ingalls ought to have the ringing of that bell.—N. Y. Sun.

—The New York Star observes that out of 132 bills vetoed by President Cleveland during the recent session of Congress only two were passed notwithstanding the objection of the Executive. And with respect to one of these final action was taken with the concurrence of the President in consequence of later information received by him. This tribute to the care and justice with which President Cleveland considers acts of Congress is a striking one.—Dubuque Telegraph.

—Candidate for the Presidency John Sherman is about to make a tour of the Southern States, and on the eve of his departure he submitted to a newspaper interview. Judging by the interview it is safe to conclude that he intends to be something more than a passive candidate this time; something more than ambitious for a nomination to seek him. If the signs of the times are safe to judge the future by, Sherman will be just as enthusiastic in his own behalf as any other man in the field, Blaine not excepted.—Des Moines Register.

The Canvass in Progress.

The friends of Mr. James G. Blaine, according to a newspaper report, have lately been canvassing the prospects of that gentleman for renomination to the Presidency. Thile the result has been disappointing it has not been discouraging. That is, there is not that unanimity of sentiment in favor of the Plumed Knight that was expected, while the opposition is not so formidable that it may not be overcome by good management.

The newspaper which gives the information is proverbially inaccurate, but it doesn't hesitate to give details for what they are worth. Ohio is for Sherman, Indiana for some one else, Illinois indifferent, Pennsylvania non-committal, New England divided, the South susceptible and the West willing to be seen. These suggestions are a little indefinite and for that reason wanting in value, but if they correctly represent the sentiment of the locality may be accepted as indicating that Mr. Blaine is really out of politics.

But the fact that the canvass is in progress stands as a contradiction of Mr. Blaine that he is not aspiring to lead the party in another contest. The tattooed warrior is nothing if not adroit, and he would not be likely to jeopardize his future by entering a hopeless contest for a place he didn't want under any circumstances. The truth is that the canvass which has been made, if it has been made, is simply the prelude to an active and energetic campaign which Blaine proposes to enter against Sherman, Hawley, and all the other aspirants for the Republican nomination.—Harrisburg Patriot.

State Constitutional Amendments.

The Connecticut Democrats are trying to get submitted to the people an amendment to the State constitution providing that a plurality instead of a majority of the votes cast shall hereafter be sufficient to elect State officers. There is little reason to suppose that the Legislature, which is Republican, will consent to give the people of Connecticut a chance to pronounce against a rule which works so beautifully for the Republican party. The rotten borough system of Connecticut insures the Legislature to the Republicans, and the requirement of a majority to elect State officers leaves the State election to be settled by the Legislature. The present Governor and his predecessor were elected in this way. It is the minority which wins in Connecticut.

New Hampshire is another State which requires a majority at State elections. Both there and in Connecticut the rule ought to be changed, and ought to have been changed long ago. Probably there is small hope of the change, at least in Connecticut, at present. The rotten borough system must be smashed before the Republicans will give up their advantage.

They are less to be blamed, after all, than the Republicans of this State. The Connecticut Republicans merely refuse to alter and modernize the State constitution. The New York Republicans flatly and persistently refuse to obey the constitution of New York. What to them is obedience to the State constitution compared with keeping their grip on the Legislature? What do they care if Democrats are defrauded of their rights? The Republican bank will hang on to the fraudulent percentage in its favor.

The people of New York and Connecticut will sooner or later insist on fair play.—N. Y. Sun.

HANDSOME PARASOLS.

Styles That Will Be Exceedingly Popular During the Coming Season.

Parasols for spring and summer are made quite large, with ten broad ribs, and handles long enough to serve as alpenstocks. Many have the ribs tipped with nickel or with gilt, and a new feature is vertical stripes of ribbon down each gore, or one broad satin-woven stripe, or else several beaded stripes are wrought down each gore. The prevailing shape is an improved Mauresque style, flatter than the canopy tops of last year; there are also the Sultana and the Regent parasols, with a plain diamond or star center widely trimmed below, with many rows of lace arranged as a border. Point d'esprit net, with its tiny dots, is made in the stylish ecrú and Suede tints over satin, and is laid in tucks or folds around the gores, and bordered with a knife-pleated frill. Embroidery on crepe lisse, especially on brown and ecrú, in small flowers, is fashionable as a covering over satin, and there is a scalloped lisse border like lace. Vertical ribbons, separate and in stripes woven on grenadine, are on other brown parasols, with a frill of embroidered lisse. Light-wood sticks are much used for these dressy parasols, and are ornamented with carving, sometimes in three sections, at the end, or they are countersunk or inlaid with darker brown wood, or are made like doubled flat or triangular sticks, or in imitation of bamboo, or they are twisted in the even twist so fashionable in all furniture, and are finished with a knob of faceted crystal, or of the wood, or of enamel, or of jet, either black or colored. Mottled sticks with gilt or silver tops, and those of natural wood with hooks or rings, are very stylish and of great length; the ferrule at the top corresponds with the stick, and is also very long. A bow of ribbon of many loops and of bright color trims the handle, and narrower ribbon is tied on the ferrule. After the lace-trimmed parasol, and those with beaded stripes, and the open beaded medallions that show a color beneath them, are many simpler ones of stripes, or with plaid borders having also small plaids in the middle, and for plain use there are pongee covers, or those of dark silk—black, blue or brown—with hair stripes of bright colors, or with alternate stripes of contrasting colors, each half an inch or an inch broad. Some of the pongees have embroidery all over them, the ground of long stitches making a background for daisies or medallions. Black grenadine parasols are over red, green, or other color, with a frill of lace, and light-wood handle. White satin parasols for the carriage and the piazza have loops of iridescent beads, chenille and feather-stitching in a tasseled design down each gore. Crimped silk tape is looped to form fringe both for colored and black parasols. Applique embroidery on creamy white mull is on dressy parasols for midsummer, and there are many of white cotton satteen with a gay border and a vine in the center. For children are satin-striped parasols with twisted handles of light-wood. New sun-umbrellas have a large ball of dull gilt next a mottled wooden handle, or a crystal ball, or one of black with white enameled flowers or leaves, or else a hook of natural wood tipped with ivory.—Harper's Bazar.

Story of a Trademark.

A little five-year-old boy from Philadelphia, now on a visit to his grandfather in Baltimore, has been greatly admired for his sweet, intelligent countenance, shaded by a profusion of light curly hair. Not long since a photographer in Philadelphia succeeded in catching by the instantaneous process a perfect likeness of his features, lit up by a laugh, and was so pleased with it that a large picture was made and retained as an ornament to his gallery. One of the men employed in the gallery was induced to sell one of the smaller pictures to the manager of a cotton mill, and five thousand copies were made to be used as a sort of trademark to the shirting muslin manufactured in the mill. The father of the boy, being connected with a large firm in the dry goods trade, was one day astounded at seeing the portrait of his laughing pet pasted on a piece of muslin he was examining. He began an investigation, and soon discovered how the picture had been obtained. He notified the mill owner, and in consequence of his remonstrance the pictures not already used were surrendered and destroyed.—Baltimore American.

Spectacle Cleaners.

This is a pretty little present to give to elderly friends. Cut out several leaves of pretty shape, like the maple, for instance, from chamois skin. You will need a half dozen. The four inside ones should have the edges finely notched. The two outer ones are to be bound in bright colored ribbons, which should be as narrow as can be put on neatly. This part requires skillful handiwork; or rather a great deal of care. Have a hole punched through all of the leaves at the point where the leaf is attached to the stem, draw a ribbon through it and tie in a small bow, or a cord with tiny tassels attached to the ends.—Farm and Fireside.

—Several years ago there lived in Boston a once prominent artist who was a broken down drunkard. He was an inveterate beggar, and to facilitate his work had the printed request "Lend me a quarter" pasted in his hat. Then when making a call he would take off his hat, and there was the mute appeal before his intended victim. The scheme worked well for years.—Boston Journal.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—When the pigs are coughing it indicates not only damp yards, but also that the roof of the shelter leaks.

—Whenever the wheat fields and pastures are thrown up by the frost it is best to run a roller over the crop.

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

—Certain New England farmers strongly recommend hay tea as a nourishing feed for calves. One dairy farmer says he has raised calves on hay tea and two quarts of new milk per day.

—Whenever it is noticed that the hogs eat gravel it is a sign that something they need is lacking. A few pieces of coal, or charcoal, will probably be a cure, while the food should at the same time be varied.

—Soft Molasses cake: One cupful of molasses, two teaspoonsful beef-drippings or lard, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in half a cupful of hot water, one pint sifted flour, one tablespoonful ginger, one teaspoonful cinnamon.—The Caterer.

—English Buns: One yeast cake, dissolved in a pint of warm milk, a pinch of salt, add flour to make a soft sponge and let rise; add one tea cup of sugar, a cup of butter, two eggs, flour to make a stiff dough; let rise, roll in a large sheet, spread with butter and cut in biscuits, fold over, let rise again and bake.—Cincinnati Times.

—Mr. J. C. Plumb, of Wisconsin, having noticed that pastured orchards are almost exempt from attacks of "codlin and curculio," suggests the general adoption of the plan of letting sheep, swine and poultry forage among the trees; or in the absence of this defense, induce children to gather and destroy fallen wormy fruit.

—Coconut Cookies: One grated coconut, one cup of powdered sugar, the whites of three eggs, beaten to a stiff meringue, one tablespoonful of corn starch wet with the coconut milk if sweet, if not, with water; one teaspoonful of rose water; whip meringue and sugar together, add corn starch, coconut and rose water. Stir well and drop on buttered paper by the spoonful. Bake in quick oven. Eat cold.—Exchange.

—Polled Angus cattle are growing in popular favor, not only because they are hornless and therefore quiet in disposition, but for many excellent qualities besides. Their achievements in the fat stock shows the past season, an Ohio Farmer correspondent says, argue strongly in their favor. In England they had a decided victory, and at Chicago no one who gave them even a passing glance failed to notice their excellent quality.

—At an agricultural meeting E. S. Goff, of the Geneva (N. Y.) experimental station, gave an interesting account of his series of experiments in potato culture. Among other results reached from the use of large and small tubers for seed was that small tubers from large or productive hills gave a heavier return than large tubers from small or unproductive hills, and that small, uncut tubers yielded more than cut pieces of equal weight from large potatoes.

POINTS FOR LADIES.

A Collection of Interesting Information on Numerous Domestic Topics.

Wide gold bands are an old style now revived in bracelet.

The newest visiting card for ladies is a complete square.

Finger-bowls representing natural flowers are in vogue in Paris.

Some new imported French hose are in black and white checks.

The tailor-made costume continues to be the correct style for street dress. A partially shaded window is just what some of our finest species of ferns delight in.

A novelty in ribbons is satin on one side and moire on the other, with looped edges.

A dainty new chataleine charm consists of a tiny gold lantern with a ruby light inside.

Pointed finger-nails and pointed bangs represent fashions that are going out of vogue.

Tiny toboggans, skates and sleigh-bells are now the proper thing to dangle from the silver bangle.

The hair is still dressed high, but the small knot at the back of the head is adopted by many ladies.

Handsome ribbon is much used in the making up of floral ornaments for house and table decoration.

Cheviots and Angora cloths, in fine lines, checks and stripes, will furnish material for many of the light-weight spring suits.

Large-leaved plants, such as the India rubber, dracenas, palms, callas, etc. should be sponged off once a week with tepid water.

French ingenuity conceals bon-bons in a bouquet of roses or in pretty little willow baskets filled at the top with lilies-of-the-valley, pinks, hyacinths etc.

Serge and camel's hair are among the novelties in white wool goods. Some of them are plaided in colors and have colored borders on one selvage to be used in the draperies.

The face is the "mirror of the mind," and some people's faces are more wrinkled and furrowed than their age warrants because they yield unnecessary to the tendency to express care and worry there.

Six good-sized potatoes boiled and mashed, salt, a teaspoonful of sweet cream and flour sufficient make superior pastry for fruit or meat pies. Work but little and make thicker than ordinary pie-crust.—N. Y. World.

The Newton Democrat, one of our most valued exchanges, has again changed hands. Prof. W. M. Crich is selling it to Mr. Ralph L. Criswell.

ADAMNABLE PARTISAN SPIRIT

The appointment of Hon. Frank Doster as judge of this district has been the occasion of an immense partisan tirade against the supposed political status of that gentleman from the Chase County Leader. It is natural that Mr. Morgan should feel more or less chagrined at the defeat of his candidate, Mr. Grisham, but his resort to a fierce and unwarranted disparagement of Mr. Doster's fitness for the position, is a wanton abuse of the liberty of the press.

Were it not for the fact that the Leader hopes to prejudice the public mind against Mr. Doster at the election of his successor, it would hardly go so far as to discredit his standing as a public man, for the personal character of Mr. Doster he dare not assail. Our contemporary says he opposed the appointment of our present judge because he "believed him to be cold blooded, vindictive and influenced by his personal and political hatreds." The Leader says nothing to establish the fact that he has political hatreds, neither does it attempt to show that he seeks to gratify them if he had any. This irate editor further says that Mr. Doster "has been charged with being a believer and advocate of free loveism, a defender of Victoria Woodhull and her doctrines, and, that he does not know that he ever denied it." This is the most flimsy and uncertain charge that we have ever seen seriously made against a public man. Does Mr. Morgan know the charge of which he speaks was ever brought to the attention of Mr. Doster from a respectable source, and if he does, why does he use it unless he further knows that the person against whom it was made admitted it to be true? The Leader continues its flimsy and malicious indictment by saying that the free love paper Lucifer claims Mr. Doster as one of its sympathizers. Could anything be more unworthy of credence by fair minded people than this strained attempt to bring into disfavor an able and honorable gentleman. Calhoun claimed Andrew Jackson as a believer in the doctrine of state sovereignty, but the country knows how badly he was mistaken when "Old Hickory" promptly suppressed Calhoun's nullification essays in South Carolina. The vicious and irresponsible classes in all ages have sought to couple with their measures the names of bright and honorable men, but sensible people are not alarmed by what these objectionable classes claim.

We have known Mr. Doster intimately for six years, during which time we have discussed political and social questions with him times without number, and we firmly believe, judging from the man's utterances on these questions, that there is not a fiber of his being in harmony with the doctrines the Leader seeks to couple with him. Mr. Doster's everyday life and high standing in the community where he has lived sixteen years is a complete refutation of this damnable assault upon his standing.

Mr. Doster is squarely against, and has so expressed himself time and again, the abuse of capitalistic power, but never has he expressed or entertained sentiments that any intelligent man would believe to be communistic. Treating this question as a social evil Mr. Doster contends that a spirit of body should be breathed into the body politic, and as evidence of the justice and popularity of that demand let us remind the Leader of the advanced steps taken in legislation to regulate and restrain the exactions of railroads upon traffic on travel, and the legislative efforts to better the condition of the labor employees by the payment of better wages and shorter hours for work, the repression of produce and stock gambling operations, whereby prices are unduly inflated or repressed, restrictions upon the acquisition of landed corporations, syndicates and aliens. If this can be distorted into a dogma of free love, the Leader man has the floor to explain the process of reasoning by which he reaches such a conclusion. We know, as a result of the most serious intimacies, that there is not a thought or sentiment of Mr. Doster's mind that is not calculated to foster the most exemplary life and to inspire the most peaceful hopes of the hereafter.

But the gall of bitterness in Mr. Morgan's cup is not that of socialism but it is expressed in these words, "Mr. Doster for twelve or more years has been a bitter opponent of the Republican party." Oh! what political sin and degradation! It has overwhelmed the great soul of our journalistic brother, and he would have our esteemed and able Judge do penance in sack-cloth and ashes for all time to come for opposing the Republican party! We admit that this is awful in the minds of orthodox Republicans, but the sin has broken out with such force all over the country, we don't see what Brother Morgan is going to do about it. Come to think about it, the whole country opposed the Republican party in '84, and the indications now are that it will have the same degree of opposition one year hence. But politically, Mr. Doster can scarcely be classed with the Democrats, and, in fact, he never was popular with professional politicians. He has always been an "an of principle, integrity and independence of thought and action, and because he would not compromise his conscience by co-operation with political schemers, he has incurred the disfavor of just such partisans as the Leader man. All of which goes to show that by the appointment of Mr. Doster, Gov. Morgan was looking for a capable and just Judge instead of a bold political trickster. — Florence Bulletin

Subscribe for the COURIER, the Official paper of Chase county.

Proceedings of the Third annual meeting of the Chase Co. Sunday School Association, Reorganized April 18th, 1887.

According to previous announcement the County Sunday School Association assembled in convention in the Congregational Church in Strong City, March 25th, 1887, at 2 P. M. President C. D. Wood in the chair. Meeting opened with devotional singing, led by Mr. J. E. Platt, of Manhattan, consisting of familiar songs sung in a spirited devotional manner, followed by several earnest prayers.

The Co. Sec. and Treas. report was called for and accepted as follows: Amt. in treasury April 15, 1886...\$2.80 Rec'd from S. Schools since date 6.39

Total.....\$9.19 Expenses since April 15, 1886...\$4.39

Balance on hand.....\$4.80

Co. Sec. condensed report as follows: Received reports from 13 schools of which 9 are kept open all the year, Number of officers and teachers 104, scholars 537, average attendance 490. Rec'd into church from S. S. (reported) Amt. of Missionary contributions \$24.88, Amt. received for State and Co. work \$100. Expended for use of Sunday Schools \$143.13c. From former reports and from other information, I find there are more than twice this number of schools in the county, but have not received their reports, therefore I will not guess at them, but ask that schools not having made their reports please send to Sec. before the middle of April. The president reported his work for the past year and appointed the following committees—viz. On Nominations, Rev. Pearson Miss Josie Dwell Rev. H. A. Cook and Mrs. Williams. Permanent finance committee Falls township Chas. Jones; Cottonwood, Jessie Shaft; Diamond Mrs. J. S. Shipman; Toledo, Mrs. Joseph Allen, Bazaar. On organization, W. A. Sanford, S. M. Wood and Alfred Carter. The first topic on the program: What are the requirements of a wide-awake Sunday School? was taken up and an open conference had thereon participated in by Mr. J. E. Platt, A. Carter, Rev. A. S. Dudley, Mrs. Williams, Rev. H. A. Cook, Hon. Nelson Case, Rev. Stafford, S. M. Wood, Miss Dwell and Rev. Pearson; the latter described what we would call a "Sleepy Sunday School." "County organization" was discussed by Rev. Pearson, S. M. Wood, Rev. Dudley and Hon. Nelson Case. Hon. Nelson Case was then put in charge of the "Question basket" and a number of important questions were admirably answered and discussed afterwards by the convention. The afternoon session closed with singing. "There's a work for each of us" and the benediction by Bro. Platt.

Friday evening Hon. Nelson Case delivered an interesting address to a good audience notwithstanding the blustering evening. Saturday morning a half hour was profitably and pleasantly spent in Praise service under the head of Mr. J. E. Platt. Some miscellaneous subjects were discussed before taking up the regular program. The report of Vice Pres., Mr. Geo. B. Fenn of Cottonwood Falls, was received and read. Six evergreen schools and two not. "The Pastoral duties of the S. S. teacher" was discussed by Messrs Carter, Platt, S. M. Wood, Paris Mills, Case, the Pres., Mrs. Williams, and Rev. Stafford. Upon the departure of Hon. Nelson Case and Mr. J. E. Platt, the convention sang "God be with you till we meet again" led by Mr. Platt, and Mr. Case made a few farewell remarks, before leaving the convention. "The best method of opening school" was discussed by Mr. J. Miner of Elmdale and Mr. Chas. Jones (the train being an hour late Messrs Case and Platt returned and gave some good suggestions upon the subject under discussion and Mr. Platt led in singing. "Tell me more of Jesus." "How to manage irregularity in attendance of teachers," followed by Mrs. A. Holmes. Mr. J. F. Kirker and several others, and was one of the most important and interesting topics discussed. Many believed much depended on regularity and promptness of the Supt. Rev. Pearson proposed that the Supt. present irregular teacher with a card the first time. "You were late or absent," and when such teacher received three such cards she would be dismissed. Rev. Dudley would be the teacher be impressed with the importance of her calling of "winning souls" and that teachers be installed the same or like ministers etc. The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Stafford, pastor of the M. E. Church. The topic: "Prayer in Sunday School, when? By whom? What?" was opened by Miss Sarah Prickett followed Mrs. W. G. Patton and A. Carter. On motion the convention passed to the report of committees on account of the threatening rain. Mr. Chas. Jones chairman of the finance committee reported in substance as follows: Chase Co., having been assessed \$25, by the state S. S. Association which is to be raised before May 1st, 1887, proposed that the finance committee at once set to work to raise \$10.00 (more if able, or less) and send to the Co. Treasurer, Jessie Shaft, Clements, very soon. The report was adopted and a general discussion of the subject ensued. The convention very appropriately (while it rained) Sang Praise unto God most of the time during the convention. The committee on Organization not prepared to report. On motion a standing committee to reconstruct the Constitution consisting of the Pres and Sec. with three other persons whom the Pres. might appoint to report at the opening of the next Co. Convention. The Pres. appointed as such Mr. Chas. Jones, Rev. Pearson and Rev. Stafford. The report of com. on nominations was accepted and the convention proceeded to elect by acclamation, which resulted as follows: For Pres. Mr. C. D. Wood; Vice Pres. J. C. Davis, Sec. and Treas. Jessie Shaft, Vice Presidents. Falls, two. Mrs. Davidson; Toledo, A. Carter; Cottonwood, Cleo Ice; Diamond, S. M. Wood; Bazaar, Wm. Oles. On motion the president was given authority to instruct the vice presidents as to their duties. On motion the president and

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 Outaway's, in all the latest colors.

FINE WEDDING SUITS A SPECIALTY

BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Our boys' suit department is full of new and desirable patterns in

WEAR-RESISTING SUITS AND ODD PANTS.

Our odd pant stock surpasses anything we have shown in this line,

In Fit, Workmanship and Fine Desirable Patterns.

We can surely suit you in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are prepared to show the

NEATEST, BEST FITTING AND BEST MADE

assortment of Men's and Boys' shoes in the county. We have in Congress Button and Lace, in any style of toe. Plow shoes in all styles.

We are leaders in

GENTS' FINE FURNISHINGS.

See our Spring Novelties in

FANCY PERCALE SHIRTS, WITH COLLARS AND CUFFS TO MATCH

New styles of Neckties 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 B Ibrigan underwear. We have something new in this line.

Everything Goes at MONEY-REACHING and PEOPLE-PLEASING PRICES.

Look through our stock before buying a dollars' worth of YOUR SPRING BILL.

E. F. HOLMES, THE LEADING CLOTHIER.

each of the vice presidents from the five townships were elected delegates to attend the state S. S. association at Wichita on May 4, 5, 6, 1887. The following resolutions were adopted by the association:

RESOLVED, That we tender a vote of thanks to the Pres. and Sec. for the faithful performance of their duties as officers of this association, to Bros. Case and Platt for their valuable help, to the people of Strong for their hospitable entertainment of the visitors at this meeting and the editors who have given us notice in their papers; also that these resolutions be published in the Co. papers. Rev. G. W. STAFFORD. A. L. CARTER.

Returning to the regular program the subject of object teaching was discussed by Miss Josie Dwell and others. Miss Mamie Ellis gave her experience in "Training in giving and doing for others." On motion it was decided to hold the next annual convention no earlier than the first of August next, but then the middle of October, 1887, to commence on Wednesday evening and continue until Saturday. It was finally decided to hold the next convention at the M. E. Church in Cottonwood Falls. Convention adjourned with a benediction by Rev. Stafford. C. D. Wood. JESSIE F. SHAFT, Sec.

SPRING, 1887.

Hats for Everybody.

- Hats for figures broad and burly.
- Hats for straight hair and for curly.
- Hats for faces anemolohy.
- Hats for features bright and jolly.
- Hats for gentlemen of standing.
- Hats that give a look commanding.
- Hats for walking, riding, driving.
- Hats that look alive.
- Hats that stand all kinds of mauling.
- Hats for every trade and calling.
- Hats for traveling, shooting, sailing.
- Hats for grease proof—in storms unfailing.
- Hats to suit you, peer or peasant.
- Hats to make your custom pleasant.
- Hats for young men in their teens.
- Hats to help you catch your Queens—at

E. F. HOLMES'S.

THE LEADING CLOTHIER.

LADIES' GUIDE TO FANCY WORK.

This work contains nearly 300 hand-ome illustrations with instructions for making hundreds of beautiful things, either for adorning your home or presents for your friends. It is a most treasured volume, containing all kinds of Fancy Work, Artistic Embroideries, Lace Work, Knitting, Tatting and Net Work; contains designs for Memorials, Mitts, Ties, Lingerie, etc., etc. It is a most valuable work, and is sold at a low price. It is a most valuable work, and is sold at a low price. It is a most valuable work, and is sold at a low price.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC Veterinary Specifics

Cure Diseases of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.

In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R., &c.

Used by U. S. Government.

STABLE CHART FREE.

Mounted on Boards & Book Mailed Free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, } 6317
February 1st, 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 8th, 1887, viz: P. D. No. 1251 of Charles H. Chandler, for the south west 1/4 of section 34 township 21 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Gus Hahn, Elmdale, S. M. Pa. Ks, Elmdale, Kansas, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, }
March 1st, 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 8th, 1887, viz: P. D. No. 1251 of Charles H. Chandler, for the south west 1/4 of section 34 township 21 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Gus Hahn, Elmdale, S. M. Pa. Ks, Elmdale, Kansas, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, } 6323
March 1st, 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 8th, 1887, viz: P. D. No. 1251 of Charles H. Chandler, for the south west 1/4 of section 34 township 21 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Gus Hahn, Elmdale, S. M. Pa. Ks, Elmdale, Kansas, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, } 6327
March 1st, 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 8th, 1887, viz: P. D. No. 1251 of Charles H. Chandler, for the south west 1/4 of section 34 township 21 south, of range 6 east.

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S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS., }
March 30th, 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 8th, 1887, viz: P. D. No. 1251 of Charles H. Chandler, for the south west 1/4 of section 34 township 21 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Gus Hahn, Elmdale, S. M. Pa. Ks, Elmdale, Kansas, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS., } 6310
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, Kansas, on Saturday, April 8th, 1887, viz: P. D. No. 1251 of Charles H. Chandler, for the south west 1/4 of section 34 township 21 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Gus Hahn, Elmdale, S. M. Pa. Ks, Elmdale, Kansas, all of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

FINAL NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Chase, } ss.

Office of Co. Treas., Chase Co., Kas.
Cottonwood Falls, Kas. March 21, 1887.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase Co., Kansas, sold on the 24 day of Sept., 1884, for the taxes, penalties and charges of the year 1884, to wit: to the owner thereof unless redeemed on or before the 24 day of September, 1887, and to the effect that all taxes, penalties and charges on said parcel of land and lot calculated to the 24 day of September, 1887, is set opposite each description and lot:

HAZA AR TOWNSHIP.			
Name.	Description.	Sec. Tp. R. Amt.	
Wm. H. Fisher	1/4 sec. 16, T. 21, R. 6	34 21 6	\$62.22
W. H. Fisher	1/4 sec. 16, T. 21, R. 6	34 21 6	\$43.82
W. H. Fisher	1/4 sec. 16, T. 21, R. 6	34 21 6	\$8.22
S. W. Robinson	1/4 sec. 16, T. 21, R. 6	34 21 6	\$13.96
TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.			
Geo. Barber, commencing at corner of sec. 14 of T. 21, R. 6, thence S. 21 rods; thence E. 16 rods; thence N. 15 rods; thence W. 24 rods; thence S. 105 rods; thence E. 40 rods; to place of beginning.		33 18 9	1.53
NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.			
Owner.	Description.	Lot. Block. Amt.	
B. H. Harvey	1/4 sec. 14, T. 21, R. 6	14 14 4	4.45
COTTONWOOD.			
Owner.	Description.	Lot. Block. Amt.	
Harvey & Cochrane	1/4 sec. 14, T. 21, R. 6	25 6 6	6.03
Harvey & Cochrane	1/4 sec. 14, T. 21, R. 6	25 6 6	29.44
EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY.			
Owner.	Description.	Lot. Block. Amt.	
J. B. Kimmey	1/4 sec. 14, T. 21, R. 6	15 2 4	\$4.91
R. Hoffman	1/4 sec. 14, T. 21, R. 6	25 12 4	42.12
R. Hoffman	1/4 sec. 14, T. 21, R. 6	25 12 4	9.78
R. Hoffman	1/4 sec. 14, T. 21, R. 6	25 12 4	41.98
SAFFORD.			
Owner.	Description.	Lot. Block. Amt.	
J. H. Stubbaker and J. T. Thomas	1/4 sec. 14, T. 21, R. 6	8 1 4	\$9.11
W. P. MARTIN, County Treasurer.			

FINAL NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Chase, } ss.

Office of the Co. Treas., Chase Co., Kas.
Cottonwood Falls, Kas. March 27, 1887.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 24th day of October, 1884, for the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1884, to wit: to the owner thereof unless redeemed on or before the 24th day of September, 1887, and to the effect that all taxes, penalties and charges on said parcel of land and lot calculated to the 24th day of September, 1887, is set opposite each description and lot:

Campbell & Gillett,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE!

STOVES, TINWARE,

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

STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,
HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carry an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine

and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.

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

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

Have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, April 17-1887

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. H. Duhamel in 1884, and is recorded in the Pedigree and Standard of French Vol. 1, p. 468.


Dubois, 1275 (1867) was sired by Norval 794 (1860) D. M. H. Jm, by Vixen Vixen Norval, get by Brilliant 1860, 750, by Geo 21 (714) by Wm. Wm. (715) by Jeno Lecham (630) who was a direct descendant of the famous Arabian stallion Gullion, that stood at the stud stable of Pin near Toulouse in 1820, he is a steel grey, 5 years old, and will weigh 1800.

In a line the attention of the public to this thoroughbred stallion, we would have you to examine his pedigree, and then examine the stud book of American France, for the time has come, when parties claiming to have thoroughbred stock must be able to prove their pedigree, and be able to prove that they are recorded in the proper book or in the stud book of the proper breed, but we will be taken.

We cordially invite all who admire good stock, to call and examine this horse and dole 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 23rd, 1887, at the following places: At James Drummond's on Mondays, at M. E. McCormack's on Tuesdays, at Wm. Drummond's on Wednesdays, and at Elmdale, Thursday and Fridays, until noon; Robt. Cuthbert's, Cottonwood Falls, Friday evenings and Saturdays.

TERMS:
Drumore Boy and Rockford, \$30 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; \$5 for the season, payable June 25th, 1887.
Parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal for the insurance. Persons failing to return mares at regular times forfeit their insurance money.
I will do what I can to prevent accidents, but no responsibility assumed.

Geo. Drummond.

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Parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal for the insurance. Persons failing to return mares at regular times forfeit their insurance money.
I will do what I can to prevent accidents, but no responsibility assumed.

Geo. Drummond.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

MIMIC PLAYERS.

Two darlings—Bess and Helen—
Are cunningest of sisters;
Full often they make mimic play
Of "entering into the spirit"
Of "going to church," "it may be,"
On Sunday school sweet singing;
Such quiet looks, and folded books,
To Sabbath service bringing!

Some ready vestment serves them
To play their little parts in;
Now, grandma's gown, now grandma's brown
New coat, they'll try their arts in.
Or, just a simple towel
Will do a mantle's duty;
"With border pink, I really think,"
Says Bess, "it is a beauty!"

"Tis very, very funny,
To note their acted graces—
The comic talk, the tragic walk,
The smiles, and the grimaces,
With which these charming children
Play "caller" and play "preacher;"
Or quaint, essay "Kate Greenaway!"
Play "school" and quote the teacher;

"Miss Hearen has much trouble,"
Says Bess, "with girls she's ruling—
For this doll's good, but that one's rude,
And Barbara's scarce worth schooling."
One day, she said, all dressed up
In theory—this midge—
"Tis my day out," "We could but shout,
For, lo! there flaunting Bridget."

Sometimes a trailing garment,
With gracious air and tender,
Is donned to show "mamma, you know,"
In all her lovely splendor.
Not one of voice, or manner
Of matron, child, or maiden,
Is lost to Bess; no speech, no dress,
But she will masquerade in.

And after her trills Helen,
Her tottering imitator,
Whose years are three—a wee thing, she,
But still a "star," to make her
These two dear Thespian players
Recall to us, full sweetly,
How very straight should be the gait
That's mimicked so completely!
—Mrs. Mary B. Dodge, in *Wide Awake*.

"ALL JOLLY!"

What Bill, a Brave Ship-Boy, Brought
Away from the Wreck of the Mermala—
"Zip," the Captain's Pet,
"We'll be driven ashore in less than
five minutes, and then may God have
mercy upon us, for the rocks will have
none!"

So muttered through his clinched
teeth (as he strained his eyes through
the blinding spray to catch the dim
loom of the cliffs right ahead) the cap-
tain of the trading brig *Mermala*, home-
ward bound to London from the Brazil-
ian port of Pernambuco.

It was indeed all over with the poor
old brig. Both her masts were gone,
her wheel and steering gear had been
carried away, and a tremendous sea
was sweeping her straight toward the
wildest and rockiest part of the south-
west coast of England. For himself
Captain Barrett would have cared lit-
tle, accustomed as he was to face every
kind of danger without flinching; but
his wife and her little girl were on
board along with him; and what was to
become of them?

Close by the captain's side, clinging
as tightly as his bonneted and cramped
fingers would let him to the jagged
stump of the mainmast (behind which
Mrs. Barrett and her child had been
placed for shelter), stood Bill, the cab-
in-boy—a bright-eyed, curly-haired lit-
tle fellow, barely ten years old. The
kind-hearted captain had found him
wandering disconsolately about the
East India Docks, ragged and hungry;
and remembering the time when he
himself had been just such a poor and
friendless boy, had taken the forlorn
lad aboard the *Mermala*, where he had
remained ever since.

Bill was much better off than most
ship-boys, for instead of being starved
and beaten, as they usually were in
those rough days, he was made a regu-
lar pet both by the captain and the
crew. But he was not their only fa-
vorite, for Captain Barrett had brought
back from Brazil a queer little South
American rascal, not much bigger
than a rat, and looking very like one,
with its long, sharp snout and sleek
brown coat. All through the homeward
voyage, Zip, as the crew was called,
was the chosen playmate of the sailors,
who were never tired of running about
the fore-castle with him, or feeding him
on pieces of softened biscuit. But now,
when every man on board expected to
be struggling for his life within a few
minutes, poor Zip seemed likely to be
left to take care of himself, and to have
but a poor chance of escape.

Suddenly Bill was seen to leave his
place, and to pick his way like a rope-
dancer across the rocking, reeling deck,
over which the furious sea broke every
moment in roaring water-falls of foam.
One would hardly have thought the lit-
tle cabin-boy likely to possess any
treasure for which he would care to
risk his life; but it was plain enough
that he did, for when he got back to
his place (after venturing down to the
lower deck) he had something batted
up inside his jacket, of which he seem-
ed to be very careful indeed.

He was barely in time, for scarcely
had he caught hold of the broken mast
once more when the doomed vessel was
suddenly whirled upward on the crest
of an enormous wave, as if she were be-
ing flung up into the very sky. Then
she flew forward with amazing swift-
ness, and a tremendous crash was
heard as her bow was driven hard and
fast between two low jagged rocks.

The shock threw all on board off
their feet, and they clung in despera-
tion to whatever they could seize, as
the waves poured over the stern like a
cataract. For a moment it seemed as
if the whole vessel must go to pieces
at once; but no—she held firm, and
there was still a chance for life.

But what was to be done next? They
were indeed only a very little way from
the land; but how were they to reach
it? The only plan was for some one to
swim ashore with a rope; and this, in
the teeth of the great seas that came
thundering in every moment, would
be as deadly a venture as to charge
through a shower of cannon-balls.

But help was at hand. The drifting

wreck had long since been descried
from the shore, and suddenly a bright
flash shot out from the brow of the
cliff, and something like a fiery star
came hissing toward the stranded brig
through the darkness which the first
pale gleam of dawn was just beginning
to pierce. It was a rocket with a rope
attached to it.

Such was the fury of the storm that
the messenger of safety all but missed
its mark. The line fell just upon the
shattered bow, and would have drop-
ped off into the sea in another instant
had not one of the sailors sprung for-
ward and caught it. It was quickly
made fast, while those on shore secur-
ed the other end, and the way of es-
cape lay open.

In a trice Captain Barrett had fas-
tened his wife and little Mary firmly
into the sling attached to the rope; and
all on board held their breath as the
two disappeared into the darkness,
dawn along that frail cord which look-
ed as slender as a spider's thread amid
the mountain waves that leaped and
gnashed around like wild beasts. But
after a suspense which seemed endless
to the anxious watchers on the wreck,
a cheer from the shore, faintly through
the roar of wind and wave, told that
the mother and child had got safely to
land.

"Thank God!" said the captain, fer-
vently. "Now, lads, away you go; I
must be the last man aboard the poor
old craft, you know."

The men obeyed in grim silence.
One by one they were drawn to land,
and last of all came the captain him-
self. But although he had borne up
bravely till then, his overtaxed strength
gave way as soon as he reached the
shore, and down he fell in a dead
faint.

When he came to himself again, he
was lying on the floor of a fisherman's
hut, and beside him sat Mrs. Barrett
with her child in her lap.

"All right, Cap'n," said the old fish-
erman, cheerily, helping him to rise;
"we've got your men safe, all twelve of
em."

"And the boy?" cried Captain Bar-
rett.

"The boy?" echoed the old man,
doubtfully. "I didn't see no boy
among 'em, nohow."

"What's little Bill missing?" shout-
ed the captain. "I must go and see
about that at once."

Out he went that moment, weak
though he was; and he soon fell in with
three or four of his men, who, like him-
self coming out of the huts in which
they had been sheltered. But none of
them knew anything about Bill, and
the captain's heart was beginning to
sink, when somebody pulled him gen-
tly by the sleeve, and there stood the
missing boy, muffled in a huge pilot-
coat.

"I was just a-lookin' for you sir,"
said Bill, touching his forehead.
"Why, where on earth have you been,
my lad?" asked the captain. We all
thought you were lost."

"Well, you see, sir, Jim Burrows
wrapped me in a tarpaulin, and held
me in his arms while they pulled him
ashore; and may be that's how they
didn't see me. I've brought you some-
thing from the wreck, though. Look
here."

So saying, he produced from under
his coat the captain's little rascal, Zip,
which, everjoyed at seeing its
master again, leaped upon his broad
shoulders and rubbed its cold nose
against his face.

"I didn't forget him," said the boy,
gleefully. "I went down and got him
up just afore we struck, and buttoned
him inside my jacket; and there he is
all right and jolly."

Captain Barrett is an old man now,
but so long as he lives neither Bill nor
Zip will ever be far away from him.
—David Ker, in *Harper's Young People*.

"The Story of a Bad Boy."

A good many years ago now, a small,
bare-legged boy set out from his home
in Portsmouth, N. H., for an after-
noon's sport with a gun. He rambled
along, as boys will, with his eyes wide
open for every thing that came under
them, as well as for the game that was
the special object of his expedition, and
he had not gone far when he saw a
chaise approaching, driven by the Gov-
ernor of the State.

The Governor was a very popular
and distinguished man, who was being
talked of for the Presidency, and we
should not have liked the small boy if
he had not been a little overawed by
finding himself alone in the presence
of so august a personage. He was
equal to the occasion, however, and
as the chaise reached him, he stood aside
to let it pass and gravely presented
arms. The Governor at once pulled
up his horse and looked with amuse-
ment at the little fellow standing there
as serious as a sentry, with his gun held
rigidly before him.

"What is your name?" said the Gov-
ernor.

"Thomas Bailey Aldrich," replied
the boy, with a military salute.

He was invited into the chaise, and
though he lost his shooting, what was
that in comparison with the distinction
of riding into Portsmouth Town with
Governor Woodbury?

This was forty years ago, and since
then Thomas Bailey Aldrich has earned
a place among the foremost of
American authors by a series of books,
some in prose and some verse, which
are distinguished by the purity of their
tone, the refinement of their style, and
the picturesqueness of their inven-
tion. One of them is called "The story
of a Bad Boy," and except that some
of the names of persons and places are
changed, it is so faithful a picture of
the author's boyhood that it might be
called an autobiography.—*Wm. L.
Bideng, in St. Nicholas*.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

RADIANT FACES.

Truly, the light is beautiful,
From sun or moon or star,
But shining out from happy eyes
More radiant by far:
I sat within the village church,
Amid the gaze of wondering eyes,
And heard the simple morning prayer,
The glad uplifted song;
And when the good man stood to tell
Of fairer homes above,
The many anxious faces that are kept
By God's unflinching love,
There was a sweet-faced little maid
In quiet sitting by,
Who caught the tender words that fell,
With rapture in her eye;
I could but watch the waves of light
That played upon her face,
Where child-like faith and hope had shed
A touch of Heavenly grace.
The sweet smile shining on my ear,
In that still Sabbath hour,
Drew from this sweet and trustful look
Their strong prevailing power.
I could but pray, though half in joy,
And half in shame and grief:
"Lord, I believe, lift Thou my soul,
And help me unbefield."

Along the city's crowded streets,
In sunshine, rain or snow,
Where eager, hurrying multitudes
Forever come and go,
The dark-robed Sisters pass,
Half hidden from the view,
Sent forth as Christ's disciples went
To journey, two by two.
Within these deeply shaded hoods
One sometimes sees a face
Where Christ-like suffering has left
Its clear and saintly trace;
Where hopes, long cherished, now are dead,
And earthly loves are still,
And life's long struggles all are hushed
To God's most holy will:
A face before which bigot zeal
And angry creeds depart,
And all things blend in perfect peace
And purity of heart.
We catch the glance—a passing glance,
We never may see again—
The gentle messenger moves on
To soothe some child of pain;
But by that sweet angelic face,
The grace to us is given
To see that Christ still walks with me
And earth is near to Heaven.

Upon the green New England hills
A pleasant homestead stands,
In old-time, simple beauty kept,
By wise and loving hands;
Here happy children sang and played,
By mother's love caressed,
And children's children gather now
In this ancestral nest.
And here, through long and changing years,
A faithful wedded pair
Have shared as one the joys of life,
It's burden and its cure;
And now, as from the heights of age,
They view the pathway trod,
With joy and gratitude they tell
The loving care of God.
Their simple wants are all supplied,
Their cup is running o'er;
The rich man's wealth could nothing add
To their abounding store.
No false ambition stirs their hearts,
No earthly passions rouse their pride;
But Wisdom, born of faith and love,
Looks from their saintly eyes;
And when upon some winter eve,
Around the cheerful blaze,
We watch these calm and silver heads
O'er which the twilight plays,
Our earthly life is glorified,
Made beautiful and true,
And the fair land, which lies beyond,
Comes nearer to our view.
—L. N. Tarbox, D. D., in *Congregationalist*.

Sunday-School Lessons.

SECOND QUARTER.
Apr. 2—Joseph Exalted in Egypt. Gen. 37:23-36
Apr. 9—Joseph Exalted in Egypt. Gen. 41:38-48
Apr. 17—Joseph Exalted in Egypt. Gen. 45:1-15
Apr. 24—Joseph Exalted in Egypt. Gen. 47:1-12
May 1—Israel in Egypt. Exod. 1:1-14
May 8—The Child Moses. Exod. 2:1-10
May 15—The Call of Moses. Exod. 3:1-12
May 22—The Passover. Exod. 12:1-14
May 29—The Red Sea. Exod. 14:10-13
Jun. 5—The Manna. Exod. 16:1-12
Jun. 12—The Commandments. Exod. 20:1-17
Jun. 19—The Commandments. Exod. 20:18-21
Jun. 26—Review Temperance Lesson. Exod. 20:1-17
Jun. 30—A Service of Song and Prayer.

WRONG SYMPATHY.

How a Heaven-Born Virtue May Be Mis-
applied and Be a Soul Great Harm.

It is one of the beautiful and benefi-
cent provisions of our Heavenly Father
that hearts in distress can feel for each
other and share one another's burdens
and woes.

From the nature of the case human
sympathy can not be what Divine sym-
pathy is; for men are not unselfish as
God is; and they can not know and ap-
preciate what may be peculiar in any
given sorrow as God does; and they
can not, like God, who has all resources
of ministry in His keeping, and who
understands how to make approaches
and carry help along the lines of every
sense and faculty we possess, find their
way into all the secret chambers of the
soul, and light up its darkness, and gird
its weakness, and whisper a consolatory
suit suited to its pangs, and per-
vade it with the atmosphere of Heavenly
Presence.

But men can do much to encourage
and strengthen each other, not only in
unraveling the small perplexities of
life, and meeting the ordinary tempta-
tions which beset, but in those bitter
hours when the heavens grow black,
and storms break and pour, and it
looks for awhile as if there were nothing
in store for one but shadows and
defeats and sorest calamities. In one
of these experiences when distress
presses down on one with a mountain-
ous weight, and the whole horizon of
life is cloud-bound, how much of mean-
ing there is, and how much of worth,
in a simple clasping of the hand, or in
the tremulous accent of a lip warmed
with genuine love, or in the trickling
of a tear.

There is, however, another side to
the matter. If sympathy is often help-
ful and comforting above measure, so,
too, is it sometimes mischievous. Men
are confirmed by it in wrong positions,
and set forward in wrong directions.
The sympathy shown them does them
harm instead of good, makes them
worse rather than better. It misleads
and weakens and degrades. There is
loss of moral force in one because of this
sympathy.

Here is an instance. Not long ago a
young man thought he had been grossly
wronged by parties with whom he stood
in intimate relations. He had not rec-
ognition and the recompense to which
he felt he was entitled. Like
most men in such circumstances he

hastened to tell the story of his griev-
ances to a friend. The friend was one
whom he knew loved him and in whose
judgment he had confidence. Of course
a statement made in such circumstance
would be one-sided and colored through
and through with prejudice. The
man who heard the statement ought to
have bethought him of this at once.
But he did not. He allowed his sym-
pathy to be kindled to white heat at the
first word, and in a moment more had
indorsed the complaint and added fuel
to the fire. In this way the ill-temper
which ought to have been soothed was
aggravated—every evil passion was
inflamed, and it was only through the
interposition of wiser counsels that
grave disaster was averted.

Here was sympathy, but it was a
mischievous sympathy. Instead of guid-
ing it perverted, instead of allay-
ing selfish discontent and hushing
down unwise ambition, it aroused every
bad impulse, and turned a soul for the
time being into dark and satanic chan-
nels. It was sympathy, but such a
sympathy as a man better never have.

Here is another instance. A young
man had been insulted, not directly,
but indirectly in the person of his fa-
ther. The wound inflicted was so sharp
and inextinguishable that it aroused all
the anger of the young man's soul. He
saw in it an invasion of private rights.
He saw in it a misrepresentation of
motives which he knew to be
honorable and above suspicion. He
saw in it the arraignment of his
own manhood; and the only thing
it occurred to him to do was to
wipe out the indignity with a blow.
What did men say to him? The whole
community was stirred, and everybody
was hurrying to express sympathy.
What was the tone and character of
this sympathy? Just this. Hundreds
said: "You are indignant; so are we.
You feel that you have been outraged;
so do we. You think some sharp ex-
pression ought to be given to your
sense of wrong; so do we. Now strike,
and we will back you. Push to your
heart's content, and we will see that
no harm comes to you."

That was the form the sympathy
took. It was not good and wholesome.
It had the spirit of the pit in it. It
was lurid with vengeance. It could
only belittle the blind. Whereas true
sympathy would have lifted him above
the exploded sentiment of eye for eye,
and tooth for tooth, and railing for rail-
ing, and pointed out to him some
worthier method of voicing a righteous
indignation. True sympathy, while
appreciating his feelings under the
wrong, would have reminded him that
the Perfect Man when reviled, reviled
not again, and so would have made his
wrong the occasion of moral triumph.
—*Chicago Advance*.

Better Trust Than See.

Cloudy days are many; bright days
are few; we must catch each ray of sun-
light as it comes. In the east clouds
gather, and as they roll they hide the
distant shores from our sight. The
cloud that hides our future never lifts
—blessed shadow! Who would wish
to see one step along the way? An un-
seen hand will guide us safely to the
other side if we take firm hold, and
cast our care on Him. Better to learn
than to labor; better to trust than to
see.—*Christian at Work*.

Beyond Your Reach.

You can not stay the shell in its
flight; after it has left the mortar it
goes on to its mark and there explodes,
dealing destruction all around. Just
as little can you stay the consequences
of a sin after it has been committed.
You may repent of it, you may be for-
given for it, but still it goes on its
deadly and desolating way. It has
passed entirely beyond your reach;
once done it can not be undone.—*Wm.
M. Taylor*.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

—Specters rule where there is no
God.—*Nora's*.

—Nothing is so fearful as a bad con-
science.—*Pythagoras*.

—Patient waiting is often the high-
est way of doing God's will.—*Collier*.

—Knowledge, like religion, must be
"experienced" in order to be known.—*Whipple*.

—Tears are the softening showers
which cause the seed of Heaven to
spring up in the human heart.—*Sir
Walter Scott*.

—When we are most filled with
Heavenly love, and only then, are we
best fit to bear with human infirmity,
to live above it and forget its burden.
—*Maria Hare*.

—Hope is the most beneficial of all
the affections, and doth much for the
prolongation of life, if it be not too
often frustrated, but entertaineth the
fancy with an expectation of good.—*Bacon*.

—Money without a pushing man will
not run a business successfully; the
engine without steam will not move the
train; and powder without fire will not
drive the ball. No more will ability
without zeal bring success in the Chris-
tian work.—*W. W. Dawley*.

—The fact is that though we may be
in the main, striving after a higher
course—after better self-control—we
don't make use enough of God in the
small matters of life. These, however
small, have power to disturb us, and
spoil our work.—*Christian Union*.

—It is the truth which is lived that
does us good, and that does the world
good through our influence. Simply
to know it is of itself of very little
value; but then we must know it be-
fore we can make any use of it. There-
fore, "search the Scriptures."—*United
Presbyterian*.

PROFIT IN HOGS.

Pigs the Best Stock for Farmers of Small
Means to Keep.

Every few years the cry is raised
that "the bottom has been entirely
dropped out of pork." It drops out
every time there is a scare about trich-
ina. It drops out again whenever an
European country places an em-
bargo on our hog products. It drops
out each time a report is circulated
that cotton-seed oil or beef fat is em-
ployed to adulterate lard. It drops out
as often as the swine plague breaks out
in a drove of hogs in any part of the
country. It drops out so often that
comparatively few think that it will
ever keep in its proper place.
Most farmers believe that the bottom
will drop out of pork before a litter of
pigs can be fitted for the market. The
truth is, demand for pork is always
steady. It is the favorite meat of nearly
all persons who do hard work.
Miners, lumbermen, sailors and men
employed in building railroads prefer
pork. It is the same in most of the
countries of Europe. Persons who work
hard and have poor wages find pork to
be the most economical meat, as it fur-
nishes fat that is generally used in the
place of butter, which is beyond their
means to buy.

Pork can be cured and cooked in so
many ways that it affords a better va-
riety or a more frequent change than
beef or mutton. It appears to be the
best meat for a steady diet. One will
become tired of any kind of poultry or
game much sooner than of salt pork.
The leaner parts of a hog, when cured
with salt and sugar and smoked, are
extensively used as relishes, and are
much cheaper than cheese, which is
generally eaten as a condiment. Head-
cheese, pigs' feet and pork sausages de-
serve to rank among the delicacies that
are costly to buy or difficult to prepare.
Fresh pork is much more delicious than
most kinds of meat.

The losses of pigs by the disease popu-
larly known as hog cholera have been
very large during the past ten years,
but the losses through other causes
have been comparatively small. Many
sheep are annually killed by dogs and
wolves, but very few pigs are killed or
injured by animals. A pig very rarely
strays away or becomes lost, as is the
case with colts and young cattle, and it
is a difficult matter to steal a live pig
and not be detected in the act. Fewer
pigs than cattle or horses are injured
by contracting lameness, and if one re-
ceives a mechanical injury its flesh can
generally be saved and utilized if it is
slaughtered within a short time.

Pigs multiply quicker than any other
animals kept on farms, come to ma-
turity in a shorter time, and produce
more marketable meat in proportion to
the amount of food they consume.
These are very strong points in their
favor. They require less shelter than
cattle, horses and sheep, and the build-
ings necessary to protect them need
not be expensive. Poor farmers can
not raise horses for the reason that it
costs so much to erect buildings to pro-
tect them, but few farmers are so poor
that they can not obtain materials that
will protect pigs from the cold and wet.
All things considered, pigs are the best
stock for farmers of small means to
keep.—*Chicago Times*.

FLAX CULTURE.

The Most Practical System of Cultivation
in the New Western States.

Flax is hard on the land, and does
best on the newest of land that can be
thoroughly pulverized.

The deeper the plowing the better;
but the seed must not be covered
much. An old-fashioned brushing will
do the work where the ground has been
well prepared, and I have raised a crop
where it was simply beaten in by a
heavy rain.

Sow on clean ground as soon after
plowing as possible. When the ground
is nicely pulverized, half a bushel to
the acre is sufficient; if cloddy, a little
more, but never over three pecks, even
if seed be a little dirty. Look out for
mustard seed, and refuse to buy flax
with it in.

Sow as early as you can after the
ground is warm enough to start and
keep the seed growing. April is the
month here. Cut a little green, as the
pods will then shrink and hold the seed
without shattering. They will be some-
what brown and the straw slightly yel-
low.

One single advantage in growing
this grain is that from the time it is
ripe until threshed it will stand more
abuse than any other small grain. It
can be cut with a self-raker, harrowed
or any other machine that will throw it
out of the way. A self-raker is the
best. It will cure in one or two days
of good weather, or may lie on the
stubble for weeks in dry weather with-
out injury. If a heavy rain catches it
and hot weather should cause sprout-
ing underneath, take your fork and
turn the bunches up endwise so they
will incline to the dry side. You can
turn five to eight acres per day after a
self-raker. Threshing is a difficult
part, and the straw must be dry. Get
a new machine to do it. If you wish to
thresh from the field, throw a swath
out to drive through and a man from
each side will take the grain up on
barley forks very rapidly, loading at
the same time on a rack with high
sides. If you stack, do the same way;
no loader is required. Top your stacks
well with slough-grass or other materi-
al, as a rain will go to the bottom.

I know of no way to prevent the
sickle gumming. We use a smooth
sickle, and keep it well ground. Keep
your machine well tightened, your
guards closed and sharp, your guides
down. If you use, say, a five-foot-out
self-raker, put on four horses.

If every thing is suitable, you may
look for from nine to eighteen bushels
per acre, and pay about ten cents per
bushel for threshing. About twelve
bushels is the average yield.—*Cor.
Farm and Fireside*.

BOWSER AND THE BABY.

The Mother of the Little Cherub Relates
Some of Her Trials and Tribulations.

I may have heretofore mentioned the
fact that Mr. Bowser and I do not ex-
actly agree as to how a baby should be
brought up. I think he is a very un-
reasonable father in various instances.
He came home one day when baby was
only three months old and found him
crying.

"Mrs. Bowser, that baby's got
corns!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he
hung up his hat.

"Corns?"

"Yes, corns! You act as if you never
heard of corns. Put him down while I
examine his feet."

"The idea! Who ever heard of a
baby three months old having corns?"

"There's a good deal in this world
you never heard of, Mrs. Bowser. Put
the young'un down."

He examined the baby's feet, pulled
his toes apart, and of course he didn't
find any corns. I knew he wouldn't.
"Then what is he bawling about?"
he persisted.

"Babies always cry more or less."

"They do, eh? Well, if this one
doesn't cry less I'll find some way to
make him! I shall hold him responsi-
ble from this day out."

Our baby had the hives, as every
other baby has. Mr. Bowser came
home and found me holding the child
and mother preparing some warm
drink. There were the blotches and
pimples, but baby wasn't even fretting.

"What's the matter of that young
monkey now?" demanded Mr. Bowser,
as he caught sight of the pimples.

"Only the hives, my dear."

"Only! Have you had the doctor?"

"Why, no, There is no need of a
doctor."

"Isn't there! Mrs. Bowser, that may
be hives, and it may be small-pox! It
looks more like the latter disease to me.
If that young'un has gone and brought
the small-pox into this house I warn
him to look out for himself! I'm a lov-
ing husband and fond father and all
that, but I propose to draw a line with
my children. I shall draw it at small-
pox."

"Mr. Bowser!" said my mother, "you
should not get unduly excited. This
is only a case of the hives. This child
has yet to go through with measles,
chicken-pox, whooping-cough and
several other kindred diseases or ail-
ments."

Miss Mitford lived to be 69; Mrs. Trimmer, of school-book fame, 69; Miss Jane Porter, of Scottish Chiefs renown, 74; Mrs. Trollope, 73; Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, of "Blue Stocking" fame, 80; Mrs. Piozzi, 81; Mrs. Barbauld, 82; Miss Edgeworth, 82; Lady Morgan, 82; Madame D'Arblay, author of *Evilina*, 88; Harriet Martineau, 82; George Sand, 76; Mrs. Hannah More, 89; Mrs. Marcet, 89; Mrs. Joanna Baillie, 89; Miss Berry, 90; Mrs. Somerville, 92; Miss Harriet Lee, 95; Mrs. Caroline Herschel, 98; Lady Smith, 103. Our Mrs. Stowe is over 74; Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe, over 60; Mrs. Sigourney, 74; Abby Kelly Foster was 76; Eliza Leslie, 69; Mrs. Hale, 81; while the present generation of college-girls and literary women bid fair to improve upon the old in this country. Girls, instead of being encouraged to lives of dissipation and idleness, should rather be urged to study than deterred.—*United Presbyterian*.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 40	@ 5 60
HOGS—Good to choice.....	6 00	@ 6 30
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	3 50	@ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	91½	@ 91½
CORN—No. 2.....	48½	@ 48½
OATS—Western mixed.....	35	@ 37
BUTTER—Creamery.....	32	@ 33
PORK.....	15 25	@ 16 25

MARRIAGE in high life is a big event. So is a hole in a flute.—*Picayune.*

See, noticed in advertising columns, free

of this country use over
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THE HADDOCK MURDER.

The testimony of another informant as to the conspiracy—strong evidence against the defendant—was given yesterday morning in the Haddock murder trial. He is one of the two "Dutchmen" referred to in Leavitt's testimony who were hired to "do up" Haddock, and is under indictment as one of the conspirators. The city authorities, while accumulating evidence necessary for the arrests, kept track of his movements from the day of the murder, and when he left the city in September with his family vigilant watch was kept on them. He was arrested in San Francisco, and confessed to his complicity in the tragedy, and named John A. Arnold as the man who shot the minister. So far he is the only German out of the large number implicated that has turned State's evidence.

Mrs. Haddock, wife of the murdered minister, made her first appearance in court yesterday.

Koschinski resumed his evidence from Tuesday's interruption as follows:

Treiber said: "There is where the — of a preacher lives. I will give you \$500 if you will whip him." Then he said he would give \$500 if I would whip him. I asked him if I knew Fred Folger and he answered "Yes." He asked me if I knew Granda and I said "Yes." He said: "When you see him tell him I will give him \$500 to whip Haddock." I told Granda what he had said. I then went with him to his house. This was in the afternoon of the same day Granda, when I told him this, said: "I will meet you at Mr. Treiber's saloon to-night." I went to Treiber's that evening. He said Granda was not there last night. He said: "You go and see him and tell him to come down and that he will give \$500 when he whips the preacher." I saw Granda again and told him that Treiber would give him \$500 sure when he whipped that preacher. Granda said: "I was at Treiber's last night, but Treiber was not there." I then met Treiber on the street later and told him that I had seen Granda. Treiber said: "You come up with me to my saloon to-night, sure." I then came up to the court room with Treiber and saw the Rev. Haddock there. Injunction cases were going on in the court room. I remained in the court room until about one o'clock and then left and went home. In the evening I went to Treiber's saloon. Treiber sent me to Granda's house to bring him to the saloon. He gave me five cents for car fare. I went down to Granda's house. He was not there. I then returned to Treiber's saloon and he was not there. I started down Fourth street for home. I saw Treiber, Granda, Plath, Munchrat and Paul Leader on the corner near the Sioux National Bank. Treiber said: "Show Granda where Haddock lives." I went up toward the preacher's house with Granda and then went back to the bank. When I was near the preacher's house Granda said he would whip the preacher as there were too many men who knew him. He told me this when near the preacher's house. When we got back to the bank Paul Leader, George Treiber, S. L. Leavitt, Henry Peters and Munchrat were standing there. I did not know Leavitt at that time. Granda asked the fellows to give us a drink, and Plath gave Granda twenty-five cents. We went and got a drink and went back to the corner. Treiber said: "You go down and ask Charley Eberhart if the buggy has come back." I went down. This was about one hour before Haddock was killed. I went with me. I asked Eberhart if the buggy had returned. I called him out of the Columbus House to ask him. He went back and sent a man out. I remained there about an hour. I did not ask Fitzsimmons about the buggy. He went into Merrill's stable. I saw a buggy on Water street that night about one hour after I had left the bank corner. I was standing near Dineen's fence, east from the Columbus House. The buggy came, and I walked up toward Fourth street. The buggy came from Fourth street and turned north on Water street. Granda and I were on the east side of Water street when the buggy came. Granda and I went to Fourth street when the buggy came and saw a crowd of men coming down the sidewalk up to the corner of Fourth and Pearl streets. The men were going down Fourth street, and we met them near the alley between Water and Pearl streets. I saw Leader, Leavitt, A. Arnold, and Plath in the crowd. Arnold stood on the corner with the other men. Leader and I were five feet from Arnold. I saw a man coming across the street, and Arnold said to Granda: "I don't want you drunken Dutchmen around here." I saw Arnold then coming across Water street. The men were on the corner. Mr. Haddock was coming last on Water street when I saw Arnold start out toward the preacher. When in the middle of the street Arnold fired a shot. Haddock raised his hands to his head and fell. I saw Arnold on Fourth street with Paul Leader the next day. I saw him in a beer garden the next Monday after the shooting. Fred Folger was also there. Arnold said: "I guess I want to see you." We went out and he said: "I think you had better get out." I said: "Who?" He said: "You saw me shooting and you had better get out." I said I had no money and he said: "I will give you \$100 and you get out. Fred Folger will drive you out on the road to-morrow." He said to Folger: "You come to Junk's to-night and see me, and take him to Salix." And not to give me money. He said if I remained here I would get drunk and take and would get into the penitentiary. The second day after Haddock was killed Treiber came to my house and gave me money. I saw Henry Peters at the beer garden. The next day after Folger said it was all right and that it was better for me to leave, as I was liable to get into the penitentiary. Folger said he had been told by Granda that Arnold had killed Haddock. He said that if it rained the next morning we could not get to Salix in time to take the train. I left Sioux City on Monday the next week after Rev. Haddock was killed. I left at eight o'clock in the morning. Fred Folger went with me. We got to Salix about six o'clock. Folger gave me in Salix \$65 at the depot. On the second day after Haddock was killed George Treiber gave me \$135 at my house. At the beer garden on the day after referred to Arnold said: "Why did you not go with the \$135 Treiber had given you? I will give you \$100 more, but not until you are on the road going away."

Considered Outrageous.

New York, March 30.—The Evangelical Alliance has started a vigorous campaign in this city against a bill introduced in the New York Legislature with regard to the Roman Catholic Protector and its proposed custody over homeless children. The chief provisions of the bill are, in effect, that the courts shall put all children from seven to twelve years of age found homeless in the Roman Catholic Protector, and that the Protector shall have part of the public school fund. Rev. Dr. Crosby said yesterday: "This is an outrageous bill. It seems almost impossible to conceive of its ever passing. All the Protestant churches are joining heartily in the movement, and we are obtaining signatures rapidly."

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

Congressman and Free Passes—New Mexico Land Claims—Allen Real Estate Holders—The Alaska Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The action of the presidents and general managers of the railroad systems throughout the country in calling in all annual passes, and passing resolutions that no more interstate passes will be issued in future, is bound to be a distressing event upon many Senators and members of Congress who have for years abused the privilege granted them, practically reaping a rich revenue at the expense of the railroads. The law allows to each Senator and Representative a mileage fee of ten cents per mile, based on the long haul from their homes to the capital and return, which is equal to twenty cents per mile one way. This is made up on the theory that the round trip from home is made twice during each term of Congress. There are few who come to Congress who have not their pockets filled with passes. If the distance is great, it adds handsomely to the salary. The same practice applies to the members of the country, and it can be seen how the pass system has been abused by the Government representatives. On more than one occasion Congressmen appointed on funeral commissions have traveled on passes and afterwards charged the cost of railroad travel to the Government. There are perhaps no class of people who have so abused the courtesy extended by railroads as has been indulged in by some in the employ of the Government. A prominent railroad official is authority for the statement that the largest percentage of names on the black list which is kept by the roads of persons receiving passes are those in the employ of the Government. In the summer time, when the seashore or mountains are more attractive than the sunny streets of Washington, it is not an uncommon thing to find Senators and Representatives ordering the sergeant-at-arms to write for passes. It has made little difference where the train is made, the roads reaching the places are important and, in nine cases out of ten, the passes are granted.

RECOMMENDATION.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has approved and sent to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval a report from the Surveyor General of New Mexico in private land claims, as follows: The Sierra Morena claim for 115,300 acres. He recommends this claim for rejection on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient to make out a case. The Alameda (Spanish) claim for 128,130 acres. The Surveyor General says the evidence in this case fails to show that the grantee ever entered into the actual possession of the land or complied with other conditions of title required by the laws of Spain. The claim is recommended for rejection. The Arroyo de San Lorenzo claim for 138,130 acres was recommended for rejection for similar reasons. The San Clemente claim for 89,413 acres and the Muestra Senora Del Pilar claim for 22,678 acres, were recommended for rejection on the ground that no evidence of any right or title in the claimants to the tracts described had been produced.

ALIEN REAL ESTATE OWNERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Department of State in receipt of communications from parties in various sections of the West and from abroad requesting to be advised as to the operation of the law passed by the late Congress prohibiting aliens from acquiring and owning real estate in the Territories and District of Columbia except those citizens of foreign countries whose right to acquire and hold lands is secured by existing treaties, and forfeiting to the United States any property held or owned in violation of this act. The State Department is now investigating the question whether any clauses are contained in existing treaties with foreign nations which entitle to subjects of such nations the right to acquire and hold real estate within the United States by direct purchase. This matter is one of great importance at the present time, involving the pending sale of mining properties, cattle ranches, and real estate to syndicates of purchasers on foreign account. Quite a number of such citizens are now in Europe endeavoring to effect the sale of American properties but can accomplish nothing until this question is settled.

THE ALASKA MONOPOLY.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the Alaska Commercial Company complaining that private parties are seeking to acquire and hold lands in Alaska by acquiring and hold real estate within the United States by direct purchase. The letter states that between 40,000 and 50,000 acres have been taken during the year by outside parties, and the United States is asked to prohibit all killing of seals within the eastern half of Behring's strait.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

An Ex-Saloonkeeper Runs His Wife Down and Kills Her.

BURLINGAME, Kan., March 30.—Monday morning Frank M. Gould, former saloonkeeper at this place, shot his wife twice. One bullet glanced from the shoulder blade, the other passed through both her heart and liver. Death was instantaneous. About eight years ago Gould came to Burlingame, a dashing young man, and induced the girl, Ella Rulison, then about fifteen years of age, to marry him to Missouri, where they were married. Since then he has dragged her about the country, having work in Galesburg, Ill., and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and finally in Kansas City, where she abandoned him, owing to ill usage, and returned to her mother. She had applied for a divorce. Gould came to Burlingame on an early train and went to the house of his wife's sister, whose husband owned a revolver. This he stole from the drawer and proceeded to the house of his wife. She reported her refusal to live with him, when he said: "You never appear in court against me and draw my revolver. She sprang into a pantry but he followed her and shot her, the powder setting fire to her clothes. He immediately ran to the Shepherd House and told Clerk Sutton that he had killed his wife, and handed over the pistol. He was at once arrested and arraigned before Judge Chambers, and waived examination, and was hurried off to Lyndon jail, as there was talk of lynching him. There is a whisper that Gould was hunting another victim, as well as his wife, but failed to meet him in time to execute his purpose.

Eight-Hour Movement.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The carpenters of this city are preparing to enforce the demands for eight hours and thirty-five cents per hour April 4. The secretary of the Carpenters' Council informed the carpenter bosses a conference was desirable and who later told him as the men had issued their ultimatum it was not necessary for a conference. The employers, however, wanted a conference so that trouble might be adjusted and settled, for a year at least. The employers will take no action till after the convention to be held for the purpose of forming a national union. The plan for consolidation of the building trades into one district is progressing rapidly.

THE ARENSDORF TRIAL.

Informant Leavitt Gives His Evidence of the Killing.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, March 29.—When Haddock murder trial was resumed yesterday morning the missing witness, William Leavitt, the hack driver, was brought in and placed on the stand. He had been captured at Lemars, twenty-five miles east of here, Saturday. He substantiated the testimony of United States District Attorney Murphy to have driven that official that evening from the depot to his residence and to having been stopped near the scene of the murder by one of the parties under indictment.

George A. Lang stood in front of Junk's saloon as the crowd of conspirators filed out. He said: "I saw five or six men standing in front of Junk's. I was in the doorway. They soon went away. The parties went west. Some of them had on rubber coats. I recognized Leavitt. Three or four went in a bunch and the others followed. I then stepped out upon the walk. It was about five minutes until I heard the shot."

Leavitt, the man who turned State's evidence, testified as follows: "I saw Haddock as he came from the stable to the Columbia House corner and started across towards Dineen's corner. John A. Arnold started towards him. After Haddock had got about ten feet from Dineen's corner, I saw Arnold and Haddock meet. Arnold looked in Haddock's face, and the latter raised his hand. Arnold passed him one step, then turned and fired, and Haddock staggered and fell. Arnold went straight ahead. I started to run in two or three seconds from the time of the shooting, having been so startled that I could not stir at the moment. I ran toward Water street."

The witness showed how the shooting took place, the description being the same as that given by Fitzsimmons.

In the afternoon the sharp and earnest cross-examination by Argo did not make much difference in the testimony. Leavitt admitted that his testimony before the coroner's jury was false, but said that his confession covered the truth. He held the witness box until 5:30 in the afternoon, when the defense gave notice that they would consult together in the evening and, perhaps, after going over the evidence, might wish to continue the cross-examination.

EXTRADITION WITH RUSSIA.

The Killing of the Czar or Members of His Family Not to be Considered a Political Offense.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The World publishes the new extradition treaty that has been concluded with Russia, which provides for the extradition of the Czar. Article third provides as follows: "If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try to punish the person demanded for an offense of a political character, surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offense committed previously to his extradition, nor for any offense other than that for which the extradition was granted; nor shall the surrender of any person be demanded for an offense committed prior to the date at which this convention shall take effect. The murder or manslaughter, comprising the wilful or negligent killing of the Czar or any member of his family, as well as an attempt to commit or participate in the said crimes, shall not be considered an offense of a political character. In other respects the treaty is much like those now existing between the United States and other powers."

CHICAGO POLITICS.

Influence of the Socialistic Element—United Labor Party Nominates Successor.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The political destruction of Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, said yesterday, "was caused by the same element that made him mayor of Chicago. He was elected and beaten by the socialists. They were the people who kept him in office for eight years. He was ungrateful and never acknowledged the fact that he owed his position to the people who elected him. He was a traitor and so will every man meet political death if he uses the labor movement for his own political advancement." There was great activity yesterday about the headquarters of the United Labor party in the old board of trade building. The greatest confidence prevailed among the people who hold the socialistic position that Nelson would be the next mayor. "The United Labor party," said one of the workers, "polled 19,000 votes in this city last fall. We have already naturalized 3,000 new voters for next Tuesday's election, and besides we will get thousands of votes from the labor movement on account of the Democratic condition of affairs here."

Approvals and Vetoes.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 29.—Governor Marmaduke yesterday signed the bill requiring the old law of 1857, under the provisions of which wine and beer could be sold on Sunday in St. Louis. It was somewhat of a surprise when the bill was sent to the Secretary of State's office with the signature of the Governor attached thereto, as it had been freely predicted that the people would object to the sale of wine and beer on Sunday. The bill was signed by the Governor after the route of a designated road by ordinance before a franchise is granted, and also provides for the payment of damage to property injured. The Governor vetoed the Funding bill, which abolished the Board of Finance and Commission, and provided for the gradual reduction of the State debt by reducing State revenue one-fourth and delegating back to the General Assembly the power now exercised by the board. The bill was vetoed on the ground of its unconstitutionality and conflict with the general laws.

Caving Mine.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 29.—Another extensive cave-in occurred on the lands of the Fairmount Coal Company, near Pittston, on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, yesterday morning. The miners living in the vicinity were awakened by the deep rumbling, and an earthquake shock, and for that time there was great excitement. The track of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, which crosses the land caved in, has sunk from ten to fifteen feet and all passengers are transferred to waiting trains on either side. The loss to the Fairmount Coal Company will reach over \$100,000. No lives were lost.

Child Killed.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 28.—Near daylight Saturday morning a freight car, being sent out from a Northwestern train to the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad siding, was derailed, and an eleven-year-old boy and a horse within the car were killed. The switchman attempted to make a running switch but failed. Part of the car was filled with furniture, which pinned the child and it crushed the life out of him instantly. William Leavitt, his father, and Abner Carlson were also trapped under the car's contents and sustained broken bones and severe bruises, but were not killed. The family was moving from Ogden, Boice County, Ia., to a new home in Kansas.

MANNINGS' SUCCESSOR.

Hon. Chas. S. Fairchild to Succeed Secretary Manning in President Cleveland's Cabinet—A Brief Sketch of the New Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It was officially announced from the White House yesterday evening that Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, will be appointed to-day Secretary of the Treasury, and Isaac Maynard, of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer Jordan's successor has not yet been determined upon, and probably will not be announced for some days. Mr. Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, is spoken of most frequently in connection with the place, and to-night is thought most likely to succeed Mr. Jordan.

Charles Stebbins Fairchild was born a Casanova, N. Y., April 30, 1842, and his position as a Cabinet Minister finds him in the prime of life and well fitted for the onerous labors as head of the financial department of the Government. His father was for many years the attorney for the New York Central railroad, and is one of the eminent men of New York. The new Secretary of the Treasury received his early education at the Methodist Seminary at Casanova, and he entered Harvard in 1859, graduating from that institution with the class 1863. He then entered the Harvard law school and was admitted to the bar in 1867, and subsequently became one of the firm of Hart, Seward & Fairchild, one of the most successful legal combinations in New York. In 1874 he was appointed deputy Attorney-General, and in his first position he so distinguished himself that in the ensuing year he was nominated by the Democratic party for the Attorney-Generalship and was elected. He served in this capacity for two years, and they were eventful ones for the peace of New York, because the alleged canal ring were receiving the attention of Governor Tilden, and his Attorney-General cordially seconded his efforts to rid the State of them and their methods. Upon the expiration of his term as Attorney-General, Mr. Fairchild, in 1876, visited Europe for the second time, his first trip having occurred in 1871. While on the continent, the future Secretary made a careful study of the monetary systems of the Old World, and when he returned to New York he had acquired a valuable fund of information. From 1880, when he returned from Europe, up to the time he was called to Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fairchild was practicing his profession in New York City. The new secretary is a very straightforward man of business, easy of access, for it has been his boast since he came to Washington that his door has always been open to callers, no matter what their business was, and in this respect he has shown a marked difference from other officials of the administration. His face is round and smoothly shaven, a closely clipped black mustache being conspicuous above the firm, closed mouth, while in stature he is slightly above the medium height, compactly built, and weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds.

Secretary Fairchild is a firm believer in the efficacy of equestrian exercise, and every afternoon he is seen on his horse, mounted on his roadster and rides at a canter through the suburbs of Washington as an appetizer for dinner. Socially, he and his wife are very popular, and his hospitable mansion has always been thronged during the gay season.

ANOTHER EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A Robber, Single-Handed, Attacks, Wounds and Robs Express Messenger Lake on the West Shore Road—Only About \$800 Being Secured by the Miscreant.

ROSEN, N. Y., March 31.—A special to the Sentinel, N. Y., says Express Messenger Lake, who was robbed between Clark's mills and Frankfort last night, reached here about midnight and was able to proceed to the office of a physician, where his wounds were dressed. He was shot in the upper part of the right arm, the ball passing around the shoulder, causing an ugly wound. The doctors probed for the ball, but were unable to locate it. Lake endured the operation heroically without chloroform. He was weak from the shock and loss of blood, but walked to the station and took the half-past three o'clock train for Albany.

On his way home to Sharon Springs he stated to a correspondent that soon after his train left Clark's mills a man entered his car through the side door, which he shoved back, saying as he entered: "Show up your hands." Lake did not realize for the instant what was up, and failed to comply with the command. The intruder leveled his revolver at the messenger and shot him. Lake fell to the floor of the car, when the assailant said: "Now, damn you, when I tell you to hold up your hands again you will do it, won't you?"

The fellow then bound the hands and feet of Lake and gagged him. One of his legs the robber tied to the safe. The desperado then took a bunch of keys from the pocket of the messenger and unlocked the safe, which he rifled of its money packages. The amount secured was believed to have been \$700 or \$800. The robber left the car at the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western crossing at Utica, where all trains come to a stop before going to the depot. Before leaving the car the robber said to Lake: "Damn you, if you say any thing about this I'll kill you." The messenger replied: "You wouldn't rob a man, then kill him, too, would you?" "Yes, I would," replied the robber, as he left. Lake tried to free himself, but did not succeed. At Utica his car was opened and he was relieved from his ugly position. At this place it was determined that he had better stop over and have his wounds attended to. The messenger says his assailant was a large, strong man, wearing a mask that hung down over his chest. His hair was sandy, and he had a pair of hands were calloused, hard and dirty.

A Big Railway Project.

BOSTON, March 31.—The Advertiser says it is reported that the Union Pacific has a project on foot to build a new line from Omaha, W. T., south to the Colorado State line, where it can effect a union with the Colorado Western and continue the road through to Salt Lake City. The two corporations will act under the title of the Union Pacific & Colorado Western railway, with a capital stock of \$6,000,000, divided into shares of \$100. A company has been formed with officers and directors, as follows: Charles Francis Adams, president; Elisha Atkins, vice-president; F. L. Ames, S. R. Callaway, Gordon Dexter, Sidney Dillon and Ezra H. Baker. Henry McFarland is the secretary and treasurer.

An Old Indictment.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A dispatch from San Francisco says that the proceedings in New York to have an old indictment for forgery against William Kissam Vanderbilt have created a great sensation in that city. It asserts that people who know Kissam and what his present name is maintain a severe silence on the subject. One of his friends says, however, that Kissam is living in an interior flat, and has a family of grown-up daughters, and it would be wrong to wreck their lives because of their father's youthful indiscretions. Recorder Smythe has as yet rendered no decision in the application made to him on Tuesday in regard to the old indictment.

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE.

Opinion of Attorney General Bradford in Regard to Municipal Suffrage for Women—What Officers They Can Vote For.

IN response to an inquiry, the Attorney General has written the following letter defining the scope of the Municipal Suffrage law:

TOPKKA, March 29, 1887.
DEAR SENATOR: In answer to your favor of the 18th inst., permit me to say, after considering the statutes bearing on the subject, I am of the opinion that all incorporated cities of this State that elect justices and constables separate from the township in which they are situated are constituted townships for the purpose of electing justices of the peace and constables. (See sec. 4, ch. 19, comp. laws 1885, and sec. 48, ch. 110, comp. laws 1885.) Therefore justices of the peace and constables, whether elected in or out of a city, are township officers and not municipal officers.

Women are by the statute of Kansas made eligible to vote for municipal officers alone and not township officers. Justices of the peace being constitutional officers, only constitutional electors can vote for their election. Constables are not constitutional officers, and the Legislature without any change in the organic law could have qualified women as electors thereof. The statute of 1887, however, confers municipal suffrage only, and qualified women to vote for municipal officers only.

As justices and constables are township officers and not municipal officers, the rule is the same with reference to each, and women are not qualified electors for the purpose of electing justices of the peace and constables. These officers are elected, however, at the usual city elections of the first and second years, at which municipal officers proper are elected, and precaution should be taken to prevent such complications as might arise if unqualified persons are permitted to vote for justices and constables.

The mayor and city council of each city have general power to enact such ordinances not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the State as they deem expedient for the good government of the city and the preservation of peace and good order. They have power in my opinion to provide by ordinance separate ballot boxes, poll books and tally sheets for the purpose of holding city elections, at which time justices of the peace and municipal officers are elected, and they may also provide for the use of the city two poll books and two ballot boxes to be used by one and the same elector in the election of justices of the peace and in a city being made in the manner provided in the general election law, but separate from each other, they can provide separate ballot boxes, poll books and tally sheets for the municipal election proper, from the election of the city as a township for township officers, that is to say, in one ballot box shall be deposited the ballot upon which is written or printed the name of the candidate for justice of the peace and constables, in the other ballot box may be deposited the ballot containing the names, written or printed, of the candidates for the several municipal officers to be elected. If the mayor and council of the cities of the first and second class shall fail or neglect to enact such an ordinance, the women themselves can avoid the difficulty in a practical manner by voting for municipal officers only, striking out the names of the township officers, and of officers for whom there is any doubt of their right to vote.

It is the duty of all good citizens and all city governments to see that the intention of the legislature in enacting this law and justly is not nullified. All city councils should by ordinance such as above suggested, make it impossible for complications to arise such as can be imagined if no action is taken.

If the mayor and council are invested with this incalculable power for good in the purification of politics, and see to it no action is taken by the present city governments, they do no act of theirs shall the will of the Legislature be defeated.

It seems to me there are good reasons outside of the question of women voting for municipal officers at the election for holding that the ballot box for the election of justices of the peace and constables should be cast in a separate box other than the one for municipal officers is deposited. The poll books and ballots cast for justices of the peace and constables must necessarily be canvassed by the county commissioners and should be returned to the county clerk. The poll books and ballots cast for the municipal officers should be canvassed by the city council, and the result declared by the city council.

Hoping that this explanation is satisfactory, I am, yours most respectfully,

S. B. BRADFORD, Attorney General.

ADULTERATION.

Extent to Which Adulteration of Spices and Condiments Prevails.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The chemists of the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the commissioner have for a year or more been investigating the extent and manner of food adulteration practiced in this country, and a report covering several branches of the work is in process of preparation. That portion relating to spices and condiments, prepared by Clifford Richardson, is already completed. The investigations show that no other kinds of human food are adulterated to such an extent. Of twenty samples of ground cloves examined only two were pure. The others had suffered the extraction of their essential oils and had been polluted by the addition of clove stems, alspice and husks of various kinds. Of eight samples of cayenne pepper only one was pure. Of ten samples of mustard none were pure, unchanged mustard, though several had only suffered the loss of their fixed oil. Others, however, contained quantities of wheat flour, and one matter being in some cases two-thirds of the compound. This made it necessary to add tumeric acid (harmless) to restore the mustard color. Ten samples of allspice were examined, eight of which were pure, and four samples of cassia were pure. Of ten samples of ginger four were pure, while only one out of thirteen samples of black pepper was found to be what it purported to be. A specimen sent from Baltimore to a man who had an army contract was almost entirely spurious. Cayenne pepper, black pepper, husks and mustard husks were used to give flavor and pungency, while "body" was supplied by ground beans and rice and color by charcoal. Two samples of mace out of five were pure and of three samples of nutmeg examined all were pure. Mr. Richardson's experience leads to the conclusion that the public has the power in its own hands to effect a reform in the matter of food adulteration. The quality of the article is usually fixed by the retailer, who names the price he is willing to pay. The grinder thereupon estimates the amount of pure spice he can afford to put in, and fills out the order with refuse. Mr. Richardson incidentally mentions a New York spice grinder who within a short time worked off 5,000 pounds of cocoon husks.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

ERIE, Pa., April 1.—One man was killed and three fatally injured by an explosion in the boiler works here yesterday.

John Godfrey Saxe, the poet, died at Albany, N. Y., on the 31st.

A NOTABLE SUICIDE.

Ex-Governor Reynolds Suicides at St. Louis by Jumping Down an Elevator Shaft—Cause of the Act.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Hon. Thomas C. Reynolds committed suicide at the custom house yesterday afternoon by plunging down the elevator shaft from the third floor. He fell a distance of eighty feet and crushed in his skull. The cause of the rash act was mental derangement, superinduced by halting at the custom house and becoming insane. A few minutes before two o'clock he entered the building and sauntered into the United States court room. Several persons met him in the building and he appeared in his usual humor. He was seen to leave the United States Marshal's office and stepping into the elevator, he passed out of view. A few minutes later he was brought out of sub-basement dead. In his pocket was found a letter to his wife, stating that two years ago he contracted malaria at Aspinwall and had failed to recover, the disease settling in his spine. Recently he had been troubled with insomnia and frequent nervousness. Visions invited him to join his dear friends, and, fearing lest he should be a burden to his wife by becoming a lunatic, and his estate of \$25,000 being in order, unimpaired and productive, he determined to end his life.

Thomas C. Reynolds was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1827. He studied in the University of Virginia and continued his education in Germany, graduating at Heidelberg, in 1842. He spent one year in the University of Paris, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia, in 1844. He was secretary of the United States Legation to Spain, in 1848 and 1849. In 1850 he located at St. Louis, and from 1853 to 1857, was United States District Attorney. In 1860 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Missouri on the same ticket with the famous Governor Claiborne Jackson, and in the civil war sided with the Confederacy. At the close of the war he went to Mexico and became very intimate with Maximilian. In 1869 he returned to St. Louis. He was a member of the commission sent to South America about two years ago in the interest of commerce with the United States. In 1854 he fought a duel with B. Gratz Brown, with rifles, at thirty paces, on the island opposite this city, over a political discussion. He was wounded in the knee, but Mr. Reynolds was not touched. It is believed that Governor Reynolds only intended to maim Mr. Brown. Governor Reynolds was married twice and leaves his second wife, whom he married three years ago, all his property.

PARNELL'S APPEAL.

Fitzgerald Receives an Appeal From the Irish Leader For Sympathy and Support.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 30.—The following cablegram was received by Hon. John Fitzgerald yesterday and the following reply sent to Mr. Parnell:

To Hon. John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, March 29.—The Corcoran bill proposed to-night in the House of Commons is the eighty-seventh since the act of union eighty-seven years ago. It also the most stringent, tyrannical and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland. Never before has a Corcoran bill been proposed when crime was so rapidly decreasing as compared with previous years. The measure is aimed against all open agitation and appears to be expressly designed for driving dissidents beneath the surface. It places all public speakers, writers and conductors of newspapers absolutely at the mercy of stipendiary magistrates, holding their office at the pleasure of the crown. It condemns the Irish speaking peasant of rack-rented Kerry to the tender mercies of a packed jury of Orangemen or landlords, or to a jury of Englishmen at the Old Bailey in London. The Liberal party, headed by Gladstone, stands as one man against this iniquitous measure, and will fight shoulder to shoulder with us in opposing it to the bitter last. It seems impossible to believe that the present House of Commons will continue to follow the Tory Government in their mad course, and good judges consider the measure will break and ruin the Cabinet. We must, however, prepare for the worst; and I trust, and I appeal to the American people for sympathy and support which they have never withheld from a people struggling for liberty.

PARNELL.

REPLY.

To Hon. Charles S. Parnell, M. P., House of Commons, London.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—Cable received. League will double its efforts. Ireland is sure of American sympathy and support in the coming crisis. The Nebraska Legislature, by a unanimous vote, passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and condemning the Tory policy of coercion. This and similar manifestations throughout the world give the lie to the slanders of the English press that true Americans do not sympathize with Ireland. This great liberty-loving people of the United States are entirely in sympathy with Ireland's struggle for home rule.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.

Another Express Robbery.

UTICA, N. Y., March 31.—"Telegraph Express at Albany that I have been shot and robbed." These were the words received by Express Messenger Lake, running on train No. 56 on the West Shore Road, which arrived in Utica at 11:16 last night, when he was found in his car bleeding from a wound in his shoulder. While the train was making the run between Clark's Mills and Frankfort, the messenger was seized by a party of men, bound, gagged and thrown out of the train. The first report said, between the baggage and express cars, shot the messenger and attempted robbery, but with what result, or how severely the man is injured, could not be learned, as a stop of only three minutes was made here and all was confusion. When the train reached Frankfort, nine miles east of here, Lake was attended by a physician. Later information is to the effect that there was but one assailant. He entered the car and ordered the messenger to throw up his hands. The latter did not at once comprehend him, and the robber shot him. He then bound and gagged him and rifled the safe, but the amount secured is not known.

Blaine in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The train bearing James G. Blaine and party was delayed at here, and did not arrive until half-past nine last night. The party was met at the depot by two or three personal friends, and were immediately driven to the Lindell Hotel, where Mr. Blaine was met by a politically mixed committee of the