# Chase

# County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIII.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1887.

NUMBER 24.

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. SECRETARY MANNING has arranged to make a trip to Europe for the benefit of his

He will be accompanied by his wife and family and Treasurer Jordan.

A SUPPOSED infernal machine, addresse to the Prince of Wales, was recently under investigation in the Dead Letter Office at

Seven thousand seven hundred and sixteen applications for pensions have already

been filed by Mexican veterans. ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ARTHUR MCARTHUR, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has resigned. He has been on

the bench for seventeen years.

JUDGE JACKSON, of the United States circuit court, has dissolved the injunction obtained by the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company against the Ohio & Mississippi

SENATOR MAHONE in a recent interview declared that he was never in favor of re-pudiating Virginia's debt. It was thought that he would be in the campaign next fall A NEW difficulty has arisen in the redemption of the trade dollar. It is that nearly all the trade dollars coming back from China are mutilated. In such instances

the dollars have only a bullion value. Rumors were prevalent in Washington that Congress would be called to meet in October, instead of in December as usual.

THE President has directed the removal of James D. Bowie, collector of customs at Petersburg, Va., and John Menshaw, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Third district, which includes the Atlantic coast from Cape Charles, Va., to the ex-treme end of Florida. In making these re-movals the President has taken advantage for the first time of the repeal of the Ten-

ure of Office act. COUNT EUGENE DE MITKIEWICH and Mrs. Mary Myates, granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall, were married at

Washington recently.

THE President has appointed R. W. Loughery, of Texas, to be United States consul at Acapulco, Mexico. Brigadier General Greely has received his commission as Chief Signal Officer, to succeed the late General Hazen.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Cedar Rapids National Bank. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to begin business with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Buchanan, one of the Republican members of the Curtin Labor Committee, appointed to investigate the great Southwestern strikes, has filed a minority report, in which he calls attention to the great opportunities the committee had of doing something of value on the labor question and of their failure to take advantage

of those opportunities. THE President has appointed Charlton H. Way, of Georgia, to be Consul General of the United States at St. Petersburg.

THE \$400,000 appropriated by Congress for the militia will not become available until July 1. SECRETARY WHITNEY denies that any un-

derhand means were used to obtain information regarding the British navy. Information could be obtained in a legitimate manner and there was no occasion to use questionable methods. Special rates are to be allowed on all

roads leading to Washington on the occasion of the national drill-three-quarters of a cent per mile each way. D. LYNCH PRINGLE, of South Carolina,

has been sent as Consul General to Constantinople.

#### THE EAST.

THE National Base Ball League met at New York on the 8th. It was thought the league would accept the terms offered by Indianapolis in preference to the terms offered by Kansas City, and that therefore the latter would not be a member of the league the coming season.

A FATAL panic occurred on the Third Avenue elevated railroad at New York on the 8th. A train was stopped on account of a fire, when some of the passengers started to walk to the nearest station along the narrow platform. The train suddenly started, creating a panic, causing the peo-ple on the platform to jump and fall into the street thirty feet below. The result was four persons killed and six seriously

THE Baltimore & Ohio railroad, it was alleged, has been sold. The new owners are represented by Alfred Sully, of New York. It was thought the Western Union (Jay Gould) had some hand in it.

THE largest importation of foreigners that has been made by one steamer for some time was landed at Castle Garden on the 9th by the French steamer Cheriben. In all there were 1,191. The entire number came from Italy, and it was said that they were sent by agents in Naples, who had been negotiating with several railroad and steamship companies to furnish them with laborers to replace strikers.

GEORGE G. SICKLES, father of General Daniel E. Sickles, died in New York City

THREE hundred and twenty-five men have struck at Feary's shoe factory at Albany, N. Y., for an advance. TESTS of the new eight-inch steel gun

made at the factory at West Point, N. Y., have proved eminently satisfactory. The 150 grave diggers employed in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, who are Knights of Labor decided to strike for an

advance of wages. It threatened to interfere with burials there. FRANK C. BUDD, an absconding New

York broker, has been brought back from THE much talked of billiard match be

tween Schaefer and Sexton has been declared off at New York. THE saloonkeepers and brewers of New

York city have come to an agreement, and the pool beer fight is over.

ARTHUR BRUNSWICK, the boy who organized the strike of messenger boys in New

York, was placed on trial recently for conspiracy. The judge ordered his release and rebuked the company for bringing the suit. Proposed female suffrage has been rejected by the Maine Legislature. WILLIAM C. HICKMAN has left Boston for

Canada with \$40,000 belonging to Boston capitalists, who loaned him the money to make "sugarine" from starch.

THERE was a gain of 4,000 in the majority

A FREIGHT train at Southington, Conn., ran into an open switch the other day and caused considerable damage. No lives were lost.

ALL but one of the cooperage firms of New York and Brooklyn gave in to the

strikers. THE body of a woman was found recently in a barrel at the Adams Express office,

Boston. SERVICES over the remains of Henry Ward Beecher were held at his late resi dence on the 10th, after which the body was taken to Plymouth Church, where it was to lie in state until finally disposed of. RANDALL, GILE & SHALLIES, boot and shoe dealers of Boston, have assigned with

\$80,000 liabilities.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the First National bank of Newburyport, Mass., the other day, the capital of the bank was reduced from \$300,000 to \$150,000, on account

of the limited demand for capital. REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER died at Brooklyn, N. Y., at 9:30 on the morning of the 8th. He was attended by most of his near relatives and a few friends and passed quietly away. He was unconscious to the

THE saloonkeepers and brewers of New York city have come to an agreement, and the pool beer fight is over.

THE WEST.

Fire at Walla Walla, W. T., the other morning destroyed two frame blocks on Main street between Third and Fourth and to Rose street on the west, one block on the north side of Main street and two blocks on the south side. The total loss was \$125,000; insurance, \$40,000.

THREE hundred and fifty stove molders of St. Louis have struck for 15 per cent. increase in wages.

THE prison wardens met at Detroit on the 8th and formed an association for the registration of criminals. Two persons were killed and several bad-

y injured recently by a boiler explosion in a factory at Ithaca, Mich. THE Illinois Central railroad has given notice of its withdrawal from all pools on count of the Interstate Commerce law.

MRS. LUCY PARSONS, the Chicago female anarchist, was locked up in Columbus, O., recently for abusing the mayor, who had refused her a permit for a hall.

LIEUTENANT GUITTEREZ, who commanded the Mexican soldiers who were engaged in the recent shooting affair with Americans, was captured at Buena Vista, nine miles from Nogales, Ariz., by a party sent in pur suit by the Mexican authorities. It was believed that Guitterez would be turned over to the United States authorities.

Another attempt to pass a militia bill was defeated in the Missouri House on the

ALL the striking Pennsylvania railway employes at Youngstown, O., have been paid off. The situation in the manufactories of that town was very bad, as the strike cut off all coal.

A consolidation was effected at Chicago on the 9th between the Western, Northwestern and Southwestern Passenger Associations. The new organization will be known as the Western States Passenger as it pleases. A system of penalties and fines will be established, to be inflicted for infractions of association rules.

In the Common Pleas Court at Columbus, O. Judge Duncan sustained the demurrer in the indictment in the election tally sheet forgery cases. The reason assigned was because no copy of the tally sheet was set

out in the indictment. THE National League of Musicians of the United States, in session at Chicago re-cently, passed resolutions asking Congress

for protection. ARTHUR DEMING, late of Sligo County, Ind., was insured in the Ætna Life Insurance Company for \$10,000. After his death the company refused payment on the ground that he had killed himself through intemperance. Suit was brought to recover and the jury brought in a verdict against the company for \$10,000. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

THE presidents of the trunk lines, in ses sion recently at Chicago, made some radical changes. Second-class rates were abol-ished east of Chicago, also agents' commis-

THE strike of railroad laborers at Sault Junction, Mich., assumed a serious phase on the 11th. The strikers took possession of the camps and refused to let others Contractors were arming themselves, and the sheriff was called upon to send help.

THE case of Smith against Robertson to determine the question of the disputed Lieutenant Governorship of Indiana was finally settled, so far as the courts are concerned, when the Supreme Court denied Smith's petition for a rehearing. The court holds in effect that the General Assembly is the only tribunal competent to pass upon the question.

THE post-office at Tubac, A. T., has been blown up with dynamite. The outrage was believed to have been the work of Mex-

JAMES I. DAVID, agent of the Osage Indians of the Indian Territory, has been suspended by Indian Inspector Bannister and Special Agent White has been temporarily placed in charge of the agency. THE SOUTH.

THE steamer Yazoo Valley was burned near Ecore, La., recently and three deck hands were drowned. Nothing was saved. SAMUEL SMITH, a sixteen-year-old boy, of Lawrence County, Ky., the other day shot and killed Stephen Hammond fatally wounded Hammond's wife and seriously and perhaps fatally wounded their two children. Smith then fled to the mountains. Potts & Proctor's mill and elevator at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire the other night. There were 2,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator. The loss was estim ated at \$25,000, covered by \$20,000 insurance

The origin of the fire was unknown. BISHOP ALFRED LEE, the senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, was reported dying at Wilmington, Del., on the 9th.

THE agents in Baltimore have received information that the steamship Rhein, from Bremen for that port, was ashore on Hog Island. Aid was sent to her from Norfolk.

Two colored women and a man were In the Middletown (N. Y.) elections the tarred and feathered recently at Manassas, Knights of Labor lost all their candidates Va., by three white men, who were arrested GENERAL.

Two hundred anti-German societies it lsace-Lorraine have been dissolved. It is asserted that the reveit at Silistria went off prematurely. REV. DR. JOSEPH PARKER, of London, paid

a high tribute in memory of Henry Ward Beecher on hearing of his death. The schooner Grace Bradley has been wrecked at the Delaware breakwater. She was bound from Cienfuegos for Boston with 5,021 bags of sugar. The cargo was valued at 888 000

GOVERNOR MAI, of the Portuguese settle nent on the Island of Timor in the Malay Archipelago, has been assassinated by na-Five regiments have been sent to

the colony from Macao.
CHRISTINE NILSSON has been married to Count Miranda and it is reported that she

will retire from the lyric stage.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 328 against 238, has approved the bill imposing a duty of five francs per kilos on wheat imports.

THE German Catholic editors and pub-

ishers met at Cincinnati on the 10th to form a German-American Catholic Press CAPTAIN JAMES B. EADS, the celebrated

engineer who built the St. Louis bridge and the jetties at New Orleans, died at Nassau, in the Bahamas, March 8, from congestion of the lungs. He was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1820. Two persons were killed and ten injured

by an explosion of melinite in the arsenal at Belfort, France, recently.

A LONDON paper asserts that the Admi-A LONDON paper asserts that the Admi or special election, within the vicinity of ralty has trustworthy information that the such polling or voting place. And any per-Russian Government has received and now has drawings and papers connected with the British naval designs which were sold by the draughtsman Terry, who was dis-charged from employment in the navy yard at Chatham.

THE business failures during seven days ended March 10 numbered for the United States 230, Canada 52. total 282, compared with 229 the previous week, and 239 the corresponding week last year. The in-creases were mainly attributed to Canada and the British provinces. A considerable increase was also apparent in the Pacific States and in the South.

Advices from Rustchuk say that fourteen non-commissioned officers who parti-cipated in the recent Bulgarian revolt were shot on the 11th near Rasgrad.

A FRESH shock of earthquake was felt at Nice and other places in Europe at 2:50 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th and created a panic among the people. The vibrations traveled from the northeast to the southwest.

the Pope that the new triple alliance will in no way affect the relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government. Many subjects of Great Britain, living at Tungi, Zanzibar, have asked the Govern-

THE Austrian Government has informed

ment to obtain damages from Portugal for shelling the town. THE Court of Queen and each road was left to deal with them Ont., is reported to have decided that any married Canadian citizen who crosses the line and marries again in the United States can not on his return be prosecuted successfully for bigamy, provided that he did not leave Canada with intent to commit the

#### THE LATEST. ABILENE, Kan., March 12.-A special from

Leoti says the county seat election passed off quietly at all the voting precincts in Wichita County. The votes foot up 420 for Leoti and 353 for Coronado, but the latter were not cast at the places designated by the commissioners, and another contest is now in order to be decided by the courts. No more arrests have taken place, as the sheriff has not yet returned from Dodge City, where he has gone with ten of the parties implicated in the late shooting affray. A few armed guards are still on duty for the protection of each town from a surprise, but there is no longer any fear of strangers being molested.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 12.-Henry Atis, colored, was hanged at Goldsboro yesterday for the murder of his step-daughter in November last. During his trial and imprisonment he disclaimed any knowledge of the crime, but on the scaffold he confessed his guilt. He said he was going from the gallows to his God, and would rather be on the scaffold with the faith and belief in his eternal happiness than to live in ten thousand worlds like this. At 11:40 the trap was sprung. His neck was broken and life was extinct in ten minutes. His body was turned over to his family for burial.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The statement was made here yesterday by Webster, of the firm of Armour & Co., that the firm had decided not to build cotton seed mills at various points throughout the South as heretofore announced. It is intimated that the firm has arranged with the cotton seed oil syndicate to furnish them with oil at contract price, which result was accomplished owing to the threat to build opposition mills.

BERLIN, March 12.-The Septennate bill was read a third time in the Reichstag to-day and was passed without debate by a vote of 226 to 31. Eighty-four members abstained from voting. The announcement of the passage of the bill was received with applause. All the Conservatives, National Liberals and a few Centrists voted with the majority. The minority was composed of New German Liberals, Socialists and Alsatians.

ROME, March 12.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Crispi's motion censuring the Government was rejected by a vote of 214 against 194. The opposition considers that the smallness of jority amounts to a vote of censure. It is reported that the Cabinet deems the maority obtained sufficient to enable the Ministry to remain in office.

Boston, March 11.-An advance in Boston & Albany to 220 was a prominent feature of the local list yesterday, and, in connection with the strength characterizing New York & New England, is made in certain quarters to do service as an indication of consolidation negotiations in that direction. Intimations continue to come from high places that important developments of a character favorable to the New York & New England are now pending.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

PENSIONS granted to Kansans contine 9th: ancy J. Matheny, of Topeka; Noah W. rance; Frederick O. Andrews, of Clif-D; William H. Millan, of Leaversworth; James Abell, of St. Mary's; Stephen D. Dorsuch, of Jamestown; Isaac N. Hubbard, of Camarron; Wade H. Wart, of Fort Scott; Nathan N. Mapes, of Haworth; Stephen H. Reynelds, of Great Bend; William C. Pieff, of Mazion, and John W. Long, of El Dorado. The city of Ellsworth offered to deed to the G. A. R. of the State, in fire simple, 640 acres of land to be devoted to holding grand army reunions and for such other purposes. as the Council of Administration may deem The hand is to revert in time to the Sons of Veterans. A committee of severy was appointed at the late encampment to consider the offer and report at the next campment. This committee was also thorized to receive and consider offers

m other cities. The numerous petitions sent in to the Legislature in behalf of municipal suffrage, which by a resolution of the House were ordered to be deposited in the archives of the State Historical Society, were recently delivered to Judge Adams, their future custodian. They will be bound and classified according to counties, there have the according to counties, there have the state of the being voluminous petitions from nearly every county in the State.

The new law prohibiting liquor at the policy reads: "That it shall be unlawful, at any general or special election in this State, for any person to have at Belfort, France, recently.

The Stanley expedition for the relief of Emin Bey left Cape Town, South Africa, on the 10th for the Congo.

Lytton Edward Sothern, the actor, son of the late E. A. Sothern, died in London recently of peritonitis.

A London paper asserts that the Admi. cial election, within the vicinity of son so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$50, and imprisoned for a term of not less than ten days; provided, that this act shall not apply any person holding a permit to sell such

THE following changes in railway mail service in Kansas were ordered recently: Leavenworth to Meridian Junction, Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern railway, forty-seven miles; from March 1, embrace National Military Home, between the offices of Leavenworth and Boling, Kan., without hange in distance. Great Bend to Ness City, Chicago, Kansas & Western railroad, sixty-five miles; from March 15, embrace Alexander, Rush County, Kan., between the offices of Rush County, Kan., and Basin, without change in distance. Topeka to Fort Scott, Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota railway, one hundred and thirty miles; from March 15, embrace Glenloch, Ander-son County, Kan., between the offices of

Harris and Garnett without change in dis-On the morning of the Sth Garden City had its first destructive fire. It broke out in the old Government Land-office block, in the restaurant of Jacob Aller, was the rethe restaurant of Jacob Aller, was the result of the explosion of a gasoline stove and Theorem (Theorem 2). Sabetha: chaplain, Mrs. Emily Jenkins, Topeka; instituting and inspecting officer, did over \$50,000 damage. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest or the Department Commander Soward made whole business portion of the town would the following appointments: A. H. Limerhave been destroyed. The fire worked north ick, of Winfield, Assistant Adjutant Gento Dewster's drug store, but was stopped by the pulling down of a small frame building. It then burned west on Railroad street and Eigth street, destroying the Myton block and the Metropolitan Hotel. The houses caught fire several times but were

THE term of Dr. A. A. Holcomb, State Veterinarian, expires on April 1, and as he failed to receive the confirmation of the Senate he will probably retire. The appropriation for this department was cut down by the Legislature from \$10,000 to \$3,000, leaving only \$500 per year for expenses of the Veterinarian and Live-Stock

saved.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Winfield, Texas & Gulf Railway Company were recently filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The corporation is formed for the purpose of constructing and operating a line of standard gauge railway, and a line of telegraph and telephone in connection therewith, from Winfield, Cowley County, to the south line of the State, and from thence through the Indian Territory to Galveston, Tex. Also, a line of railway diverg. ing from the above line at a point near the south line of Cowley County, with telegraph and telephone lines, extending through Cowley County and the Indian Territory to Fort Smith. Ark. The estimated length of the railway is 800 miles. Capital stock \$16,000,000.

In the case of E. C. Walker and Lillian Harlan the Supreme Court has decided against the plaintiffs, who refused to marry according to the laws of Kansas. The court held in substance that all parties wishing to maintain the marriage relation must comply with the law or take the chances of punishment for adultery. Simply agreeing to live together as husband and wife does not comply with the law.

THE new law in regard to the shipment of live-stock provides that whenever any shipper of hogs, cattle, sheep, horses or other animals shall present his stock at any railroad station, and to any railroad agent in the State of Kansas, for the purposes of transportation, it shall be the duty of said railroad agent to count, or cause to be counted, said hogs, cattle, sheep, horses or other animals, and the number so counted shall be by the agent named in the bill of lading or receipt for said stock. And if the railroad agent neglect or refuse to count, or have counted, said stock, then the animals specified in the bill of lading according to shipper's count.

THE wholesale grocery house of A. Symns & Co., at Atchison, caught fire from the furnace at nine o'clock the other night and one wing of the building was totally destroyed, together with goods valued at about \$100,000. The loss on the building about \$15,000, and the entire loss was covered by an insurance of \$130,000. THE Legislature adjourned at six o'clock

Nicholas W. Shelton, at Cedar Ford; Abel Vashburn, at Belmont: Ira S. McCoy, at Cloverport, and Frank McLaughlin, at

Kansas postmasters recently appointed:

D. W. WILDER'S term as Insurance Commissioner does not begin until July 1.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED.

ABILENE, Kan., March 11.—The work of elections occupied the greatest portion of yesterday and resulted as follows: T. H. Soward, department commander; J. W. Freighan, senior vice commander; Lafe C. Smith, jumor vice commander; Henry C. Gill, surgeon and medical director; Bernard Kelley, chaplain; council of administration, O. H. Coulter, Council Grove; John Fulton, Sabetha; A. L. Voorhees, Russell; J. N. Stone, Lawrence; R. G.

Delegates-First district, J. T. Brady, Delegates—First district, J. T. Brady, Sabetha, and T. M. Pierce, Atchison; Sec-ond district, J. M. Lanbocker, Fort Scott, and W. H. Young, Wyandotte; Third dis-trict, F. M. Hill, Cedarvale, and R. P. Mc-Gregor, Baxter Springs; Fourth district, H. Y. Devendorf, Topeka, and David Tay-lor, Emponia; Fifth district, G. M. Stratton, Clay Center, and Amson Miller, Sambridge; Sixth district, W. H. Caldwell, Beloit; Mark J. Kelly, Port Edmund; Seventh district, C. M. Rollins, Lyons; S. R. Peters, Newton; at large, ex-Gov. George T. Anthony, Leavenworth; J. D. Barker, Girard; J. G. Word, Wellington; A. B. Campbell,

Topeka. Committee on Transportation—Lucian Smith, Hiawatha; A. B. Benson, Ottawa; S. O. McDowell, Columbus; A. E. Richter, Council Grove; M. V. B. Sheafer, Concordia; L. S. Tucker, Cawker City; D. S. Cook,

Committee on Permanent Location of Encampment, to Receive Propositions for Department Grounds—T. Brady, Sabetha; W. A. Gephart, Ellsworth; A. R. Greene, Cedarville; Bernard Kelley, Emporia; Henry Booth, Larned; G. C. Lofland, Minneapolis, and E. J. Thayer, Iola.

Among the resolutions adopted were resolutions of respect to the memory of General John A. Logan, which were adopted by a rising and silent vote. All resolutions relating to pensions were tabled. The committee appointed to con-

sider the propositions made for a permanent encampment and the acceptance of cartain proffered donations of land, reported, asking time until the next encampment, as the interests were so great that hasty action would be unwise. The committee is empowered to visit cities making like propositions and to consider all offers. The usual resolution of thanks to the good people of Abilene, Marshall's band and the press were adopted. Large numbers of members left on the afternoon trains, but enough remained to crowd the opera house when the officers were installed, which was a joint ceremony of the Grand Army and the Women's Relief Corps, also the Sons of Veterans joining.
The officers of the Woman's Relief corps

for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Emma Bedell, Larned; senior vice president, Mrs. Emma Alrich, Cawker City; junior vice president, Mrs. Rachel McDivitt, Abilene; secretary, Mrs. Emma Dalton, Winfield; treasurer, Mrs. L. M. Wherry, Topeka; inspector, Mrs. Julia McCarthy, Topeka; counsellor, Mrs. M. R. Wickens,

eral; A. B. Ament, of Winfield, Assistant Quartermaster. Post Department Com-mander M. Stewart was, in accordance with custom, presented with an elegant gold diamond studded badge of the Grand Santa Fe Company's depot and freight Army of the Republic. The encampment was then turned over to Mrs Wickens, retiring president of Relief Corps, who installed the officers of that organization. At the close of the installation the ladies of the Relief Corps presented Mrs. Wickens with a silver tea set, complete.

There was a shortning of ceremonies at its close by an alarm of fire, which greatly disturbed the audience, but Commander Soward finally quieted the boys and brought the sixth anual encompment to a

### GULF ROADS.

Three Important Railroads Elect Directors at Kansas City. Kansas City, Mo., March 10.—A meeting

of the stockholders of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis, Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Companies and their various branches was held at the stock yards yesterday afternoon and the following direc-Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf-H. H.

Hunnewell, Alpheus Hardy, John A. Burnham, E. V. R. Thayer, S. Bartlett, F. Bartlett, T. J. Coolidge, Boston; B. P. Mc-Donald, Fort Scott; O. E. Larnard, Lawrence: Charles Merriam, N. Thaver, B. P. Cheney, Boston; C. W. Blair, Leavenworth

Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis railway-H. H. Hunnewell, F. Bartlett, Abbott Lawrence, Boston; George H. Nettleton, Kansas City; S. Bartlett, T. J. Coolidge, E. V. R. Thayer, Boston; J. S. Ford, J. H. Emmert, Kansas City; Charles Merriam, N. Thayer, F. H. Damon, Boston; Wallace

Pratt, Kansas City.

Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield—S. Bartlett, F. Bartlett, Boston; Wallace Pratt, Kansas City; H. H. Hunnewell, John A. Burnham, Boston; J. S. Ford, Kansas City; Charles Merriam, Boston; George N. Nettleton, Kansas City.

The Flour Output. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 10 .- The

Northwestern Miller says: "The flour out put last week was light, with a tendency to an increase. The present week shows a still greater increase. The product was railroad company employing said agent 87,300 barrels, averaging 12,771 barrels shall be held responsible for the number of daily, against 87,070 barrels for the preceding week, and 78,680 barrels for the corresponding time in 1886. Twelve mills in operation this noon are milling out about 14,000 barrels; another mill of 1,800 of 1,800 barrels capacity will be started in the morning. The weather continues mild. but there is no perceptible improve ment shown in the water power. Several the power becomes good. The advance in wheat has given flour more strength. More sales are being made than a week ago and public in regard to the issues of the great a somewhat better price tobtained. exports were quite good last week, being 50,720 barrels. Receipts--wheat, 756,000 bushels. Shipments-206,640 bushels; flour, 126,330 barrels; millstuffs, 2,590 tons. W heat in store-Minneapolis, 7,507,627 bushels: Duluth, 10,376,382 bushels, and St. Paul, 923,000 bushels.

#### BEECHER DEAD.

Great Divine Called Up The Higher.

New York, March 7 .- Rev. Henry Ward Beecher pras attacked with paralysis last Friday morning. In the evening his symptoms became serious. Drs. Hammond and Searle wene in attendance, both of whom gave but fevy hopes of the eminent divine's ecovery. & aturday he was not improved. Yesterday tive condition of Mr. Beecher was not mate rially changed.

Dead. New York, March &-Rev. Henry Ward Seecher died at 9:30 this morning in the presence of nost of his family. Those present were Colonel H. B. Beecher, his wife, daughters Hattie and Daisy, and son Henry Ward Beacher; Miss Edith Brecher, W. B. Beecher and wife; Rev. Samuel Scoville; Mrs. S. Stoville, daughter of Rev. Henry Ward Bee cher; Miss Scoville, who



Ber. H. W. Beecher has just returned from the Pacific slope; Miss Bullard, Rev. S. B. Halliday and wife; Bella, the Scotch nurse, and several

other friends. Dr. Searle noticed a change in his patient's condition at 3:30 a.m. and summoned all in the house to the bedside, momentaily expecting his death, but he lingered nuch longer than had been anticipated. He passed away gradually, almost imperceptily, drawing his last breath without apparent suffering or return to consciousness in any degree. Mrs. Beecher bore up wonderfully and with marvelous courage.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was born in

Litchfield, Coan., June 24, 1813. When

quite young he had a strong desire for a sea-faring life, which he renounced in con-

sequence of a deep religious impression ex-perienced during a revival. He studied at the Boston Latin school, in Mount Pleasant Institute, and graduated at Amherst in 1834. He then studied theology at Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, under the tui-tion of his father, Lyman Beecher, then a noted clergyman, and who at this time was president of the seminary. His first attempt at preaching was as a Presbyterian minister in Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1837. It was here he married Eunice White, daughter of Dr. dianapolis where he preached until 1847. In that year he was called to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and almost from the outset he began to acquire that reputation which has been maintained for more than a quarter of a century. The church and congregation, which has been under his. charge, is among the largest in America, the edifice having a seating capacity of nearly 3,000. Mr. Beecher discarded many of the conventionalities of the clerical profession. In his sermons Mr. Beecher always allowed some humor as well as. argument and exhortation, and in the pulpit he often ventured so near the comiothat laughter was hardly to be restrained. The cardinal idea of his creed was that Christianity is not a series of dogmas, philosophical or metaphysical, but a rule of life in every phase. He never hesitated to discuss from the pulpit the great social and political crimes of the day, such, as slavery, intemperance, avarice, and political abuses. It was in 1878 that Mr. Beacher announced that he did not believe in the eternity of punishment. He believed that all punishment is cautionary and remedial, and that no greater cruelty could be imagined than the continuance of the suffering eternally after all hope of reformation was gone. In 1882 he and his congregation formally withdrew from the association, of Congregational churches on account of this belief. Mr. Beecher's theology, under the law of evolution, changed from the strict Calvinism in which he was educated to a disbelief in the eternity of future punishment. His sermons, reported by stenographers, have been printed since 1859, and for several years formed a weekly publica-tion called the "Plymouth Pulpit." He very early became prominent as a platform orator and lecturer, in which he had a long and successful career. His lectures came to be in such demand, even at the high rate of \$500 a night, that he was compelled to decline numerous offers, as they interfered with his ministerial duties. In 1859 he delivered an oration at the centennial anniversary of Robert Burns, which is considered one of his most eloquent efforts. He became a member of the Re-publican party on its foundation, and delivered many political sermons from his pulpits, also addressing political meetings, especially in 1856, when he took an active part in the canvass, not only with his pen, but by addressing mass meetings throughout the Northern States. During the late Presidential canvass in 1884 Mr. Reecher supported the Democratic nominee and by this action lost a number of his political admirers. In the long conflict with slavery he was an early and an earnest worker, and from the pulpit of Plymouth Church came the severest denunciations of human chattelhood ever uttered before a public assembly. In 1863 Mr. Beeche visited Europe and addressed large audiences in all the principal cities of Great mills now idle are ready to start as soon as Britain on the questions evolved by the civil war then raging in the United States,

> struggle. During his lite Mr Beecher wrote fur numerous newspapers, while some of his sermons and addresses were published in pamphlet and book form, among them "A Circuit of the Continent" (1884), "The Strike and Its Lessons" (1878), "Notes from Plymouth Pulpit" (1859), "Sermons from Henry Ward Beecher" (1868).

with a special view to disabuse the British

#### Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. 20TONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

#### BABY.

Did ever baby have such eyes? So wise, And their hue I'm sure in beauty far outvies That sacred flower which Brahn The pampas blue.

The bee in passing longs to sip, From each lip,
For well he knows
dainty arches cleft in twain By wedges rare of pearly grain Were once a rose.

God's sunlight lingers in each tress, A golden grace, Which glorifies by its caress And her wee hands, like rose leaves in For them life's flowers I crave; the thorns I'll

I'm sure the world is fairer Since she came; Heaven seems nearer, and new transports Thrill my frame.
O rare white soul! thou gem divinely set In native gold; thou precious amulet
Which firmly linked in love's electric chain
Cements the worlds of rapture and of pain.
—Frances Austin, in Chicago Times,

#### OLD GRIDLEY'S GHOST.

Did It Cause the Loss of the "Oro Fino?"

"Why, Dunham, what's the matter? How your hand trembles! Are you tenfold. Hasty farewells are said; time to do this when a fog sick P

"No; not exactly." "What ails you then? Speak out, man. Have you been seeing a ghost?" "To tell the truth, Maggie, I do feel a little nervous this morning. I haven't made a trip these twenty years that I dreaded like this."

"Seen Old Gridley again?" "Yes."

"Pshaw! I thought that was it. Haven't you seen him a dozen times before and nothing came of it?"

"This time he had his sextant." All this was at the breakfast-table. Dunham was mate of the Oro Fino, making tri-monthly trips between Portland and San Francisco. He had sailed thirty years, been round the world twice, been captain about six years, but lost his ship and couldn't get another, and so was glad to be first mate of the Oro Fino.

Dunham had a habit of seeing ghosts, or, rather, a ghost, for he never saw but one; that was old Gridley. Gridley was mate on the vessel on which Dunham made his first trip as a ship-boy. That trip was Dunham's first, but Gridley's last. Gridley had a passion for beating ship's boys with a rope's end; he died in the act of beating Dunham with a rope's end. Gridley was and, as the boy was passing him with him and knocked him overboard. Ever since that, on numerous occasions, Dunham had seen Gridley's ghostusually with a rope's end, but sometimes with a sextant. He had never been able to see any particular fatality and she has saluted the OroFino. A portended by the vision with the rope's jar and a thunder-clap that startles the end. He had seen it a dozen times: old ones, and sets the ladies to screamand, on some occasions, his best luck ing, and the Oro Fino has saluted her. had seemed to follow the apparition. Three cheers from the stranger as the Not so when the ghost with the sextant | British flag runs up to the masthead, appeared. He had seen this only twice and three cheers as the stars and stripes the foretop and broke his leg; the other our gaff. Now that she has passed,

Last night was the third time. He floating up the river. had waked up and found himself lying on his back. The room was perfectly dark; it was also perfectly still. Dunham could see nothing and could hear nothing. Nevertheless, he felt that themselves in twos and threes about something or somebody was in the the deck, when a new and more thrillroom that ought to be out of it. He ing episode calls them all to their feet The captain told him it was all right; also felt a draught of cold air. Dunham was no stickler for ventilated tearing up the stair case to the quarter- surf with such a sea on and no wind apartments, and had carefully closed and locked the windows before retiring. The air could not come from the windows; neither could it come from the bed-room door, for that opened into the sitting-room just opposite to a window, and if the door had been open he cries another. Every body can see him could have seen the window. Despite his natural courage, Dunham was frightened. He raised himself on his elbow very cautiously. He looked about the room; he could see absolutely nothing. He reached over to where Maggie, his wife, slept-she was there. He moistened his finger in his mouth and held it up. He could then sensibly feel the draft of air coming from the foot of his bed. He got up and struck a light. Looking over his shoulder as he did so, he saw, at the foot of his bed, Old Gridley. It fish. Men on the ship involuntarily would do no good to shout aloud-his bent and strained, as though they could wife would only laugh at him. He had help in that way. The boat nears the often waked her up to look at the ghost, floating object, now only a speck in the but she professed never to see it. It distance. A joyful murmur goes up would do no good to go up to the ap- from the ship. "He's saved!" "Oh parition and try to seize it-he had those strong men!" But Dunham often done this, and it only disappeared | sheers the boat around, and picks up for an instant to reappear in another only a hat and holds it high in the air. part of the room. So he left the lamp burning and got into bed with his eyes the time the tired crew were taken on fixed on the figure.

This time Gridley had his sextant, and seemed busy bringing an imaginary sun down to an imaginary horizon. The operation completed, the figure and by morning a heavy gale, filled turned to the bureau and seemed to be making the calculation. Then he from the sea. The pilot reported that turned to Dunham, and shook his head it would be impossible to cross the bar negatively, and dashed the sextant to in such a blow. So they waited. Dun- then, bump, bump, as though negatively, and dashed the sextant to in such a blow. So they waited. Dunthen, bump, bump, bump, bump, bump, bump, bump, bump, bump, case the pepper goes into the snuff. followed by the return of the oval the floor. A sudden crack startled the ham's presentment of bad luck had the ship had been lifted up and set It's a poor rule that won't work both Chantilly vail, that has so long been mate. He had turned the lampwick been strengthened by the loss of the down hard three times; then a crash ways.

he felt more composed.

Joey Dunham, the mate's only child, a boy of ten years of age, almost also disappointed that his father finally gave way, and they started together there doing nothing.

By ten o'clock the squall had abated,

What a busy scene is the departure of carriages, rattling and thundering on to the quay; mountains of luggage piled upon the wharf, or being lowered into the hold; stalwart Atlases staggering under the worlds of trunks which they have shouldered; mates, crews, porters, cabmen, passengers, boys, all ship's engine blowing off steam with a deafening roar; timid ladies, making their first trip, being led trembling over the plank and up the stairway, and laid on the sofas in the cabin; old voyagers, with one leg over the rait, smoking their cigars-all conspire to make the scene one of rare excitement and confusion.

Joey was perfectly at home, and night, went to his cabin and turned in while his father was busy, stole up into the wheelhouse, which had incautious- either sea-sick or chilled by the cold ly been left unlocked. The wheelman, coming along soon after, met Joey stealing down the steps, looking scared

and guilty. Now the gun is fired. The bell rings. The hurry and confusion are increased hasty kisses exchanged; handkerchiefs are brought into vigorous use. The throng of friends who have come only to say "good-bye" begin to pour over the plank to the wharf. The captain stands on the paddle-box. He stoops and pulls a handle; down in the depths knowing the coast perfectly, he felt of the monster tinkles a bell; in a second more the paddles dash the water into foam. The captain stoops and pulls the handle again; the paddles stop, but the ship has started enough to allow the cable to cast off. They are all cast off but the stern cablethat still holds, and the head of the great black monster swings slowly out into the current. Another pull at the handle, another splash of the paddles, and the stern cable is cast off. The gun sounds; she is loose! A cheer from the crowd on the wharf, a cheer from the crowd on deck, and the ship was fairly turned down the stream and begun the voyage.

In an hour she was at the mouth of the Williamette, and struck the strong, full current of the Columbia. Having more sea-room now, she begins to use her strength. The flames roar through the flues; the engineer turns on a full head of steam; the clear, sweet water of is dashed into snowy foam by the padtaking an observation with the sextant, dles, and sinks and rises in a swelling | smoke-stack. Being nervous, he lit a wake for half a mile to the stern. Fisha bucket and swab, a sudden lurch of ing boats and Ind an canoes glide past the ship threw him against the mate. her like shuttles, and before you can He thought he heard a distant roar. He Gridley seized a repe's end, and was fairly turn to look, are tossing and listened, and could hear nothing. He

is the Hudson Bay Company's store- wheel: ship, bound for Vancouver. A flash, a cloud of white smoke, a heavy thud, once, the night before he fell from curl and snap in the stiff breeze from she seems like a great bank of snow

Nearly every body is tired of watching her, and many have gone into the cabins to avoid the wind which is growing chilly, and others are composing again. Dunham and two men come deck. The bell tinkles, and the pad-

dles stop. "Man overboard!" is the cry. Every one rushes in the stern; every one scans the boiling current. "There, I see him!"cries one. "He's treading water!" now; but by this time the tremendous momentum of the vessel has left him a little speck a quarter of a mile behind. It takes an age to lower the boat. Finally it is off-Dunham in the stern, and the sturdy sailors bending the ash dangerously. "Can he hold out?"
"Oh, yes; can't you see him? He's
treading water." "No, he's floating." "Anyhow, he keeps up bravely. "How slow the boat goes!" "Why don't they pull?" In fact, the boat was cutting the water like a frightened The owner had long since sunk. By board and the vessel under headway, it was dark. They made Astoria by midnight, and lay to alongside the wharf.

The wind freshened during the night, with salt spray, was driving in directly

too high, and the chimney had cracked man from the ship, and he was more and a sudden stop that sent the capand fallen to the floor.

In the morning Dunham was a little nervous. However, having taken a cup or two of strong coffee, and, if it must be confessed, a thimbleful of brandy, be felt more composed.

In the morning Dunham was a little home. So he took his boy and went ashore. He went to the house of a through the ecks, and snapped off the topmasts like pipe-stems. The ship had struck a sunken rock, and began that send the capthat should go up. He also wrote a letter to his wife—a little longer than usual, almost two pages, and a little ways accompanied his father on his more affectionate than usual. He extrips. This time Dunham proposed to cused himself for writing by telling her leave him at home; but the boy seemed | that the bar was so bad they couldn't cross, and it was a little too dull to stay

and by noon the pilot said he thought an ocean steamer! Drays, 'buses, cabs, he could get over the bar by taking the north channel. While the firemen were getting up steam, Dunham ran over to his friend's house-it was only a few steps-and bade Joey good-bye, and told him to be a good boy and mind his mother, and gave him sundry other items of good advice which I fear tle girl of the house. By three o'clock the ship was fairly

> under way again. By five, she was safely over the bar, and had put her pilot aboard a steamer which was waittain, having been up all the previous death-a broken knife-blade. night, went to his cabin and turned in wind, and had gone to their rooms and into the cabin. The wheelman, by orders from Dunham, made out Cape Disappointment and Tillamook Head, and took his ranges from them and put Argonaut. the ship on her course. He had only rolled up, so dense that even the light on Cape Disappointment could scarcely be seen. Dunham assured himself that the ship was on the right course by going in the wheelhouse and looking for himself. Having done this, and pretty safe. He was a little confused and nervous, however, and so he went down to the cabin and overhauled his charts, and read the sailing directions just as though he had never made the trip before. He seemed to be all right. "Bring your vessel in range with Cape Disappointment and Tallamook Head, and then put her about south by east." He had done this fifty times before, and had come out all right. To be sure that no mistake had been made, he climbed up to the wheel-house, and quietly asked the man at the wheel how he had got his range. He answered promptly and satisfactorily.

and walked back to the smoke-stack. The wind had gone down with the sun, but a heavy sea was running, and it was as dark as Tartarus. Dunham paced the deck for half an hour, then went below to get his cloak. Being the river, cut clean and neat by the prow, chilly, he went up to the hurricane deck and sat with his back to the eigar. Being careful, he walked forward to see how things were moving. belaboring the boy soundly when a rocking on the swell many rods be-boom, providentially left loose, struck hind. A black hull, supporting a cloud of He thought he heard the roar of the dingy-white canvass, is seen ahead. It surf. He called to the man at the

Every thing was according to orders.

So Dunham cursed his nervousness,

"Abbott?" "Ay, ay, sir." "How does she stand?" "Sou' by east, sir." That was all right: that was the ourse Dunham had put her on.

He went to the paddle-box and signaled the engine to stop. Then he called a man and had the lead thrown. "Twenty-four. Plenty of water." thought Dunham, and started the entime, the night before his ship was cast and the sun falls full on her canvas, gine. He then went to the captain's cabin and knocked. The captain did not hear the first time, and he knocked

"Who's there?"

"The mate." The captain opened a port near the the matter was. Dunham reported. that it was foggy, and the roar of the could be heard ten miles. Dunham rather thought so, too, and went away. During this parley, and while the mate stopped a few minutes to look after things below, the ship had made more than two miles headway. By the time Dunham got on deck again the roar of the surf was frightfut. He fairly screamed at the helmsman:

"Abbott!" "Ay, ay, sir." "How's her head?"

"Sou' by east, sir." Amezing! Dunham ran to the paddle-box and jerked a signal. The engine stopped. Then he rushed to the captain's door and called him out in the name of the gods. Both flew on deck. There was no mistake about it; there were the breakers not half a mile ahead, judging by the sound, thundering and boiling against the shore. Dunham had almost run the ship's head on shore, and that, too, when she was holding precisely the same course by compass that he had put her on fifty times before.

The captain roared: "What's her course P "Sou' by east, sir." "Put her sou'west."

"Sou'west, sir," echoed the man at the wheel, and the wheel spun round and the chains rattled. The captain rushed to the signal-bell and started the engine, and got the ship under good steering headway. Scarcely had she started on her new course when a scraping sound was heard and felt-

to fill at once. Who got to shere, and how they got to shore, matters not, It is the same old story. The news spread on wings. Men came and dragged the swollen corpses of their friends out of the surf, or dug them out of the sand, or identified them in the shed, or paced the beach day after day, looking out on the remorseless sea that sullenly clung to

The captain and the wheelman. Ab bott, went to Portland together-Dunham they never found-and there they talked over the strange affair and exhausted all their ingenuity in vain to account for the loss of the ship when on the right course on a still night. When possible. shouting lustily in solo or chorus; the the young scapegrace did not attend to the wrecking-tug was ready, they went closely, being engaged in the very out to the wreck. It still hung on the amusing game of see-saw with the litrocks. The bows were high out of warocks. The bows were high out of water. The two men climbed up into the wheel-house. They unscrewed the brought it on shore. There they opened on all her possessions. it, and lifted up the card and needle. ing on the outside to enter. The Cap- and there lay the little instrument of

The handle and the rest of the blade He had tried to pry out the glass, to see what made the card swing around so when he held his knife by it, and in doing so had broken the blade. He concealed his mischief and stole away .-

#### CANCER ANTIDOTE.

An Alleged Remedy Within Easy Reach of All Sufferers.

About thirty years ago a woman belonging to the middle walks of life, suffering from cancer, was pronounced beyond their skill by the physicians of Shrewsbury Infirmary, England, the tumor being in such close proximity to the jugular vein that, rather than risk the imperiling of her life, they deemed it best not to undertake such an opera-

Straightway after this announcement was made she returned to her home, which was three miles from Oswestey, the nearest railway station in the county of Montgomery, North Wales. Here she became a greater sufferer, when labor. one day she bethought herself of a neighbor, whom she soon found, and with all the eloquence of one enthralled by an implacable foe she appealed to her sympathy. "If it were possible," she implored, "do, do something to assuage my pain." With that tenderness and willingness characteristic of every true and noble woman to allay her sister's many pains this friend, for she proved a friend in need and deed, forthwith sent her boys (one of whom is our informant) to gather what in the United States is known as sheep sorrel; by the people of England as "sour leaf or the cuckoo plant;" in the Welsh language, to the people of North Wales, as "dail surion y gog." To this timely opportunity, and the efficacy of this herb as an antidote for ure indebted for her health and life today, while not the slightest vestige of to be found.

paper so tight as to make the package novelties in colors are in a revival of impervious to air. This package was then placed beneath an open grate and covered with the hot ashes of the same. When sufficiently cooked it was removed and in as hot a state as possible not since appeared. - For the first four days the pain was most excruciating, but gradually decreased as it became loosened. There is much to be said in wool or silk, but now they appear befavor of this method over that of the fore us made up of loops of very narhead of his berth, and asked him what knife. The nature of its drawing row ribbon, such as was formerly used power in the form of poultice, though for trimming babies' caps. These balls at first very severe, still is gradual and of ribbon are fastened on pliable wire sure, while new blood rushes into the vacuum caused by removal, thus serv- of three or four together, and are not ing as a fitting helpmeet for aiding and only used for trimming all sorts of hats stimulating nature's efforts, and in the and bonnets, but also for head dress in meantime the arteries which feed this which case they are intermingled with fell destroyer are given a greater im- tulle puffs or fancy butterflies. There pulse to move rapidly, flow healthy, and strengthen the weaker parts as fast as it egresses. In this connection it is to be edged, a bow on the front and sidings observed that this method has none of the accompanying after-weakening of- a bonnet and a facing for the brim, a fects as caused by loss of blood so fre- rouleau or band around the crown, and quently exhibited under the operation of the knife, while the chances of a thorough extirpation are far more san- introduction of these ready made bows guine as to a thread remaining than that of a surgical operation, which many fear and object to.

For those parts not admitting of poultice we submit another formula for the same herb, as applied by this same benefactress in somewhat different

A piece of flat-iron or steel is obtained with at least one bright and smooth face. On this the leaves are placed, which in turn is placed on top of the stove or within the oven until black toilet. the leaves are thoroughly cooked, whence they are removed and spread way as any other home-made plaster. same beneficent result. - Gincinnati Commercial Gazette.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-At a recent exhibition in England, where prizes were given for walking horses, the speed attained was over five miles an hour. -The farmer who does not fence in

his stock when living along the line of a railroad not only runs the risk of losing valuable animals, but endangers the lives of travelers.

-Cleaning Floor Boards: Scrubbing them with mixture made by dissolving unslacked lime in boiling water will have the desired effect. The proportions are two tablespoonfals to one quart of water. No soap need be used.

-The Journal of Agriculture says that the most successful shepherd of the tuture will have his mutton on the market as regularly and in as good condition as his wool. This same man will make both products as good as

-Family comfort can scarcely be found without economy; neatness is essential to it, for though there may be neatness without economy, there can not be economy without neatness. Let compass-box from its fastening and the housekeeper keep a careful lookout

-In 2,835 pounds of the straw of oats there are 457 ounces of potash, 95 ounces f soda, 157 otnices of lime, 85 ou e s of magnesia, 113 ounces of phoswere in little Joey Dunham's pocket. phoric acid, 77 ounces of sulp u , 88 ounces of choline, 1,110 ounces of silica and 224 ounces of nitro en.

-A writer in the Iowa State Register says that he began planting white pines in 1857, and planted them by the thousand trees. They are now large enough for pretty good saw logs, and seem to be qu'te at home in Iowa. He settled on his farm twenty years ago and is c. mpletely sheltered by a pine forest.

-Parents are co-laborers with teachers in the education of children. Let the parents give instructions in the things that pertain to domestic and industrial economy, whilst teachers attend to literature and the rudiments of science, aided by such text books as shall afford useful instruction.

-It is suggested that, to save washing, dishes sh ll be m de of paper and burnt after each meal. Plates, cups and saucers of this material could be manufactured very cheaply, and the adoption of this idea would dispose of the most fatiguing part of hous hold

-Some people seem to suppose that a horses's foot is as insensible as stone. The smith wrenching off the shoes often brings away a portion of the hoof with them, and cuts off large pieces with as little care as a man would trim a dog, then applies a red hot shoe to the part without any regard to the feelings of the animal. Many persons have had occasion to deplore the present barbarous system of shoeing. Dear bought experience has taught them a lesson which they are not likely to forget. - N. Y. Witness.

## SPRING MILLINERY.

easonable Gossip About Hats, Bonnets The trimming is still placed on the tops of bonnets, and fowers, ribbons,

cancer, this sufferer is in a large meas- bows and shells of lace or drapery bows Pale straw color and cream white this hitherto unconquerable disease is will be extensively employed in the thin stuffs for the making and trim-The leaves were wrapped in brown ming of bonnets. We learn that the peach-blow, crushed strawberry, helio-

trope and other purplish pinks. Gobelin blue, eagle and pale lizard and other soft tinted, grayish greens, with bright Nile green. Many milliners look upon and not to burn it was now applied, the heliotrope as their principal card for leaves being in direct contact with the the spring. Mauve will have a run ulcer, which was firmly held to the part also, but it is generally less becoming affected by a linen handkerchief. than the warmer shades of violet. For Strange to say, at the expiration of one more ordinary wear there will be gray month the tumor came away and has and beige, the lighter shules of red brown, and the combinations of brown and pink, pink and gold. Pompons have hitherto been made of

stalks, and arranged in shaded bunches are also ready-made bows for hats and bonnets. Now that a finish for the constitute the fashionable garniture for a stylish bow in front furnish all that is considered necessary for a hat, the has reduced the work of the amateur milliner to the minimum. Combinations of feathers and ribbons are also

A pretty neck ruching is made of leaves of crepe lisse edged with baby ribbon and plaited very finely. It comes in all colors, including heliotrope. Another style is made of three rows of very short loops of baby ribbon and is quite full in effect. This in red or yellow is very effective with a

Among the many pretty accessions of house toilets are neck ribbons one on a piece of linen in the same yard and a quarter long, worn tightly around the neck and tied in a small When cold enough, with sufficient heat bow. Ribbons about one inch wide, not to burn, it is then applied, and, our with picot edges, are pretty for the informant states, was productive of the purpose, although the plain edges are often selected.

Pink vails woven in large net like meshes, that do not injure the eyesight -When cayenne pepper is higher as do closer woven fabrics, are the than Scotch snuff the snuff is vsed to vogue. The short, black vail has a adulterate it. When the reverse is the scalloped edge, and is said to be soon laid away .- Brooklyn Eagle.

RAILRO D HORRUIS.

Record of the More Notable Disasters of This Description

1842-May 8, 53 passengers burned to

death near Belleville, France. 1853-May 6, 46 persons killed, 30 injured, at open drawbridge, Norwalk, Conn. 1854-October 24, 40 passengers killed

on the Great Western in Canada. 1856-July 17, 62 persons, mostly children, burned and 100 injured on North Pennsylvania railroad.

-March 17, 60 persons killed on Great Western of Canada at Des. Jardine Canal. -June 28, 11 killed and 100 in-

jured near Lewishan, England. -June 27, 30 persons killed and 40wounded by a washout on Michigan Southern, near South Bend,

-August 2, 13 persons killed on 1859-Albany, Vermont & Canada railroad in Tomhannock creek.

-December 31, 14 persons killed at a bridge near Columbus, Ga. -August 25, 23 persons killed, 100injured at Croyden tunnel, near London, England.

1862-October 13, 15 persons killed, 60injured near Winchburg, Scot-

1862-July 15, 50 persons killed, 60 injured on the Erie road near Port. Jarvis.

1867—December 18, 49 persons burned to death near Angola, Lake Shore; December 11, 15 lives lost. at Hanlan bridge, Vermont Central railroad.

-April 14, 20 persons killed, 60 injured at Carrs Rock, near Port. Jarvis.

1868-August 20, 33 persons burned at Abergele, North Wales.

-August 20, 21 persons killed, 60 injured on Northwestern railway of Bohemia. -July 14, 10 persons burned at

Mast Hope, N. Y., on Erie road. 1871-July 3, 15 persons killed, 20 in-

jured at Harpeth River, Tenn. August 26, 30 persons killed, 50 injured by collision at Revere, near Boston, Mass.

1871-February 6, 22 lives lost by the burning of an oil train at New Hamburgh, N. Y. 1872-December 24, 19 killed by a train

falling into a ravine at Norwich, England. September 10, 24 killed, 40 wounded by collision at Shipton,

England. 1874—September 20, 43 drowned by a train plunging into the Cherwell river. England.

1876-January 21, 13 killed by collision on the Great Northern railway, England. -September 26, 25 killed by accident at Block Lick station, Penn.

1876—December 28, over 100 lives were lost by the disaster at Ashtabula, O. 1879-December 23, 200 drowned by a

train breaking through the Tay bridge, Scotland. 1881-March 3, 40 emigrants killed in

collision at Macon, Mo. Wrecking train proceeding to scene and ditched and 9 persons killed.

1882-January 13, collision on the Hudson river railroad near Spuyten Duyvil: 8 lives lost, including Senator Webster Wagner.

1883-March 30, loss of 33 lives by a railroad accident on the Cincinnati Southern railroad near Mason's Station, Ohio.-June 26, 18 Chinamen killed by an accident on the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana.-July 28, accident on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh road at Carlyon; 28 persons killed; over 40 injured. -November 29, 18 persons killed at St. Meen, France.

-January 2, 25 persons killed by a ra Iroad collision near Toronto .--May 1, col ision near Connellsville, Pa., 14 lives lost .- June 6. 14 persons killed by an accident on the Missouri Pacific railroad near Mineola.-June 17, 14 persons killed by disaster at New Laredo, N. M.—June 28, a train falls through a bridge near Cunningham, Mo.; 20 persons killed or wounded .- July 16, accident on the Marchester and Sheffield railway, England; 25 lives lost .-November 14, 15 persons perish in a collision at Hanau, Austria.

1885--January 30, railroad disaster near Sydney, N. S. W.; 40 persons killed. -June 8, a train derailed by robbers near Rasloff, Russia: 70 persons killed and wounded .-October 18, collision between three Pennsylvania railroad trains near Jersey City; 12 persons killed .- December 15, collision near Anstell, Ga.; 12 liveslost.

1886-January 13, train wrecked at Valdivia, Peru; 30 soldiers perish .- March 10, collision between Monte Carlo and Mentone. Italy; 20 persons killed .- September 14, collision on the "Nickel Plate" road near Buffalo; 23 lives lost.—October 23, disaster near Rio, Wis.; 13 passengers burned to death .- November 3, train wrecked near Nikolaiev and Odessa, Russia: 40soldiers killed. - December 18, collision at Charkow, Russia; 13persons perish.

1887 - January 4, collision near Tiffin, Ohio; 20 lives lost .- February 5, over 20 passengers burned and maimed by bridge disaster at Woodstock, Vt.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

-Supreme court judges are men of decision .- Picayune.

#### Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

#### RULES FOR SOCIETY.

You ask me for rules of society; The following were given to me Alas! though they sound pretty simple,
I fail in each one of the three.

The first is the shortest, but hardest:
Forget yourself—dress, looks and all,
Not wishing you're stouter or thinner,
Less dark, or less fair, or less tall; Forget, though your dress may be shabby Forget, too, the go of your hair; Forgetting, in short, all about you,

Remember all else who are there. Rule two is: Think always of others, And when you are thinking be sure To try and discover their best points. To try and discover their best points.

Don't dwell on the faults they should cur

If only you look and endeavor

You always may find something good;

The most disagreeable is never

Too utterly horrid and rude.

Remember this one has had trouble, That other one may have feeble health This man has been soured by poverty, Another no less so by wealth.

These two are but just the exceptions. You'll find only one who is sour In proportion to ten who are sweet.
Think always the best things about them, It will not be hard if you try— And then you can always say truly:

"In this thing he's better than I."
The third rule is: Make them all happy.
Look around to see who is left out;
Cheer up the shy girl in the corner,
Amuse the old man with the gout;
Take care of that pale-looking lady,
And mind that she's not in the draft And mind that she's not in the draft, But don't let her see what you're doing, If needs be, with love mix some craft. 'Talk politics now to the statesman, Converse with another on trade, 'Talk of home and friends to the lonely boy, And of flowers and woods to the maid.

If ever you talk of people,

Remember the rule says "All,"

And you must not be entertaing one
At the cost of another's fall.

It's your mission to make all happy,
And never to drop a speech That could carry sorrow to any heart Wherever your words might reach. After all, it's the Bible maxim That puts it shortest and best: "Be kind, be corteous, be full of love"-

#### CHINESE RELIGIONS.

You may safely leave the rest.

-Good Housekeeping

Three Systems Through Which the Mongolians Worship.

Ancestor - Worship a Universal Feature How Buddhism Was Imported From India - The Emperor, the High-Priest of

There are three great systems of religion known in China: the Confucian, the Buddhist, and the Taoist. Of these, the first-Confucianism-teaches the worship of heaven, that is, the visible heaven-the sky-as the source of light, heat and moisture; the worship of ancestors and of Confucius. But heaven and ancestor-worship were practiced long before the days of Confucius, who did not originate, but adopted them. Indeed, ancestor-worship is universal in China; Buddhist, and Taoists, as well as the followers of Confucius, practice it. All members of the literary or student class and all officials are required to be Confu-

The Confucian system allows no or enter the temples. The great central building of this cult is the magnificent "Temple of Heaven" at Peking, in which the Emperor of China, as the "Son of Heaven" is the only priest. A very serious punishment would be inflicted upon any one who should carry a female infant within the park which surrounds this sacred edifice.

The Taoists, few in number, have many gods, like the ancient Greeks and Romans. They worship the gods of the wind, rain, thunder, lightning. fire; of the rivers, springs, lakes and water-courses; of the hills and the mountains. These are represented in their temples, not by idols, but by "tablets"-strips of wood two or three feet long and as many inches wideupon the face of which are inscriptions like this: "Sacred to the spirit and invnicible majesty of the God of the Light-

Buddhism is the popular religion of the Chinese. It embraces a majority of the men, and all the women and and night, until all the spikes have children. The Taoists often call it, sneeringly, a foreign religion. This is true, as Buddhism was introduced into China from India about nineteen hundred years ago. x

There is a legend among the Chinese that at about the time of the birth of Christ the Emperor had a strange dream, often repeated, in which a spirit told him that in the West the founder of a new and true religion would shortly appear, and that this new faith would overshadow and conquer the whole earth. He was urged to send his wisest men to seek out the founder of this new faith, and to introduce it into his Empire. The Emperor was greatly moved by this dream. and, because of it, did send a commission of high officers of state in search of the Buddha would restore to health his son new religion. They went into India, who was desperately sick, he would there found Buddhism, and brought it make a pilgrimage to Wu-tai-shan and forms of worship are to be found in China. But the mass of the Chinese people is distributed between the three systems of religion first named.

It must not be supposed that the division between them is as plain and clearly marked as it is between different denominations of the Protestant Church. It is quite a common thing to see that he would not live to fulfil it. thus indicated, his deliberate preferfor a man to wors ip in the temples of all three systems. He acts upon the principle that none of them will do him any harm; and he is not quite sure Yet this man was shocked and angry Times. which can do him most good. The fu- at a suggestion that he should abandon neral ceremonies of all classes of Chi- his useless pilgrimage, and passed out nese contains certain parts conducted of sight measuring the road with his inby Buddhist priests, certain parts con- firm body.-Chester Holcombe, in ducted by Taoist priests, while rites Youth's Companion.

peculiar to the Confucian system are RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. never omitted.

The Emperor himself, who is the high, and only, priest of Confucianism, visits Buddhist and Taoist temples, and supports a large number of their temples and priests. But in his case a line is drawn. He worships in Confucian Even here, in my every-day round, temples; he only patronizes the gods of Buddhism or Taoism. That is, he

May the sod I am treading be found A path for Thy feet. Buddhism or Taoism. That is, he kneels and knocks his head upon the ground before the tablet of Confucius, but never kneels before a Buddhist

image, or a Taoist shrine. There is no such thing as joint | Soul, rouse thee, and lift up thine eyes, worship by congregations in any of the temples in China, nor have the Chinese any Sabbath. The division of the days into weeks is unknown among them. The first and fifteenth days of each moon are more particularly set apart for worship at the temples, but there is even then no cessation of business. The temples are open day and night throughout the year, a priest is always in attendance, and a wick floating in a cup of oil is always kept burning before the image or the tablet.

The ordinary form of worship is very simple, and occupies less than a minute. A Chinaman comes in, buys, for a cash or two, several sticks of incense from the priest, who lights them for him at the sacred flame. These are handed to the worshiper, who places them, lighted end up, in a bronze incense burner before the idol.

He then prostrates himself on a rug before the image, and knocks his head three times upon the floor, the priest, meanwhile, beating a huge drum, or bell, in order to attract the attention of Buddha. This done, the worshiper rises and goes about his business. This is the invariable form of worship in all temples in China. It is short, simple, and resistance. No man can gain the do all the talking;" he said that he and and inexpensive, and interferes with neither business nor pleasure.

The priests in the Buddhist and Tao

ist systems are not allowed to marry, and, as a class, they are idle, ignorant and vicious. Probably not one-tenth his pathway. Inclination would carry of them can read or write.

Temples abound in China. Not only are they to be found by hundreds in the and the alert sense of the skilled boatlarger cities, by scores in the smaller cities, and by twos and threes in every in the up tream course, against one's hamlet and village-but they are scattered thickly along the roads, squeezed into the gorges, and planted on the tops and slopes of every hill. In general, they are built, repaired and maintained by private subscription, though some are either supported by annual grants from government, or by endowment.

"Church-begging" is very common n China. The temples advertise their wants by posting on walls in the neighborhood square pieces of yellow paper, wherein is the exact Chinese equivalent of the scriptural "Ask and ye shall receive," together with the name and location of the temple where prayers are always answered.

But there are also more personal forms of begging. The writer has seen in Peking a priest, whose cheeks had it or not; and such a lack is fatal to tians always began services with prayer been pierced, and his teeth knocked out success. Ease of writing is rarely the so that an iron rod, as large as one's natural possession of a successful edibe agreed first." "Well, here are so that an iron rod, as large as one's natural possession of a successful edimiddle finger, could be passed through, tor. If he had had that, he might have two of us." And so I prayed, and the ment service. Those who have derided to project an inch or two beyond either relied on it to his injury. Exceptional little boy did so. I never heard a cheek. An iron half-circle was hinged facility of speech would common y prayer like that in all my life. It attorneys and the principals, who have The Confucian system allows no to each end of this, and passed around place in its ritual, or service, for wo- the back of the priest's head. Attached first-class advocate or preacher, be- that little boy. With tears running grips on large and small slices of the men or children, who never worship in to the half-circle was an iron chain, which was so long as to drag on the ground several feet behind hins

His business was to go from house to house, beating a small drum, asking rection from one's inclinations -in any hall, and one infidel went out of this help to repair a temple. Sympathy would be wasted on him. He was a "professional church-debt-lifter," who had monthly wages and a commission on his collections-and the rod and chain where his stock in trade. There is another way, still more peculiar. A priest stands in a small box-like structure, placed in front of a temple, through the boards of which spikes have been driven, so that the imprisoned priest can move no part of his body, except his right arm, without being pricked by a spike. With his right hand he rings a bell, to draw attention to his pitiable condition. Charitable persons give so much for the privilege run; but a a soldier his preference is of drawing out a spike. The highest to stand at his post, in spite of the risk. priced spikes are those which point to A loving watcher by a sick bed may the vital parts of the body. The priest incline to sleep, and at the same time is supposed to stand in his kennel day may prefer to keep awake. So in evbeen bought and drawn, but no one believes that he really does so.

A single incident will show how much hardship and self-inflicted suffering What one inclines to is, indeed, a some of these heathen will undergo to fulfil a religious vow. On : intolerably hot and dusty afternoon in 1871, the life. writer was resting at a wayside teahouse to the southwest of Peking, and saw approaching a man and a woman. The man would first take one long step, But it is: What ought I to prefer? As then bring his other foot up, and measure his whole length in the road.

Having knocked his head three times on the ground, he rose, took another step, and again prostrated himself. The woman was his wife, and was waiting upon him. In answer to questions, he said that he had made a vow that if back with them. Fragments of other home again, a step and a prostration all the way.

Not more than three miles could be made in a day. He had traveled about six hundred of the two thousand miles of his double journey, and would be two years longer in completing his vow. As he was seventy-eight years away from one's natural or acquired old, and almost worn out, it was easy A callous lump as large as an egg projected from his forehead, raised by duty, in spite of the obstacle, or the knocking his head upon the dusty road.

TO LIVE.

1 have seen what it may be to live; O God, can it be That Thou, in Thy fullness, wilt give

Am I living at all:
But Thy beckoning summons is plain;
Thy awakening call.

For the sun is arizen! Yet the seed in the frozen earth lies Like a spirit in prison.

God sends thee to visit, through shade, Hidden ge ms of His love; To shine with His warmth wast thou made As He shineth above.

Yes, thou, if escaped from earth's night, Art alive from thy root With His freshness, a plant of His light, A stem for His fruit. O great, humbling vision, to see

In our weakness His power!
A gleam of His radiance to be! His planting, His flower To grow with these fair growths of His-The cultured, the wild—
To breathe out the breath of His bliss

With His children, His child! O vision of God, stir within Unto Heavenly birth! Shine, Christ, through the midnight of sin, On our souls, and the earth!

#### A DRAWBACK.

-Lucy Larcom, in Congregationalist.

How a True Man and Christian Is Obliged His Duty to God.

High attainment involves persistent struggle. Persistent struggle demands compacted character. Compacted character is secured only through pressure compacted character which enables him to struggle persistently toward high attainment, without a resistance of his personal inclination, and a pressure against unwelcome obstacles in a man in the direction of the swiftflowing current; but the brawny arm m in are acquired in pulling of the oars inclinings. No man has eminent success in any sphere without doing a great deal of work which he would be inclined to leave undone; without, in fact, resisting his inclinations, instead of following them. It is so easy to follow one's inclina-

tions, that a man is in danger of losing all the gain of struggle, with the consequent growth of manhood, in his favorite, but unfavoring, pursuit. He who always studies, or who always paints, in the direction of his inclinations, is not likely to be a successful student or a successful artist. He will tack-that discipline of mind and that mastery of personal powers which come through the doing of what one ought to do, whether one inclines to do cause of his making it a substitute for the means of real attainment in his profession. On the contrary, a firm purpose of success in the opposite diline of endeavor-is in itself an earnest of some sure attainment, if not indeed of high success, in the direction of that purpose. And so far one's inclinations are made a help to progress through their resistance, when they would prove a hinderance if they were conformed to.

One's inclination is one thing; one's preference is quite another thing. An inclination is a matter of tendency; a preference is a matter of choice. A true man's i clination is often in one direction, while his preference is in the opposite direction. A soldier coming under fire may be inclined to turn and may prefer to keep awake. So in every sphere of life, the inclination m y be against the dictates of wisdom and of duty; the preference ough: always to be in accord with those dictates. minor factor in one's proper preference for an occupation or a profession in

In making one's choice of a life-pursuit, the chief question for one to ask himself is not, What do I incline to? a basis of one's intelligent preference, three points are to be considered wisely: Where can I best please and honor my Master? Where can I make the most of myself, and attain to the highest development of a noble personal character? Where can I be of largest service to my fellows, in view of their interests for time and eternity? In answering these three questions, one's special fitness-actual or attainable fitness-ought to be taken into consideration. Ordinarily, it will be found, on a fair examination of the case by any child of God who sincerely desires to know and to do God's will, that the answer to all three questions will point in one direction, and that that direction is inclinations. But when one's duty is

-Thoughtlessness is never an excuse ings .- Chicago Standard.

PERSEVERENCE REWARDED.

Mr. Moody Tells of a Trying but Victorious Fight with a Stubborn Infidel. There was a terribly wicked man who kept a saloon, whose children I was very anxious to have come to my Sabthis man and said: "Mr. Bell, I want you to let your children come to the Sabbath-school." He was terribly angry, said he did not believe in the Bible, school or any thing else, and ordered me to leave the house.

Soon after I went down again and called on this man, and asked him to go to church, and again he was angry. He said he had not been at church for nineteen years, and would never go again, and he would rather see his boy a drunkard and his daughter a harlot than that they should attend the Sabbath-school. A second time I was forced to leave the house.

Two or three days after I called again, and he said: "Well, I guess you are a pretty good sort of a man, and different from the rest of Christians, or you would not come back." So, seeing him in a good humor, I asked him what he had to say against Christ, and if he had read His life? And he asked me what I had to say against Paine's "Age of Reason," and if I had read it. I said I had not read it, whereupon he said he would read the New Testament if I would read the "Age of Reason," to which I at once agreed, though he had the best of the bargain; and I did so. I asked Mr. Bell to come to to Pull Against His Inclination Toward church, but he said they were all hypocrites that went to church. This he would do however: I might come to his house, if I liked, might and preach. "Here, in this saloon? "Yes! but look here, you are not to his friends would have their say as well as I. I agreed that they might have the first forty-five minutes, and I the last fifteen of the hour, which he thought fair, and that was settled. The day came, and I went to keep my appointment, but I never, in all my life, met such a crowd as when, on the day appointed, I went to that saloon; such a collection of infidels, deists, reprobates of all kinds I never saw before. Their oaths and language were horrible. Some of them seemed as if they had come on leave of absence from the pit. I never was so near hell before. They began to talk in the most blasphemous way, some thought one thing, some another; some believed there was a God, others not; some thought there was such a man as Jesus Christ, others there never was: some didn't believe any thing. They couldn't agree, contradicted each other, and very nearly came to fighting with one

another before the time had expired. I had brought down a little boy, an orphan, with me, and when I saw and heard such blasphemy I thought I had done wrong to bring him there. When their time was up I said that we Chrisdown his cheeks he besought God, for Christ's sake, to take pity on all these poor men, and that went to their very hearts; I heard sobs throughout the door and another at that; and then Mr. Bell came up to me and said: "You can have my children, Mr. Moody.' And the best friend I have in Chicago to-day is that same Joshua Bell, and his son has come out for Christ and is a worker for Him .- Christian States-

### CHOICE EXTRACTS.

-There is no past so long as books shall live.—Bulwer.

-All the doors that lead inward to the secret place of the Most High are doors outward-out of self-out of smallness-out of wrong.-Geo. Mac-

-As the Sandwich Islander believes that the strength and valor of the enemy he kills passes into himself, so we gain the strength of the temptation we resist. -Em rson.

-Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer themselves to our choice, and inconsistency in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. -Add son.

-The rest of Christ is not that of torpor, but harmony; it is not refusing the strugglef but conquer ng in it; not resting from duty, but finding rest in duty .- F. W. Robertson.

-If you want your love to God to run smooth, have the channel full. You can have enough to float your whole business though you be heavily freighted with responsibilities .- United Presbuterian -No grace is more necessary to the

Christian worker than fidelity; the humble graces that marches on in sunshine and storm, when no banners are waving, and there is no music to cheer the weary feet .- Chicago Standard. -Beyond all wealth, honor, or even

noble souls; because to become one with the good, generous and true is to betrue ourselves. - N. W. Christian Advo--To the man who feels that there is

no position, that there are no circumence ought to be in the line of that stances in which he may not, by effort and patience, by faith and prayer, fulhindrance, of his inclinations .- S. S. fill the purposes of the Creator regarding him-to such a man the question: Is life worth living? is irrelevant, for it as nothing else does, our habitual feel- answered in the affirmative .- Professor J. R. Thompson.

WHO FIGHT HIM? t Is Certain, from the Testimony Given Below, That the Actual Settlers Are Not Opposing Land Commissioner Sparks.

Land Commissioner Sparks is at the

bat, and his inning against the timberclaim thieves and the cattle barons of bath-school. So one day I called on the Territories will show up his case and his rulings in a far different light than the organs of monopoly have "panoramaed" them to the people of the country, by means of manufactured letters from reputed home-seekers and homesteaders in the West. The letters which denounced Sparks and which were published in the sub-sidized organs of the cattle barons were not from farmers, nor homesteaders, nor home-seekers. They were from land speculators who lived east, west, north and south, and who were represented in the Territories by proxy. Since the fight on him by the corporations and the syndicates began Sparks has been deluged with letters from actual settlers who indorse every ruling he has made. And these letters are now finding their way into print to the great chagrin and discomfiture of the men and the rings who have been making war upon him. The letters are signed by the writers, who give their proper post-office address, and who invite a correspondence with the friends of the fault-finders. Below we give a few sentiments which are expressed in the letters from different sections which have suffered, as the organs have said, from Sparks' rulings: "Your order of Arpil 3, 1885, meets with the approbation of all good citizens in this land (D. T.) of golden grain." Stand by it—"ventilate the frauds." "Your order works no hard ship on the honest settler—it is the rascal that objects to the inconvenience of having his vil lainy investigated." "Your order is no detri lainy investigated." "Your order is no detri-ment or disadvantage to the poorer classes"— "The bulk of our bona fide settlers"—"It is their salvation." "Your orders have met with the approval of every bona fide resident"— "Reep on with the work you have so nobly in-augurated." "The people of this vicinity (Weild County (Col.) had been approximately the salvation of the salvat County, Col.) hall with joy your land rulings."
"We feel a great pride in the fearless and fair administration of the Land Department." "Your rulings are a move in the right direction, fully one-fourth of all land claims in this district (Huron, D. T.) are more or less fraudulent." "What difference does make whether lands are patented one or ten years to people hon estly seeking homes, it is only the land thieves who fight against you." "The actual farmers are not afraid of any decisions you have rendered." "We farmers do indorse your actions and decisions and will stand by you." "We, the farmers and citizens of Brookings and Moody Counties. D. T., sin, in declaring your Moody Counties, D. T., join in declaring your rulings just and proper and for the best protec-tion of farmers and actual settlers, but a bitter dose to those residing in towns and holding claims." "I feel deeply interested in this grand work, as this question of homes for our chil-dren will absorb our action in the near future." "Keep up your licks." "I have had my final re-ceipt for over a year, but do not growl at your not issuing patents." "Stand by your rulings:

no honest man is complaining; only the rogues are hurt." "You hit the nail on the head, and, judging from the way the agents and attorneys squirm, you hit it hard." "Give the honest poor man a chance." "The money loaners and land thieves are the only ones who how!." It takes time, patience and persever ance to catch and corner a thief when the scoundrel sought has been given substantial outside assistance, but they are generally caught and sometimes punished. Sparks has been derided and lied about in the public prints more than any other official in the Governand lied about him are the agents, the rge and small slices of th public domain. Literally he has not been crushed to earth, but he is rising again in the popular esteem he enjoyed before the cattle barons and the land agents took an inning against him .-Des Moines Leader.

#### Not At All "Tentative."

An illustration of the progress of the principle of Civil-Service reform is to be found in the action of the House Committee of Reform in the Civil-Service, which reported favorably a bill providing for the increase of the salaries of the Civil-Service Commissioners. At present the Commissioners receive a salary of \$3,500 a year each. The bill would increase their salaries to \$5,000. Some of the comments of the committee in reporting the bill are of interest. The committee says that when the Civil-Service act was passed it was regarded merely as tentative, and it was believed that the Commissioners would not have very much to do. Now, however, the commission has become one of the institutions of the country, and, the committee urges, it is important that the best talent should be placed at the command of the President. Under the present salaries, as is well known, men who are conspicuously desirable for membership in the commission could only accept the office at a pecuniary sacrifice. - Bradstreet's.

#### The Principle Conceded.

The interesting feature of the law for counting the electoral vote is the concession of the principle for which the Democracy contended in 1876 and which the Republican party leaders denied. Under the law as now fixed there is no possibility of the President of the Senate claiming, as Senator Ferry did, to be a bigger man than both Houses of Congress and all the State governments combined. The two houses meet in joint convenhealth, is the attachment we form to tion and the President of the Senate presides. But he has no other duty or function but to open the returns and come in a measure good, generous and announce them. The two houses do as one of the attractions of the exhibithe passing upon them. If there is only one return from a State, it is to be counted. If there are two, that one will be counted which is approved by gan Republicans will soon begin to the highest judicial authority in the think that the magnetic man's neglect State. If there is no such approval, the return, with the Governor's signa- perhaps the next time he wants themture, is to be counted; and, if the Governor's authority is questioned, the will not respond to his call. Mr. Blains for wrong. Our hasty actions disclose, has been answered beforehand, and vote will be rejected unless both houses separately agree to count it .- Detroit Free Press.

THE TEXAS INVESTIGATION. The Republican Party Going Rack to the Old Days When the South Was But So Much Material for "Campaign Thun-der."

There is an ancient fish-like flavor in the announcement that a sub-committee of the Senate is investigating a tale of outrage in Texas. Measured by the calendar it is not so long since an investigation of this kind formed one of the relaxations of every session of Congress. The result was never any thing practical. The most that was achieved was a more or less picturesque exhibition of Southern manners and customs and the manufacture of "campaign thunder."

It is a proof how fast the world moves that the present investigation should have so antiquated an air. It may be a proof also how slowly the Senate moves that the majority of its members should imagine that there is any public or party purpose now to be achieved by an investigation of this sort. Senator Hoar by some mischance does not figure on the committee, where his zeal and his simple faith that a great work was to be accomplished by the investigation would make him invaluable as a survival and reminder of a by-gone state of things. His place is taken by the junior, now soon to become the senior, Senator from New York. Mr. Evarts is by no means so familiar an object as Mr. Hoar in the attitude of brandishing the torch that is to fire the Northern heart. But then Mr. Evarts's political sagacity impels him to place himself boldly on the safe side of an issue of some kind, and there are so few issues about which he can be reasonably certain which the safe side is. He has upon different occasions planted himself firmly on both sides of the great lard-cheese and suet-butter issue, though one of these committals was professional and perhaps does not ount. Upon silver and Civil-Service reform and other topics of current interest upon which men differ, he has avoided disfavor by maintaining silence. But there can be no dissent from the proposition that outrages are outrageous. Mr. Evarts may shed the last word of his vocabulary in defense of that proposition without running the least risk, and it is to be expected that the subject matter of this investigation will afford a congenial theme for the eloquence so often obstructed by a consideration of the uncertainty of human affairs. - N. Y. Times.

#### The Blaineless Banquet.

It was a big blunder the Republican managers made in announcing that Blaine would be present at the late banquet under the auspices of Colonel Atkinson's club. They knew, of course, that he would not come; and there was, therefore, a kind of false pretense in announcing him and inducing the faithful to squander their hard-earned two-dollar bills in vain expectation. But worse than the false pretense was the blunder. It turned what otherwise might have been a very tidy feast into a cold and lifeless thing. Men who would have been very well pleased under ordinary circumstances to hear Senators Hawley, of Connecticut, and Palmer, of this State, and who would, when sufficiently "refreshed," have tolerated even Congressman Boutelle, found the entertainment stale, flat and unprofitable, because they contrasted it with the might have

The blunder would have been less serious if the managers had been playing for the gate-money, so to speak.
They undoubtedly sold more tickets than they would if Blaine had not been down in the hills. But it was not money they were after. They wanted enough of that to pay expenses, of course, but chiefly they were after votes. And it is as voters that the guests have been injured. It is as voters that thay will resent the deceit and delusion to which they have been subjected.

It is useless, perhaps, to say to the managers of the g. o. p. that it pays to be honest. But it does.—Detroit Free Press.

-Governor Hill explains the un-American spirit of Republicanism. In this State, by the methods pursued by the Republican party, a large number of voters are practically disfranchised. and the minority makes the laws. In Connecticut the Republican Legislature selected for Governor the minority Republican candidate, who now holds the office. The injustice prevails in New Hampshire, and in Rhode Island the Republicans diefranchise every foreign-born citizen who is not a freeholder. Nevada, with a population less than that of each of nineteen counties in this State, gives the Republicans control of the next United States Senate. It will be seen from these examples that the methods pursued by the Republican party to keep in power, are diametrically opposed to the very spirit of American institutions.—Albany Argus.

----What is the meaning of Blaine's treatment, or rather ill-treatment of the Michigan Republicans? They claimed last fall that he would make one or two of his speeches in Michigan. but he came not. They advertised him tion given under the auspices of the Michigan Club, but it turns out that he would not be part of the show. Michiis a poor return for their loyalty, and a little more than a year hence—they presumes too much upon the far-reaching influence of his magnetism. - Dea troit Free Press.

#### Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Settler's Guide, by Henry N. Copp. It gives full instructions in regard to land laws, all about homestead, preemption, timber culture, and other laws. Price 25 cents. Address Hen- The A. B. C. of Agriculture is conry N. Copp. Washington, D. C.

A new swindle is being worked in some of the adjoining counties, as follows: Swindler number one trayels about selling watches on the installment plan, collecting two dollars at the time of delivery. A confederate in the game follows after shortly and claims that the watch was stolen, giving its number in proof. The victim has the watch taken away from him, and loses the two dollars he has paid. Look out for this pair of scamps.

It is a noticeable fact that most of the Kansas editors who have no political axes to grind have come out flatfooted against the woman suffrage movement. A contemporary remarks that the Wichita Eagle ought to feel proud of the encouragement it received from the Times. Of course it ought and it does, just as that same contemporary feels proud of our encouragement in rebuking Mr. Ingalls windy bursts. Our encouragement is liberally and impartially extended in right directions.—K. C. Times.

We are pleased to notice that we are not alone in our criticisms of the 751 Broadway, New York. board of Pharmacy of this State. The board comes in for severe denunciation, not only among various papers of the State, but some of the journals of Pharmacy are taking the matter up. The guildess young druggist is induced to pay his \$5 for certificate of registration and then the examination to which he is subject has very few elements of fairness. At the last examination 68 candidates paid each \$5 or \$340 and only five were registered.

Johnson County Democrat.

property and put a price upon it, stick of the brave and magnanimous people to it. Many a boom has died a premature death on account of fickleness of property owners. The real estate boom is actually in our midst and let us keep it. Don't get crazy and imagine that a 30 foot lot that you would gladly have sold ten days ago for \$50 is now worth \$200. You have an opportunity now to sell your property at a reasonable figure. It may not come again in years. Do not understand us as trying to depreciate your property. Not so; property is very low in Cottonwood Falls, still it will undoubtedly be higher, but the raise will be gradual.

While the Republicans were in full power in Congress, from 1865 to 1875, they voted more acres of land to the a law to prevent Senators from acting as attorneys for these roads which are likely at any time to become subjects for legislative consideration. The Democrats obtained control of the lower branch of Congress in 1875, and since that time not an acre of public land has been voted away to corporations but it has been kept for settlers. This action shows the great difference between the two political parties, and it explains why poor workingmen are generally Democrats. They are Democrats because it is for their interests to vote with the party.

The Western School Journal for Feb. ruary is on our table, with its usual variety and value of contents. We speak of it here with commendation as a magazine which will be prized by any subscriber. whether teacher, superintendent, or school director. It the family, in the study. There is in it no trash, clap-trap, or wadding. Every article counts, every department has an object, and every phase of school work has attention. We are proud of such a magazine as a Kansas enterprise in the west; and it is, moreover, clearly in the front rank of school journals in America. The subscription price is only a dollar a year, and we have no doubt the publisher will be pleased to send any teacher a sample copy free.

Ladies who are looking for a magasine to meet all their requirements should see Demorest's Monthly for March. It has just arrived, and, as usual, is full of information and amusement. Nothing seems to be left undone to make "Demorest's" the most popular Family Magazine is the interest all, from the youngest child number contains a very striking watercolor picture (The Two Majesties). The serial, "Allan Quartermain," by H. Rider Haggard, author of "She." etc., is a wonderful story of adventure, as are all of this world-renowned authare all of this world-renowned auth- devoted leaders and profusely shed or's productions. The other stories, their heart's best blood in deadly comarticles and general information on all household matters are too numerous to mention. This Magazine has taken a firm stand on the Prohibition question, which makes it popular in fami-

But Bluse County Contant lies where there are boys to influence. breese until the year 1282, when it

full-page engraving of Our Collie Dog on Guard; there are sixty other original engravings by well known artists. tinued and seems to increase in interest as it progresses. Seth Green warns farmers and others of the consequences of the wanton destruction of fish; Prof. Chas. E. Bessey demonstrates the feasibility of raising fine fruit on the prairies; A. S. Fuller discourses upon the cultivation of strawberries, Stephen Powers discusses the management of sheep; Peter Henderson tells how the peach blossoms may be saved from frost; Dr. S. E. Newton writes on orange culture in Florida, raise my humble voice, A. B. Allen urges the raising of better horses for a profitable market; Col. F. D. Curtis descants upon swine breeding. In addition to the regular editorial staff, more than fifty writers contribute to this number, affording a most remarkable variety to its contents. In the Boys and Girls' Column a thrilling adventure on an iceberg is related; and the Humbug Columns are even more racy than usual. Price, \$1,50 per year, English or German. Single numbers, 15 cents. Address Publishers American Agriculturist,

WALES AND IRELAND. At the Emmet selebration, in the Strong City Opera House, on the night of March 4th, instant, in response to toast, "Wales and Ireland," Mr. R. D. Rees, of Elmdale, spoke as

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Though highly appreciating the honor conferred upon me this evening, it is not with an excessive degree of self-satisfaction that I appear before When you determine to sell your you on this occasion. My admiration of Wales and Iretand is such, that I would gladly resign my place to harken to the discourse of a more eloquent tongue; yet cognizant of your characteristic generosity, I shall not utterly thwart an attempt.

Wandering through the majestic corridores of history, and listening to

the werd echoes o man's deeds in the past, each succeeding age as it ushers in its plaintive strains leaves not un-touched a single chord of the human heart, and each is turn, true to the thrilling call, sends back its respon-sive note. Mighty host with blood-dyed clashing arms shedding the life-blood of their fellow-men, stately empires of wonderous sway dealing to humans their weal and woe, the rise of the great and the fall of the weak, the shouts of the victors and the cries of the vanquished, and divers other tumults of men, the progress of truth and the odious roar of wrong, all contribute to the great refrain and burrailrord corporations than there are in the entire German empire, and now the Republican Senate refuses to pass the tumultuous display, flit hither and thither and vie with each other in the splendor of their achievements. Some rise to fall, others fall to rise. Thus, it has ever been, and thus it is to day. In the great panorama of the world's events the valliant people of Wales and Ireland have borne no mean and inconsiderable part. Branches of the same noble Celtic stock, imbibed alike of the same generous, gallant and liberty-loving nature, once the happy and proud possessors of feedom on their native soil, the heroic contestants of common enemies battling through long ages of bitter warfare for rights that are dear and inalienable to each and every man, the sad and later decree of fate in rendering them the objects of a common oppressor's dictates, their history in many respects, presents a striking simularity, and the names of their belov ed native homes may well appear side

by side. Fair old Cambria, with her moun tains white and blue, each magnificently decked with its pendent forests, and her shadowy glens and valleys through which innumerable brooks will be a help in the school room, in and rivulets merrily murmur their mountain songs as they sportively hasten along toward the deep, blue sea! Silently does she enamor her faithful sons and would again bid them be free! Here amid all the bounties that nature alone can bestow, free as the air they breathe, roamed the native Britons of yore. All around lay the mighty sea, which breaking tenderly on their quiet shores, disturbed not the peace within. Science and learning here early found a nursery, and Cambria's fame sounded loud and high, brought hither the youths of distant lands, seeking for the golden lore. Nor has her literary genius ever forsaken her; throughout all the sad changes and torturing trials to which this nation has been an unlucky heir, it has continued to pour forth with all the distinctive quailties that mark true purity and grandeur. Her poets, numerous as the caroling birds of her mountains, have never ceased their song, and the merry strains of the harp are always heard. Here, too, is the home of a nation of singers; where as he understands his business in both. world. There is always something to valleys echo with the one unceasing peal of a people who are the acknowlto the "head of the house." This edged leading vocalists of the world. and whose native land has been justly

termed "the land of song." But though the land of song, it has been at times the land of sighs. Again and again through long centuries, with the love of freedom burning in their hearts, they rallied arround their

Nor are the girls forgotten, for the department of "Our Girls" contains of this patriot here was taken to Lonuseful advice for them. Published by don, and after being carried through W. Jennings Demorest, 17 East 14th
St., New York, at \$2.00 per year.

The "American Agriculturist" for March, 1887, opens with a spirited, presided over the destinies of Britain. Richly, indeed, did these people merit the praise so freely given them by their fearless opponents, who declare them among the bravest of mankind. Their long and unexcelled devotion to the preservation of their liberties alone and single hands. none, always pitting against a great superiority in number, with no other Sallie Brown, \* requital than the praise of the bard's humble lay, presents a granduer of character that may well chalenge the world. Yet, for all this, though they world. Yet, for all this, though they have more enshrouded with the Stella Mitchell, 59 still will preserve the noble characteristics of their race. Along with this grand and illustrious band, whose his Lonny Coleman, \*32 99 100 tory so mournfully tells the tale of Pupils whose names are marked man's inhumanity to man, let me with a star belong to the primary "Cymra fu, a Chymru fydd."
"Tra mor, tra Brython."

Near by old Cambria, within the

hearing of the same mournful chant of the sea, enrobed in one of nature's grandest garbs, placidly lies poor, bleeding Erin! Child of misfortune; scarred and wounded! A living monument, testamentary of gross abuse! What heart-rending scenes have oc-curred upon her threahold! What inthere, and Erin's generous sons were soon envoys of grace to other climes; and their hospitable hearts and institutions became the resplendent diffusers of its doctrines to all who thither came in quest of knowledge. With Christianity comes real progress and power, and Erin grew and dev elo ped. Her sons are known an honored in every clime; and wheresoever they have ever gone, they have re-flected the glorious traits of their race. No institution of liberty, no great cause for the elevation of man has ever been denied their service and encouragement. Far from home, in the soil of remote lands peacefully rest the ashes of many of their number, and their names and memories are the cherished treasures of the history of the cause to which they have lent their might. Sad but true, the car of time as is dealt to all their portion of grief and woe, gave poor Ireland a soul sickening share. Hideous enemies from without thrust in at their open doors. In their own homes and at their own firesides, they have been foully murdered, bled and tortured, and all the forms of rack that ingenuity could discover and demons execute, have there been perpetrated. Grandly and nobly through all these bloodstained years have the soul-tried men of Erin striven to cast off the hideous veil of gloom which so long has overshadowed their beautiful isle. Her soul is built of the dust of her patriots, and yet she is not free! Kind

want not to sicken your hearts. Thus briefly have I hinted to those two noble countries. To-day, girted by the same clanking chains of despair, they steadfastly ask their common oppressor for a momentary consideration of their rights. May they blend their efforts for better effect.

friends, her story, to you is known.

nere. Tis sadly painful at best! I

England has ever been a blood-thirsty, sneaking vampire, filling her gostly portals and nourishing her loathsome form with the life-blood of the weak. Hated and scorned by all who have felt her palsying touch, may she yet reform, or find her doom.

#### MATFIELD CREEN CLEANINGS.

ED. COURANT:—Seeing a few items from Matfield, by "J. D. M." I thought I would give the rest of the items, from where he left off'

We have a new tin shop and hardware store in operation; also a butcher shop, a drug store, a dry goods and grocery store, two blacksmith shops and wood work at the same, a saddle and harness shop, a lumber yard, an agricultural store, two hotels, one liv ery stable, three doctors, a millinery shop, a parber shop, a furniture store, a land and law office, where 'Squire Mercer deals out justice to all; [and not a single one of said establishments is booming his town or his business by an "ad." in the COURANT.—ED.]
Dr. G. W. Bocook has charge of the livery stable, and carries the mail to and from Strong City.
School District No. 8 has been di-

A new school-house has been put up near Mr. John L. Pratt's residence and what is known as the Mitchell schoolhouse has been moved south 11 miles, and put on the south edge of Mr. G.W. Jackson's land. Mr. I. L. Searles moved the same in five days, and set it on the foundation, without loss or damage, except two window lights. Mr. S. can move houses as well as keep hotel

with typhoid fever. Mrs. Newt. Richards is mending Farmers are sowing oats; and some

Mrs. James Martin is lying very low,

gone to Green county. Mo.

Messrs. Ben Blackwell, Sam Mosheart and Will Thompson nave gone

SCHOOL REPORT. Report of School Dist. No 38, Chase county for the term ending Feb. 25.

8. 95 98 98 97 98 Names Avex Edgra Brown, Ed ar Stephenson, 60 Clement Ice, 100 Clement Ice, 100 Frank Williams, 66 93 100 96 98 97 98 95 96 92 96 94 99 97 Dora Brown. 90 100 98 96 92 95 95 Stella Mitchell. Mabel Smith.

grade, or were not examined.

I. C. WARREN, Teacher.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during four weeks ending March 8. 1887, reported expressly for this pa per by Jos. II. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents: Pacific Building Washington, D.C., discribable sufferings and untold ag-onies have there been borne! Her ratus; W. M. Roberts, Gaylord, cultionies have there been borne! Her history, in vain attempts to tell! Clearing off the mists of time to catch a glimpse of the fifth century, where Ireland's authentic history begins, we find her blooming as a rose. A dazzling light had been engendered there, and Ireland was all aglow with her own effulgent lustre. She did not confine it to herself alone, but sent the radiant rays darting across the own effulgent lustre. She did not confine it to herself alone, but sent the radiant rays darting across the dark and rolling waters to streak the skies of distant lands. Christianity in all its power had cast its blessings where the streak the streak the streak the skies of distant lands. Christianity in all its power had cast its blessings printer's leads and small furniture; W. A. Laidlaw Cherokee, hay press; G. W. Thorp, Conway Springs, clamp for holding plowshares; G. Z. Clark, Topeka, valve operating mechanism; E. L. Prall, Wellington, motor for churns; F. J. Orr and F. C. Holman, Wellington, sight for fire arms.

LADIES' CUIDE TO FANCY WORK.

This work contains nearly 300 handsome illustrations with instructions for making hundreds of beautiful bings, iether for adorning your home or presents for your friends at a most trifling exceuse, including all kinds of Fancy Work. Artistic Embroideries, Lace Work, Knitting. Tetting and Net Work; contains designs for Monograms. Initials, Tidies. Lambrequins, Ottomans. Counterpains Rugs, arriage Robes, Brackets Wall Pockets, Waste Paper Baskets, Work Boxes, work Baskets, work Bags, Pen wipers, Hanging Baskets, work Hass, Pin Custions, Footstools, Hankerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, and Baskets Sofa Pilows, Table Covers, work Stands, Table Scarf Screens, Scrap Bags, Table Mats, Toilet Mats, Lamp Mats, Lamp Shades, Pillow Shams, Pillow Sham Holders, Curtains, Toilet Stands, Slipper Cases, Letter Cases, Picture Frames, Toilet Set Cloths, Brush Holders, Hassocks, Cigar Boxes, Sachels, Fancy Purses, Slippers, Dressing Gowns, Music Portfolios, Knife Case, Faus, Flower Ba-kets, Plant Stands, Flower Pot Covers, Shawl Dress Trimmings, wi dow Shades, Feather work, Leaf Photographs and many other thing. LADIES' CUIDE TO FANCY WORK. thing
It is handsomely bound, containing 64 large
3 column pages, and will be sent post paid for
only 30 cents. It is the finest book on fancy
work ever published, and every lady interested in household art should secure a sopy at
once. Address THE EMPIRE NEWSCO., Syracuse, N. Y

PRAIRIE HILL SCHOOL

The fifth and last month of the The following list are the names of those who have been neither absent nor tardy for the past month, and the It would be useless for me to repeat it greater number, for the entire term. Mary Roniger, Nellie McCarthy, May Spencer, Nettie Tedrow, Nora McCarty Eddie Granger, George Tedrow,

Eugene Nye. The following is the record of those who stood above 90° at the term examinations.
Nora McCarty 94,
Nora McCarty 94,
Mary Roniger 92,
May Spencer, 91

George Reynolds.
F. W. SPENCER, Teacher.

ANOTHER ART CRAZE.

The latest art work among ladies is known as the "Fren-h Craze," for decorating china, glassware, etc. It is something entirely new and is both profitable and fascinating. It is very popular in New York, Boston and other eastern cities, china placque, size 18 in. handsomely decorated, for a model, together with box of material, 100 colored designs assorted in flowers animals, land-scapes, etc., complete, with full instructions, upon receipt of only \$1.00. The placque alone is worth more than the amount charged To every lady ordering this outfit who eucloses the address of five other ladies interested in art matters, to whom we can mail our new caralogue of Art Goods, we will inclose extra and without charge, as imitation hand-painted brass placque. Instruction book in painting, 16 colored pictures &c. only 15c. Embroidery silk, best quality, all colors, 80c. per 100 skeins Tinsel braid, gold or silver, for art embroidery and needle work, large ball only 15c. Macrame cord, white, 50c per 10c any color, 60c per 10c. Other goods at equally low prices. Address, The Empire ANOTHER ART GRAZE.

TAX ROLL FOR 1886. The County Clerk has finished footing up the tax roll of Chase county. for the year 1886, and finds the different taxes for that year foot up as fol-

County tax, including Court-Township taxes, School dists., gen. and bond, 27,458.73

State tax...

BUCK CREEK SCHOOL REPORT The fifth month of school closed on Friday, March 4th, instant. Number enrolled for the month, 26. Average daily attendance, 20. Those not absent during the month are: Charles Duckett, Harry Upton, Willie Duckare plowing lively for corn.

Mr. G. H. Burnett has rented his farm and moved to Matfield to while away the hot summer with us.

Duckett, Harry Upton, Willie Duckett, John Smith, Arthur Smith, Willie Upton, Tilda Harder, Johnnie Raymond.

Those whose average is over mond. Upton, Charles Duckett, Willie Duck ett, Mattie Upton Jennie Upton, Mer-tie Crawford, l'ffie Crawford, Harry Upton, Tilda Harder. HATTIE M. GILMAN, Teacher.

SPRING, 1887.

## Hats for Everybody.

Hats for figures broad and burley, Hats for straight hair and for curly; Hats for faces meloncholy,

Hats for features bright and jolly; Hats for gentlemen of standing

Hats that give a look commanding; Hats for walking, riding, driving, Hats dull faces look alive in :

Hats for every trade and calling; Hats for traveling, shooting, sailing, Hats grease proof-in storms un failing,

Hats that stand all kinds of mauling

Hats to suit you, peer or peasant Hats to make your custom pleas

Hats for young men in their

Hats to help you catch you Queens;-at

E. F. HOLMES'S. THE LEADING CLOTHIER.

CHASE CO. ACRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Chase County Agricultural Society will hold its annual meeting, on Saturday, April 2, 1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the Secretary's office, under the Chase County National Bank, at which meeting the Directors for the ensuing year will be elected. The Secretary is now paying the premiums awarded at the last fair. E. A. KINNE, mch17-2t secretary.

INSURANCE. I have the agency for the National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Salina Kansas, a HOME company, thoroughly responsible, and which insures al classes of property at the lowest possible rttes, either for one or five years Investigate its merits before you insure. Call on, address

C. E. DIBBLE, Agent, mch17-tf Strong City, Kansas.

#### NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer a

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale. on ATURDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1887, between the hours of 10 o'ciock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

Sec Tp Rgc. Per A.

Nw ¼ of ne ¾ of ... 36 22 6 \$3 50 Improvements ... 36 22 6 \$3 50 Ne ¾ of se ¾ of ... 36 22 6 \$3 50 situate in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the bours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday, April 21, 1887, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.

February 26, 1887.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16840

I. P. B. McCabe of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas, who made Pre-emption Declaratory Statement No 8648 for the Lot 27. section 30, township 20 south, of range Seast, do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove my residence and cultivation before the Judge of the District or in his absence before E. w. Blis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Fals, Kansas, Saturday, April 23d, 1887, by two of the following witnesses:

R. H. Chandler, Buzaar, N. M. Penrod, Bazaar, James McClellan, Lida, Martin Book-LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, | 6340 store, Lida, all of Chase county, Kansas. P. B. McCase, Claimant.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA. KARSAS. (Mar h 10th, 1887, Notice of the above application will be published in the Courant, printed at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas which I hereby designate as the newspaper published nearest the land described in the application.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS,

March 8th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge of the District or in his absence before
E. W. Ellis. Clerk of District C urt at Cortonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, April
16th, 1887, viz: P. D. S. No 4251 of charles
H. Chandler, for the south west ½, of section 24 township 21 south, of range 7 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Herring Matfield Green, Rev. H. A. Cook, Mntfield Green,
John B. Leonard, Bazaar, Mrs. Edmund
Reed, 6azaar, all of Chase county Kansas.

Frank Dale, Register.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA KANSAS, 1 6328
March 1st 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge of the Dis'rict or in his absence before
E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on April 9th, 1887, viz: Homestead Entry, No. 23243 of James G. Johnson,
for the east half (1/2), of the north-east quarter
(1/4), of section ten (10), township nineteen (19)
south, of range six (6) east
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Gus Hahn, Elmdale,
L. W. Pratt, Eludale, James Johnson, Elmdale, George McNee, Elmdale, all of Chase
county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA KANSAS, 1 6326

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA KANSAS, 16327

March 1st, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before
the Judge of the District or in his absence,
before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court at
Cettonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday April
9th. 1887, v.z.: Homestead Entry, No. 28293,
James D. Johnson, for the north west quarter (14), of the south east quarter (14) of section ten (10), township nineteen (19) south, of
range six (6) east. range six (6) east.

He names the following witnesses to prove

He names the following withersess to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: Gus Hahn, Elmd-de, L. W. Pratt. Elmdale, J. G. Johnson, Elm-dale, George Mc Nee, Elmdale, all of Chase county, Kaesas. S. M. Palmer, Register.

MONHY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the west. more money right away than anything else in the world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex, all ages. something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine

MISCELLANEOUS.

M A CAMPBELL. H F GILLETT

## 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 Agout 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 Aichison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands
wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands
for improvement or speculation always
for sale. Honorable theatment and fair
dealing guaranteed. Call on oraddress J.
W. McWilliams, at Special agency for thesale of the Atchi-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSSY

WORKING CLASSES We are pared to furnish all persons with employment at home, the whole of the time, or ment at home, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex can easily earn from 50 cents to \$500 per evening, and a proportional sum by deveting all their time to the business Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men That all who see this may send their address, and test the business we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outif free Address GRORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS., February 19th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the followongnamed 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, or in his absence, E. W. Bilis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on April 2, 1887, viz: Homestead Entry, No 7611, of William Blosser, Matfield Green, Chase county, Kansas, for the Lets twenty [20] and twenty-one [21], section No eighteen [18], township twenty-one [21], range eight [8] east.

east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Handy, Bazsar, James Martin, Matfield Green, E. L. Martin, Matfield Green, John L. Pratt, Matfield Green, all of Chase County, Kansas. feb24

Frank Dale, Register,

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS. | 6817 LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS. } 6817
February 21st, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, and in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, on April 4th, 1887, viz: H.
E. No. 21965 of Detlof Kaegboha, for the
south west quarter (14) of section thirty [30],
township nineteen (19) south, of range six [6];
east.

east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz; Her van Piper, Elmdale, Sam Parks, Elmdale, Julius Panzram, Elmdale, Herman Panzram, Elmdale, all of Elmdaie, Herman Face. Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. LAND OFFICE AT WIGHTA, KAS. September 19 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, and in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on March, 18, 1887. viz.: John C. Thompson D. S. No. 4211, for the Lotnine (9), section six (6), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east.

(6), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land viz: J. Jackson, Matfield Green, thas Billingslac, Matfield Green Thomas Berlin, Matfield Green, and Sam Mosshart, Matfield Green, all of Chase county, Kansas.

FRANK DALE Register. FRANK DALE, Register.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA KAS... | 6816

February 19th, 1887

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
ciaim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District, Court, atCottonwood Falls, on Friday, April 1st, 1887,
viz: P. D. S. No. 8630, of Bolivar C. Scott,
for the east naif [½] of south east quarter
[½], and south east quarter [½] of north east
quarter [½], of section four [4], township
twenty [20] south, range seven [7] east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Orson Eager, Elmdale,
Sam Honston, E'mdale, I. D. Rider, Elmdale,
W. A. Wood, Elmdale, all of Chase County,
Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

Vollcan live at home, and make more money at work for us, then anything else in the world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from nratstart. Costly outif and terms free. Better not delay. Costa you nothing to send us your address and find out: if you are wise you will do so at once H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine

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

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let: he chips fall where they

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

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3in.	5in.	% col.	1 col
l week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	8 5 . 50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4 00		13.0
& weeks	1.75	2.50				15.00
4 weeks	3.00			2 22		
8 months	4 00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82.5
6 months .	6.50	9 00	12 00	18 00	32.50	85 0
l year			24 00			

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



BAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T pm am pm pm pm am Cedar Pt, 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 00 Clements 10 14 10 20 9 11 3 34 7 06 11 20 Elmdale.. 10 31 0 36 9 39 4 31 7 35 12 01 Strong... 10 45 10 52 10 06 5 03 8 00 2 50 Safford... 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T.

am pm pm am pm am pm am Safford... 4 21 8 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 2 Strong... 4 88 4 08 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 55 Elmdale... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 8 8 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 20 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 05 10 00

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and go going east, at 12:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

## Program of the 3d Annal County S. S.

to be held at Strong City, March 25 and 26.

MARCH 25, MORNING.

11:00.—Meeting of executive committee and committee of entertainment.

AFTERNOON.

2:00.—Devotional singing, J. E. Platt.
2:30. Report of President and Vice Presidents.

dents.
3:00.-" What are the requirements of a wide-awake S. S., " J. F. Kirker, Geo. Weed

dents.
3:00.—" What are the requirements of a wide-awake S. S., "J. F. Kirker, Geo. Weed and Mrs Hancock
3:30—"County organization; best methods," Mrs W A Morgan, Rev T J Pearson
4:00—Query box
7:30—Address by Hon Nelson Case.
March 23, Morning
9:00—Praise services, J E Platt
9:30—"Pastoral duties of the teacher," Mrs J S Shisman, N A Santord, Mrs M L Patten
10:00—"Best method of opening schools," Chas, Jones, J Miner, Nelson Steadman
10:30—"How to manage irregularity in attendance of teachers," J J Massey, Mrs J A Holmes, J E Perry
11:00—"Neglect of the Bible in the S S," Rev A S Oudley, Rev H A Cook
11:30—"Prayer in the S S," when, by whom and what?" Sarah Prickett, Mrs G B Fenn
AFTERNOON

and what?" Sarah Prickett, Mrs & Brenn
AFFERNOON
2:00—Devotional, Pastor M E church in Cottonwood Falls
2:30—Report of schools in county
3:00—Report of committees
3:30—"Object teaching," Josie Dwelle, Julia
Allen

Allen
3:45—"Training in giving and doing for
others" Minnie Ellis, Mrs Miser
4:00—Miseellaneous business
C D Wood, County President

LADIES, LOOK HERE!

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

Ladies clegant plush hand-bags, 40c; Russian pocket-books 27c (worth 75c), Alligator specie purses nickle frames, ball snap, large size, 22c; Ladies two-blade pen knives, shell handle, 20c; Manfacure knives, for the finger nails. 15c; Charm knives, 10c; Gem carpet stretchers, the best, 35c; Madame Louise hair crimpers, 10c; Baby pins, fine gold plated, with cut letters, "Baby," "Darling." "Pet," etc., 20c, a pair worth 50c; stereoscopes, facty hoods, worth \$1; stereoscopic views American, foreign, comic, statuary, and actresses, 50c; per doz. worth \$2; gilt edge p.aying cards, 30c, a pack, worth 75c; Tom Thumb plaving cards, 10c; handsome leatherette photo albums, gilt edge, 25c; Music boxes, very fine, \$1.10; Mikado bangle bracelets, laces thing in ladies; lewelry, 30c; Opera feather fans, cardinal, blue, pink or white, bone sticks 50c, worth \$1,25; Ladies' shears, nickle plated 6 in , 20c, tolored photoes of actresses, 10c each, 3 for 25c; Sewing machine oil, best sperm, 3 large bottles, 25c; Lubin's beautifying powder, 12c; Cosmeticque for the hair, 12c; Lyon's tooth powder, large bottles, 15c; Petroleum Jelly pomade, 3 bottles for 25c; Cerahium cologne, a new and lasting perfume, 30c; worth 75c; Stolen kisses, an extra fine perfume, 40c, worth \$1; French snoe dressing, best quality 3 bottles for 25c. These are all genuine bargains. No order filled for less than one dollar. Handsome nickle watch locket, and charm, all in beautiful satin-lined case, given away free with every trial order amounting to over five dollars received during the next 30 days. As all goods not satisfactory way be returned, you run no risk in sending us a trial order. Address, The Empire News Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents tine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line foeach subsequentinsertion.

St. Patrick's Day.

Rain is needed badly in these parts Spring is here; so clean up your

Mr. J. W. Brown was down to Em poria, Monday.

Mr. H. P. Brockett was out to Marion, this week

Mr. Ed. Pratt is building a cistern on his premises.

Mr. C. C. Watson was over at Marion, last Saturday.

Mr. W. W. Sanders is having a well dug near his barn.

Mr. Elmer B. Johnston was out to Whichita, last week.

Mr. G. E. Finley is building a cistern on his premises.

Mr. John Stokes, of Elk, moved to McPherson last week.

Mr. L. C. Hubbard, of Rock creek

is very sick with lung fever. Judge Brockett, of Marion county, was in town, last week, on business.

Mr. Ed. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, last week. The track is laid on the C., K. & W. ciating.

R. R., between here and Strong City.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, came in, Monday, from a flying trip to New

Mrs. J. H. Scribner is at Kansas City visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C

H. A. Cook.

by Mr. Hubbard.

on Diamond creek.

his new charge.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Seeves, of

Bross, Kingman county, son-in-law and

daughter of Mr. P. Hubbard, arrived

here, Friday, on a visit at Mrs. Seeves'

old home. They returned to Kingman

county, starting Monday, accompanied

Mr. Geo. Drummond will be around

on the streets with his horses, as usual,

beginning on the 4th of April. Any

parties wishing to breed before the

commencement of the season will have

The Rev. S.Davis and family leaave.

this week, for Syracuse, Hamilton coun-

ty, to which place Mr. Davis was trans-

ferred by the M. E. Conference. Mr.

Davis is an indefaticable worker; and

while here; and, no doubt, his labors

will be crowned with like success in

Mr. S. H. Fosnaugh and family left,

Wednesday morning for Kings county, Washington Territory, where they will make their future home. Mr. Fos-naugh is a good citizen and a good

neighbor; and we hope his removal will redound to his benefit.—Strong City Independent.

We heartly endorse the foregoing.

The Cottonwood Falls Orchestra, as-

sisted by other gentlemen of the city.

and Billie Wilson, the "champion bone

player of America," will give an enter-

tainment at Music Hall, next Tuesday

evening, March 22, at which a laugha-

tend. As this is home talent they

should be greeted by a crowded house

EMMET CLUB.

A meeting of the Emmet Club of Chase county will be held in the Strong City Opera House, on Monday even-ing, March 21, at 7:30 o'clock. Every

member is requested to be present Those members who have not yet paid

tueir subscription to the League fund, made in December, 1885, can do so at this meeting. MATT. McDonald,

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Hay for sale by B. Stout, on Rock

Call and examine the list of voters.

The choicest assortment of candies and confections at L. I. Billings' ba-

kery, Main street, west of Broadway.

You can buy more Flour and Feed

dec30-tf

for the same money, at the CITY FEED

STORE than at any other place in the

old stand) for meat, all the way from

Barbed wire. at wholesale, at Camp-

Wanted-A good girl at the Laundry; one who can iron preferred. Good

Fine watches will receive careful

Don't torget that you can get

Heating stoves, glass and paint, at

Frames of all kinds and sizes to or-

All agree in saying that Caudle the best photographer in the State.

In the photograph gallery of S. H. Waite, 6th Avenue, west of Commer-

cial street, Emporia, you will find photo-

graphic work made in the best possi-ble manner, and finished in the very highest style of the photographer's art

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

Go to J. S. Doohttle & Son's for

The best and cheapest place in the

county to buy frames, is at Caudle's, "The Photographer."

One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their

bargains; and don't you forget it.

and all his work is guaranteed.

requested to call and settle.

Strong City, Kansas.

wages to the right party.

J. H. MAYVILLE,

5 to 10 cents per pound.

bell & Gillett's.

county.

Gillett's.

rapher.'

that you may want.

Messrs. J. E. Harper and John Madden were down to Topeka, Tuesday, on

Mr. W. T. Birdsall is putting a picket fence around Mr. J. K. Crawford's

Messrs. J. W. McWilliams and J. D. Minick returned again from Kansas City, Saturday.

If you want to see a most tame white rat, go to Tom Strader's Billiard Parlor. It is a beauty.

Mr. Peter Scott has bought three lots from Mr. L. A. Loomis, in the outhwest part of town.

Mr. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, was in town, last week, visitng friends and relatives. Mr. A. D. Lyon, of Diamond creek.

has bought block 55, Cottonwood Falls, he made many converts to his Church of Mr. Charles F. Loomis. Mr. O. H. Drinkwater, af Cedar

Point, has our thanks for a late number of the Chicago Express. Messrs. Geo. W. Weed and Howard Culver and Miss Stella Kerr were

Dr. J. W. Stone was over to Marion. last week, with his cousin, Dr. Smith, who expects to locate there.

down to Emporia, this week.

Mr. M. Lawrence has moved his taioring establishment into the new store room south of the National Bank.

When you are in town and want a good cigar, glass of cider, or to play a game of billiards, go to Tom Strader's. Capt. Milton Brown, of Clements, ble time is in store for those who at-

who is the happy father of another daughter, will move to town in a few We have just received a nice assortment of visiting cards on which we can print your name. Call in and see

Dr. R. Walsh who had been quite ill with pneumonia, for about three weeks, is again able to attend to his

practice. Mr. Tom Strader keeps on hand a stock of fine cigars, cider, nuts, etc., at his Billiard Parlor, adjoining the Union Hotel.

The Ladies' Guild will have a social at Mr. S. A. Breese's, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church.

Miss Maud K. Dibble has been very poorly during the past week, but under the treatment of Dr. Jones, she is now improving.

Mr. Geo. B. Carson returned, last Friday, from Chicago, where he had been laying in bill of goods for Messrs. D. A. Loose & Co.

Dr. A. M. Conaway and Messrs. D. R. Shellenbarger and C. R. Turner, of Toledo, attended the G. A. R. encampment at Ahilene last wee

Mrs. Watson, mother of Messrs. C C. and R. M. Watson and Mrs. C. E Dibble and Mrs. L. C. Ferguson, is lying very low, with dropsy.

Mr. F. P. Cochran was presented, on Tuesday night of last week, at Union Hotel, by a number of his friends, with handsome silver-mounted cane.

Miss Lee, daughter of Mr. Geo. H. Lee. of the Lee ranch, accompanied by her waiting maid, arrived here, last Saturday, from Liverpool, England.

Messrs. A. B. Watson, T. H., Grisham and Jabin Johnson were down to Topeka, this week, looking after the Judgeship of this the 25th District.

That this community are not a Sab. bath-breaking people is evidenced by the fact that but one letter went east from here on the noon mail, last Sun-

Mr. John Bardill arrived here, recently, from Illinois, bringing with him a Jack, bred and raised in Kentucky. which he has placed on his Rock

Mr. Tom Strader has just had his Billiard Parlor overhauled and refitted by Mr. Harry D. Burcham. He has had new cloths put on his tables and has sets of new balls.

Mr. George Drummond bought six head of premium, thorough-bred berkshire hogs of Mr. Maurice Oles, of Bazaar, last week. They are among the finest hogs in the county.

There will be a called meeting of the Baptist Church, of Strong City, on at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. All persons wishing spaying done, if they will let me know of the same soon, I may be able to do their work before going west. J. S. Shipman, feb10-tf Elmdale, Kans. Sunday, the 19ty instant, immediately after preaching. Services in the morn

J. C. DAVIS, Church Clerk. Mr. J. W. Meeker and his daughter, Mrs. J. R. Stearns, and her children left, on the 5th inst., for National Park. California, where Mr. J. R. Stearns

has been located for some time past. Married, in the Elk school-house, on Thursday night, March 3, 1887, Mr. A. C. Vail and Miss Lucretia R. Newby, the father of the bride, Elder Alex. Newby, and Elder A. F. Holman offi-

The bill which passed the Legisla. The Rev. F. W. Davis has accepted ture making Chase, Marion and Mcthe call of the Baptists at Strong City. Pherson counties the 25th Judicial shelves filled with good goods that Mr. T. J. Turner sold his residence District, fixes the terms of Court in they are selling at bottom prices. property to Mr. S. A. Perrigo, last this county in February, April and They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

#### The South Kansas M. E. Conference BAUERLE'S made the following appointments for Chase county, for the ensuing year:

Fresh pies, cakes, Cottonwood Falls, Rev. G.W. Stafford; Cedar Point, Rev. L. Martin; Matfield bread, etc., Deliver-Green, Rev. S. Snyder; Safford, Rev. in any part of the



Lunch served at all hours. Full meals

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS

PROMPT CTENTIO

Paid to

ALL ORDERS.

INOTE,

### SETH J. EVANS,

the oportunity, by calling at his home. Feed Exchange



EASTSIDE OF Broadway

Cotton wood Falls

Good Rigs

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY



**UMPHREYS** HOMEOPATHIC leterinary Specifics

Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY, In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.

Used by U. S. Government. Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co. 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

PHYSICIANS.

Since the passage of the suffrage bill J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE a vote has been taken in this city among the ladies, to ascertain who is the most popular photographer in the State, and they voted, unanimously, that Caudle is the leader of them all. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office, East Side of Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to Campbell & Gillett's on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones they have.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of

DR. S. M. FURMAN. Resident Dentist

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

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

MC'Q. GREEN, M. D. ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC

attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted.

Physician & Surgeon, WONSEVU, KANSAS.

anything in the way of general merchandise, at J S. Doolittle & ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

. E. HARPER, Co.Atty, JAS. T. BUTLER

cost, to close them out, at Campbell & HARPER & BUTLER, Campbell & Gillett, can furinsh Attorneys and Counsellors At-Law, you with any kind of a cooking stove

Office in the Court House, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS der, of A. B. Caudle, "The Photog-THOS. H. GRISHAM.

Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS L. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a work-manlike manner, and solicits your custom. Give him a call. N WOOD, AM MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal Office 145 Kansas Ave.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein.

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHA E COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's courts and land offices. Collections nade and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-ti JOSEPH G. WATERS.

> ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the Dustrict Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1628-tf

## Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

(Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALER IN-

HARDWARE, STOVES ARD TIPWARE.

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

Brass and Iron Cylinders,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

Agents for the Celebrated McCormick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

## THE GREAT EMPORIUM! FERRY & WATSON

Desire every one to know that they have

one of the Best and Largest Stocks,

Of goods ever brought to this market. GORSISTIRG OF. DRYGOODS

NOTIONS, CROCERIES. COFFINS. FU'RNITURE.

BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING,

OUEENSWARE. CALASSWARE,

TIN WARE And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN During his existence on earth. BE SURE TO CO TO

FERRY & WATSON'S, Cottonwood Falls, Kas,

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

BARGAINS.

A PRIZE sand six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW DRUGS.



HE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE. KANSAS.

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

ON HIM SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.



Mexican Mustang

Scratches, Sprains, Strains. Stitches Stiff Joints. Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks.

Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls. Piles.

Contracted

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs

friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him sands of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life,

limb and comfort which surround the pioneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keepa Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of

Keep a Bottle Always in the

JOHN B. SHIPMAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building,

JULIUS REMY,

ap23-tf

If you want money.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KAN Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

Reasonable charges, and good wor guaran teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and ream streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JOHN FREW, SURVEYOR, AND

STRONG CITY; - - - KANSAS.

UNPARALLELED OFFER. No 1 .- CHASE COUNTY COURANT .... \$1.50 No 2 .- The American Agriculturest, 

New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND.

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL



BEAST!

CURES

Lumbago Rheumatism, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises,

Bunions.

Corns,

Muscles Eruptions, Hoof Ail,

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along with

The Horse-fancier needs it-it is his

it in liberal supply affoat and ash

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Itsimmediate

MONEYTOLOAN

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

Tonsorial Artist,

MARTIN HEINTZ, HATS AND CAPS, Carpenter & Builder,

> LAND CIVIL ENGINEER,

We will furnish all the above, post-

thing else in this world. All of elthersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO, Augusts, Maine.

We will trible and the above, possible to select the workers, absolutely sure at once address TRUE & CO, Augusts, Maine.

#### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE HELPERS.

"I will be a little helper,"
Lisps the brook,
On its silvery way it goes,
Never stopping for repose Till it turns the busy mill,

"I will be a little helper," By the wayside, in the field beauty is revealed Unto sad and weary heart

"I will be a little helper," Sings the bird, And it carols forth a song, Though the cheerless day be to Bringing to some helpless one Some sweet word.

You can be a little helper, Child so fair! And your kindly deeds can make, For the Heavenly Father's sake, nshine, love, and happiness

Everywhere!
—Geo. Cooper, in S.-S. Times.

#### THE CHURCH OIL RUN SHORT-A True Story Which Explains Why It Hap-

Johnnie Carr was a bright, pleasant boy and a general favorite in the town

where he lived. His parents loved him very much, but, like other boys, he had his faults. One was reluctant obedience. He always intended to obey his father and mother, but wanted to do it in his own time and his own way. One Saturday afternoon he was sent to the store for oil. His mother said: "Go straight there, Johnnie, and

don't stop anywhere."

Johnnie promised, but on the way he met Nicholas Barnes, called for short "Nick." He was a new boy in town, and had several times made a great deal of trouble for his folks. Johnnie had promised not to have any thing to do with Nick.

But Nick had met Johnnie a few days before, and offered him some candy. Johnnie took it, saying to himself: 'Nick is not so bad as some people think.'

This time Nick met him as if he had you going?"

"Store for oil," replied Johrnie. "All that for oil?" replied Nick. "Yes.

"No change back? Not a red, John-

"Not a red," answered Johnnie. Nick thought a moment, then he began to talk of something different. "When we going to have some chocolate creams?

Johnnie's mouth watered, for he was very fond of that kind of confectionery. He sighed as he said: "Dun-no; money is scarce down our way.'

They were now nearing the church. "Let's sit down here on the Old South' steps and talk it over," said Nick. "Let's see, I treated on chocolate last time, now its your turn.'

Johnnie hal not thoug t of that when he accepted half the contents of the ca dy bag! For the first time it dawned upon him that Nick would expect him to return the compliment. He said: "I dun-no when it'll be. Nick. Pa's sold one of his horses 'cause he was short f r mone ; he's going to make one do all the work, so I don't think I'll get much spending money

Suddenly a queer look came over Nick's face. He spoke quickly but in r low tone

"You just keep still a minute, Jo nnic. I'll tell you some hing."

He dashed away w thout giving any information. Johnnie kept "still' until he was ired of it; and was about starting for the s ore when Nick appeared, very much excited.
"Johnnie," he said, "we can have

some chocolates to-day."

"How so?" "It came into my head just now when I see the old sexton going down into the grave-yard," said Nick. "He's left the church open, the cellar door's unlocked and there's a whole barrel of

kerosene in there !" As the plan flashed upon Johnnie's mind, his face grew very red. Nick did not seem to notice this and went

"Let's fill the can, who'll know the difference? I guess two quarts of oil wont' kill nobody.'

Johnnie was greatly shocked, but before he could speak Nick had disappeared with the can. When he returned it was full. He passed it to Johnnie, who shrank back. "I can't take the oil Nick; it don't

belong to me. It's stealing."
"Stealing? Oh, no," said Nick, slowly. "Now you look here, this oil belongs to the parish, and your pa is one of them. So you see a part of the

oil is his'n." He stopped suddenly with a look of fright, the old sexton was returning. Evidently Nick thought his argument

would not convince him, for he said hurriedly: "It won't do for us to hang around here any longer; he'll know the whole

thing. Let's hide the can and have some fun up town. As they went, Nick seeing that Johnnie did not feel right about it said:

"The South Church folks are rich as mud. An old feller died here once, and left them piles of money to run things with. So this oil don't come out o' them. It won't hurt them to give us a little once in awhile, as long's they got a whole barrel. It the sexton don't lock up the cellar I'm going to fill If mine be an earth-star to gladden the another's can."

of chocolates. Johnnie did not enjoy of the stars that lie in the fields of blue. them so much as usual, he began to For to deny God in my own being is to —A woman who was lost in the woods quired his services in more ennobling feel sick. This was soon exp ained away by the bad boy. He said some man can only meet by man's becoming that the most she suffered from was in of the oil on their hands had got on that which God meant him to be .- not having her knitting along .- Detroit self at the altar, and was taken into the the candy; and he was feeling very Geo. MacDonald. areign size of the salings a farm of the street of the saling street of

much the same, which was some com-

That night Johnnie was very ill, and tossed sleeplessly in his little bed. Somehow he dil not want to call his

"Of course, every body knows kerosene oil and chocolate creams won't mix!

longed to return the oil; but this he could not do without being found out. He thought it would be just as well to put its value into the contribution box as soon as he could earn it. He half resolved to tell his mother fill, but something held him back. He fecided to confess to her when he had paid for

After such a miserable night and the oleadings of conscience, one might suppose that Johnnie would never have been tempted again. His intentions were good; but Nick's influence was ed into little bullets. bad; having taken the first step in wrong-doing, the second and third were easier.

The boys filled their cans again and again, but one day they filled them for the last time, for as they knelt before the great barrel, a heavy hand was laid | Why, sir, before that coat struck the upon them and they were both in dis-

That night Nick d'sappeared and was never seen again; but Johnnie had to come before the Parish Committee. The church prople heard the story, and it was on the lips of all the school children. Johnnie felt the disgrace keenly, and to be called "oily" at school seemed more than he could bear.

Not long after Johnnie's parents remove! to another place, but Johnnie South Church would never have had a in N. 1. Observer.

#### A GOOD MANY.

Now Lottie Smith Really Saw "Twenty Five" Beautiful Kittens.

Lottie Smith lives in the country. She had been an errand at a neighbor's and she sat down her basket on the floor as she came into the kitchen, where her mother was frying dough-

"Well, daughter, are you tired?" said her mother.

"Yes, I am pretty tired," said Lottie. But s. e added, smiling, "While I was gone, mamma, I saw twenty-five of the prettiest kittens you ever saw." "Lottie Smith!" exclaimed her

mother, reprovingly.
"Really, mamma," said Lottie; "and I wish you could see them, they are so pretty and cunning."

"Twenty-five kittens are a great many, little daughter," said her mother, gravely. "Where did you see them?

"Over at Mrs. Dunton's, where I went to buy the eggs; and now, mamma, I'll tell you all about it. After Mrs. Dunton had put the eggs in my basket, she said:

" Come out this way a minute. I want to show you something.'

"So she took me into the wood-shed, and there, in an old cheese-box, were five lovely little kittens. After I had seen them long enough, I started for home, and Willie met me just by the we l, and said:

"'Oh, Lottie! come back just a minute. I want to show you something.' "So he took me in at the back-shed door, and showed me five cunning little kittens in a cheese box.

"In a few minute Mrs. Dunton called Willie, and I started for home again. And Grandpa Dunton met me just by the side steps. He said:
"Why, here's Lottie Smith, just

come back! Child, I want you to see something we have in the shed.' "So I went back, and he showed me five kittens, all in a little heap in a

cheese-box. "Then I started for home again, and got as far as the gate, when Joe met me and said:

"'Hello, Lottie Smith! you are just the girl I want to see. I want to show you something. Come back to the house a minute.'

"So I went back with him, and he showed me five fat little kittens in a cheese-box. "After I looked at them, I said good-

by to Joe and started to come home by the back way. And Grandma Dunton met me going down the garden-walk. She kissed me, and said:
"'How bright you look, my dear! I

want you to see something at the house. Just come back a minute, "So she took me back and showed me five sleepy little kittens in a cheese-

"And now, mamma," said Lottie, smiling triumphantly, "didn't I see twenty-five little kittens?"

Her mamma's eyes twinkled, and she "It looks a good deal as if you did." E. L. Brown, in Golden Kule.

-God makes the glow-worm as well as the star; the light in both is Divine. his collar, and with a groan of despair wayside, I must cultivate humbly and By this time the boys had arrived at the store. Soon their pockets were full the store. Soon their pockets were full of the store. Johnnie did not enjoy of the stars that lie in the fields of blue.

Solvent be for a chap with some sand to him. It is also disposed of his Sunday newspaper of cheerlates. Johnnie did not enjoy of the stars that lie in the fields of blue.

#### A LIVELY BLIZZARD.

an Old Settler's Misty Yarns About the "It was the great original blizzard from the northwest, an' I tell you it mother, neither did he feel like saying beat 'em all. The wind blow the his prayers. He was not alarmed at water into wayes and the eld froze his sickness, for what Nick had said 'em right than Every pone, creek and about the oil seemed reasonable. Often Triver was f und next day all e vered he turned his pillow and closed his eyes, with frozen waves as pretty as if they'd been carved out that way. The day had been very warm. The ground was cov ered w th snow, slus , and mud. About noon the blizzard came, and in five But this did not appease his stomach im nutes all the slush and mud was or his conscience, and give sleep. He frozen hard enough to sustain a waron. All the little gullies in the sides of hills were full of water, so great was the thaw. In a few minutes the blizzard froze those running streams as solid as rocks. Men were out at work that day with their coats off, an' more'n one poor fellow was frozen stiff afore he could get to the house, perhaps a half mile away. Cattle, hogs and fowls were frozen in their tracks, unable to get out of the frozen mud and slush. A light rain was falling when the blizzard struck us, and it was suddenly convert-

"A misty sort of a rain was fallin" an' my coat was wet. Just as I pulled it from my back the blast of wind took hold of it-I was standin' on top of a wagon-an' swept it out o' my hands. What d'ye suppose happened then? ground it froze stiff an' went sailin' over the ground like a cartwheel, first strikin' on the collar an' then on the tails. I never saw that coat again, but I heard of one like it bein' picked up down in Southern In liana.

"I remember hearing about a man from Pike County who was going home from court. He was horseback. About eleven o'clock he reached the Illinois river, and, the ferryman being a little clow and his horse a good swimmer, he learned a lesson he never forgot. If decided to go right across without waithe had obeyed bis m ther's command on that Saturday afternoon, he would not have been tempted to sin, and the Saturday would never have had so the Saturday would never have had been tempted to sin, and the saturday afternoon. Twenty feet more, and there was vielding to the tempted to sin, and the saturday would never have had been tempted to sin, and the saturday would never have had been tempted to sin, and the saturday afternoon. so much ice in the river that he decided been an old friend, asking. "Where leak in its oil .- E. Lawrence Barnard, to turn back. He had all he could do

to get that horse back on the bank of penny vegetarian dinners, for dur-afore the lee got so thick he couldn't break it with his feet. In two hours Children have been provided with thick.

"A neighbor o' mine had a queer experience. He was butcherin' hogs that day; and at noon went into dinner, leaving a good fire under the big kettle and the water boiling under it. When he went out after dinner the fire was still burning brightly, but there was two inches of ice on top of the water in the kettle. They broke a hole through with a hatchet an' my neighbor reached his hand down in there an' got it scalded in the water near the bottom of the kettle.

Andy was driving three hundred or would probably have imagined that four hundred hogs to St. Louis, an' had several prize-fights were to occur soon. got down near Carlinville, Macoupin writes a Wilmington correspondent. County, when the blizzard lit onto 'em. About the middle of the forenoon the The men had to run off an' leave their jail-yard was thronged by a motley hogs an' their wagons, an' two o' the crowd, hooting and jeering at ten men horses were frozen to death in their who stood shivering in front of a piltracks. The men managed to git into lory and a whipping-post. These men Carlinville, several of 'em badly resembled pugilists in that they were

eyes was a queer one. They found and the taunts of the crowd affected them hogs all in a pile in a reg'lar pyr- them unpleasantly, and they said not a amid, and that pyramid was bout forty word to those jeering them. They feet high. You don't believe it? Well, were convicts, and during the week twar as true as gospel. Andy told me had been found guilty of larceny or so himself, and he was a truthful man. burglary. Two of them were white You see, the hogs huddled together to and all were young. were cold and kept trying to get further son entered the yard, and Wm. H. smotherin' an' fightin' for fresh air and a horse and wagon, was lashed to the not knowin' how to get it. The result of post, and to his back the sheriff apall this was that the hogs in the middle plied a cat-o'-nine-tails twenty times. was forced up by the pressure from the When Baker was taken back to bis cell outside an' below, and as more hogs Charles Mathews (white), convicted of got their noses in under the outer edge larceny of clothing, was fastened to the center the porkers in the middle came six colored men-Weldon Collins, kept risin' an' risin' till the topmost Wm. Parsons, Robert Sewell, George in that ar pyramid, an' every tarnal except the last, three, who each were

A Good Chance for a Loving Young Man With a Supply of Sand. They came up stairs into a dentist's Griffin's was stealing chickens.

shivers ran up and down his back. "Now, George, you said you would," she observed as the dentist approached. wouldn't hold still to be wiped off. He

had rashly promised his daisy that if she would consent to have that aching hurried off in search of their dinners. tooth drawn he would have a sound N. Y. Herald. molar extracted, just to prove to her that it wouldn't hurt.

"Now, George," she continued, as she laid aside her wrap and bonnet. "I'll have it out in one moment."

him. His hair crawled. His knees wouldn't stand still. He braced him-self up and tried to smile, but his legs persons who had incurred his hatred wobbled, his smile went down behind his collar, and with a groan of despair he turned and clattered down stairs. She will be lonely for a time, but she'll purchased, because he believed it help-hide it from the world while she locks.

Free Press.

#### LUNDEN VEGETARIANS.

Remarks Made by Prominent Englishmer For and Against Vegetarianism.

Vegetarianism is now making considerable progress in London. For a long time it was confined to a few individuals, who were regarded by the great majority of people as fanatics or enthusiasts, whereas at the present time no fewer than twenty restaurants. exclusively devoted to the sale of vegetarian food, are flourishing in the metropolis. Some of these provide as clocks in the Lord Mayor's castle many as a thousand or twelve hundred dinners every day. No doubt many of the customers are influenced by the conviction that flesh-cating is a viola-was a good hotel there. I went in and tion of the laws of nature, and a fertile source of disease, but the majority, I suspeet, resort to vegetarianism as a measure of economy. I was present one night at a dinner given by the Vegetarian Society to a large number of guests, many of whom have not abandoned the fleshpots of Egypt; and certainly the dinner reflected not little credit ence of any majestic creature, and when upon the vegetarian cuisine. The favorite dish was a delicious compound called "London pie." "Haricots and horseradish sauce" suited other palates, and certain radicals present made an appetizing meal of "mashed and home rule potatoes." Prof. Mayor, of the University of Cambridge, presided; and speeches were made with a view to show that vegetarianism conduced to both the moral and the temporal wellbeing of man. Mr. Kegan Paul, the well-known publisher, avowed his belief in the vegetarian theory, but admitted that under the conditions of London society, although the spirit was willing, the flesh was sometimes weak. Rev. Brooke Lambert, the eminent Broad Church vicar, was sceptical as to the superiority of a vegetarian over a meat diet; but a brother clergyman from Salford triumphantly declared that he salf, but had brough up three healthy yielding to the temptation of giving them meat. Every one was in favor of penny vegetarian dinners, for durhad good, nutritious repasts for a halfpenny each, and one of the spectators believed that they would yet be able to do it for the smallest coin of the realm, viz., one farthing .- London Cor. N. Y. Herald and Express.

#### THE WHIPPING POST.

How Thieves and Other Law-Breakers are Punished in Little Delaware.

Had a stranger, imacquainted with Delaware's mode of punishing thieves, visited the county jail yard at New "On the day o' the sudden freeze Castle on a recent morning he at first frozen. The people there took good stripped above the waist. In them the care of 'em, an' next day a party braggadocio and mein so common started out to look up the hogs. among pugilists were lacking. Al-Well, sir, the sight that met their though hardened in crime the raw air

keep warm. Those on the outside Promptly at ten o'clock Sheriff Lambin, while those on the inside was Baker (white), convicted of stealing of the pyramid an' kept rootin' to'rd the post and given ten lashes. Next one was a full forty feet from the Anderson, Joseph Griffin and John ground. Every hog in that drove was Walter, who each received ten lashes one of 'em was frozen stiffer'n a poker. given five. Collins was convi ted of —Chicago Herald. s.ealing \$31 from an Italian; Parsons HOW GEORGE FLUNKED. stole some fence rails; Walter robbed a companion of \$35; Sewell stole some flowers from a nursery; Anderson's crime was the theft of an overcoat, and

office yesterday. They were lovers. In addition to receiving twenty lashes She had her Grecian jaw tied up in a Baker had to stand in the pillory for Baker had to stand in the pillory for handkerchief, and one of her pearly an hour. Terry Cooper and Francis molars was aching away with it teen Bayard, both colored, convicted of horse power. He was pale, and little stealing \$14 from a farmer, also stood an hour in the pillory. The administering of the punishment was not finished until the middle of the afternoon, George turned paler yet, and his chin and when the last convict had returned to his cell the throng of spectators

-Among those converted during a ecent revival at Huntingdon, Pa., was a young newsboy, whose disposition to added the dentist as he arranged his cheat and swindle his customers was well known in that part of the town in Would George flunk? Shivers seized which his beat was located. Having fold. ghade to and the a dead only

#### CRUEL REVENGE.

How Bob Burdette Got Even with a Ma-jostic but Very Impolite Gentlemau.

Once, in the dead heart of the pitiess winter I had drawn my good twohanded Lecture with the Terrible Name, and was smiting all the coasts of Pennsylvania with it, sparing neither (pronounced nyther) young or old, and wearing at my belt the scalps of many a pale-face audience. One night I reached Erie the pleasant just as the struck twenty-one. It was bitter, bitwas a good hotel there. I went in and registered, and a man of commanding presence, tailor-built clothes and a brown beard of most refined culture, followed me, and under my plebeian scrawl made the register luminous with his patrician cognomen. I stood a little in awe of this majestic being, about as little as I usually stand in the presin a deep bass, commanding voice he ordered a room I had a great mindsomething that I always carry with me when I travel-to go out and get him one. The gentlemanly and urbane night clerk, who also seemed to be deeply impressed-as is the habit of the night clerk-with the gentleman's responsible-to-any amount toot on, Sawmbel said he was sorry but he had but one vacant room and it contained but one bed, "Still," he said, as became a man who was bound to stand for his house if it hadn't a bed in it, "it was a very wide bed, very wide and quite long. Two gentlemen could sleep in it quite comfortably, and if-" But the Commanding Being at my side said that was quite altogether out of the question entirely. Quite! He was sorry for the-here he looked at me, hesitated, but finally said-gentleman, but He couldn't share His room with him. He was sorry for the-gentleman and hoped he might find comfortable lodgings, but He couldn't permit him to occupy even a portion of His bed. Then the clerk begged pardon, and was sorry, and all that, but this other gentleman registered first, and it was for him to say what dis-position should be made of this lonely room and solitary bed. I hastened to assure the majestic being that it was all right; he was welcome to two-thirds of the room, all the looking-glass and one-half of the bed. "No," he said, very abruptly, "I will sit here by the stove and sleep in a chair. I thank you, sir, but I would not sleep with my

own brother. I prefer a room to my-self." I meekly told him that I didn't self." know what kind of a man his brother was, but no doubt he did, and therefit man to sleep with. But his brother was out of the question, and if he wanted part of my couch, he might have it and welcome, and I would agree not to think of his brother. "No sir," he said, "I will sleep in no man's bed." I said I wouldn't either, if I wasn't sleepy, but when I was sleepy, I didn't care; I'd sleep with the King of England or the President, and wouldn't care a cent who knew it. Well, I went to bed, I curled up un-

and yell-how like all creation the wind can blow in Erie-and as the night grew colder and colder every minute, I fell asleep and dreamed that heaven was just forty-eight miles west of Dunkirk. About 2:30 or 3 o'clock there came a thundering rap at the door, and with a vague, half-waking impression in my dream that sombody from the other place was trying to get in, I

said:

"What is it?" "It is I," answered a splendid voice, which I recognized at once. "I am the gentleman who came on the train with you.

"Yes," I said, "and what is the matterp The splendid voice was a trifle hum-

ble as it replied: "I have changed my mind about sleeping with another man."

"So have I!" I howled, so joyonsly that the very winds laughed in merry echo. "So have I! I wouldn't get out of this warm bed to open that door for my own brother!"

I will close this story here. If I should write the language that went down that dim, cold hall outside my door you wouldn't print it. And when next morning I went skipping down stairs as fresh as a rose, and saw that majestic being knotted up in a hard arm chair, looking a hundred years old. I said:

"Better is a poor and wise child than an old and foolish King, who knoweth sult Mr. Heron-Allen. - Somerville not how to be admonished. For out of prison he cometh to reign, whereas, also he that is born in his kingdom becometh poor." This also is vanity .-Robert J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

-Mrs. Fourstar's little girl was there. I must tell you one of her odd little sayings. Her father had a small four," she replied .- Golden Days. round ball spot on the top of his head, and kissing him at bedtime she remarked: "Stoop down, papsy dear, I want to kiss the place where the lining want to kiss the place where the lining and the flygag stood in a pensive mood—Alack! and who is me! shows."-London Truth.

-DeForrest-Where did you learn to make such mince pie, Mrs. McDoodle? What tender recollections it re-vives. Mrs. McDoodle (tenderly-Home and mother, I suppose. DeForest-No, not exactly that, it reminds me of the dreams I had last night .-New Haven News.

-A Portsmouth (N. H.) lady during the past three years has secured a collection of 850,000 canceled postage It's the only chance we'll hev ter git stamps, which she hopes to increase to even with um fer another year .-- Lowell 1,000,000

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-Richard Perkins, of Cranberry Isl s, Me., teaches to-day in the same school-house that he taught in twenty-

two years ago. -There are sixteen thousand colored teachers in this country. The schools in the South are attended by one million colored pupils.

-The preaching of the Gospel at the bazars in India has led so many to the truth that the enemies of Christian ty are now spreading their materialistic and rationalistic views in this way.

-The missionaries in Calcutta have adopted the plan suggested by the agent of the Methodist Publishing House, of distributing illustrated Christian leaflets weekly among the twenty thousand students in the non-Christian colleges and schools.

-"I can not tell it in this foolish Japanese tongue," said one of the first converts in Japan to the missionary, "and I don't believe I could tell it if I had your tongue, nor if I had an angel's tongue; but one poor heart"-putting his hand over his own heart-"can feel it all."-Buffalo Christian Advocate.

-In some schools in New England pupils are encouraged to take whatever pennies they may have, from day to day, to their teachers, who, at the end of the month, deposit all individual amounts of fifty cents and over in a savings bank for the young owners, who are thus encouraged in notions and habits of thrift.

-The Catholic clergy of the Philadelphia diocese have received orders from Archbishop Ryan to instruct the choirs of their respective churches that no music not especially written for the church shall be sung at any church service. All operatic music and many popular compositions which have been adapted to the words of the service will

be banished. -An Indian boy, in reading a report of a school he had once taught, came with a troubled face to his teacher and asked her to read to him a certain sentence in which he was reported as having "on an average of 191 pupils" in his school. She thought the "average" was his stumbling-block, and was going on to explain that, when he interrupted her, and, pointing to the "1," said: "I never had that in my school."—Hampton (Va.) School Record.

-When it came to the question of re-engaging a certain pre ty school-teacher in Northumberland County, Can., some of the trustees objected. saying that she had so many admirers that they interfered with her duties. So they drew up an agreement to the effect that she should not keep company during the coming year with any young men during school hours. Upon fore I must conclude that he wasn't a her refusal to sign this it was decided to leave it to a vote of the meeting whether she should stay or not. A show of hands was taken and it resulted in a tie, when the Chairman, being a young man, gave the casting vote in her favor.

-The report of President Battle, of the North Carolina State University, to the board of trustees, shows that the university is of great benefit to poor oung men. There are now at the institution more than a hundred youths, der the warm, soft blankets, and heard Dr. Battle says, "with hands brown the wind shrick and wail and whistle with toil, some cooking for themselves. others hiring their own cooks, some on county appointments free of tuition. others going into debt for it, with threadbare clothes, in the coldest weather, without great-coats, hovering over scanty fires, but with the flames of noble resolutions burning in their breasts.

#### WIT AND WISDOM.

-Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame. - Pope.

-"Waiter, can you bring me a nice young chicken smothered in onions?" 'No, sah. We doesn't kill 'em dat way, sah. We cuts off der heads." -"Johnny," remarked his father,

"I'm afraid that new friend of yours is a trifle fast for a youth of such tender age." "Why, pa, he's a messenger boy."—Pittsburgh Dispatch. -"Well, here's a killing bonnet!" excla med Blobson, turning around to look after a lady who had just passed. "Why so?" asked his wife, eagerly.

"Look at the dead birds on it," cried Blobson.—Burlington Free Press. -Sunday-school teacher-Why was Solomon said to be the wisest man that ever lived? Smart pupil—'Cause he fooled seven hundred mothers-in-law,

and pa says it takes a pretty smart man to get ahead of one mother-in-law. -Character is indicated by the hand -unquestionably. If you see a man whose hands are habitually dirty you can be sure that he is of a slovenly d sposition without bothering to con-

Journal. -A little girl who had been taught that she was four-and-a-half years old, and whose mother had been taching her to tell the time of day, was asked by an acquaintance how old she was. "I am—let me see—I am half-past

I wook my way through the lonesome wood,

I saw the scam through the other sail, Along with her scamlets three;
And the flipflop pale, with the scringy tail,
Made an awful face at me.

We - Wild Western Poet.

- Mrs. de Ping has invited her coun-

try relatives to dinner, in acknowledgment of courtesies shown during a two weeks' country visit the summer before. He (after the sixth course)-I'm blowed if I can eat another mossel! She (nudging him under the table, and in a whisper) -Onbutton yer vest, Ezry. How the Kitchen and Cooking Utensile

an Be Kept in a Bright Condition. If your chopping-bowl, etc., have the taste of onions clinging to them, wood ashes. This cheap and ever handy commodity will also keep tins and steel bright, if you are ever so situthat I know nothing else of the kind which will save more time and patience. By the use of this dish-cloth you can dispense with that disagreeable process, knife-scraping, in cleansyou would save your dish-towels from being used for handling greasy cooking vessels. You can make them the they require to be at least double the size of the latter.

If you have occasion to close your rub them all over thoroughly with sweet oil, or, what is as good and pieces of wood held together by bands is often much neglected. It should frequently be scrubbed out with wash- plodes violently, and therefore can not ing soda, and once in a while pour be made but in quantities of a few down the pipes a pail of hot suds with grains at a time, as it is in constant a teaspoonful of potash or washing soda danger, if kept, of spontaneous explodissolved in it. This will eat away the sion. Its fulminating property, howgrease which must collect in the pipes ever, may be quite destroyed by boiling more or less, and which, if left there, it in pearlash lye or weak oil of vitriol. will cause sewer gas to find its way in- Fortunately, the above described subto the kitchen. In very many houses stances are very expensive, and therethere are closets under the kitchen fore are seldom made except for use in sinks, which are often used to keep chemical experiments. - Chicago Inter | Harter's Iron Tonic. large pots and pans in. This Ocean. most unhealthy as well sewer gas, escaping through the pipes these same closets are a favorite resort of water-bugs. The reasons are obvi- Exchange. ous why this is no place to keep vessels in which food is constantly cooked. Onio, writes: "Red Star Cough Cure is a A sure, if slow, cure for water-bugs is most efficient remedy for bronchitis; the a mixture of two-thirds borax and one-first dose relieved me." Price twenty-five a mixture of two-thirds borax and onethird sugar. Of course insect powder, kitchen, and therefore recommend the 29, 1886, he says: "Was entirely cured of above. Red ants are driven away by the terrible suffering by it." Price fifty above. Red ants are driven away by sprinkling red pepper about.

Let the pantry and china closet shelves be at least dusted and wiped of Siftings. during the Saturday morning cleaning, during the Saturday morning cleaning.

WE can not renew youth, but we can preand keep these same shelves neatly vent gray hair by using Hall's Hair Recovered with either white or brown paper .- Christian Union.

#### HOW MEN ARE JUDGED.

Means of Service Indicative of the Character of Him Who Makes the Choice. Character is indicated in little things: hence, men are judged by little things. So simple a matter as the paper on which a man writes a note has its indication of his character; and it has its bearing on the estimate which is formed of him by others. This is not a question of economy; it is a question of taste. And taste can show itself in things of smallest cost, as truly as in things of largest cost. The man who has no sense of the fitness of things in the paper he writes on, lacks that sense of the fitness of things which gives finish and power to that which is written. Many a man would write better than he does if he would give closer attention to the paper on which he writes; and many a man would make a better impression on his correspondents if he looked more carefully to the appearance of the notes or letters which he sends to a correspondent. That which one chooses as a means of service, both indicates and influences the character of him who makes the choice. The outside world often recognizes this truth, while the man whose welfare is involved in it has no suspicion of the fact .- S. S. Times.

-In Howard County, Ark., there is said to be a deposit of iron so pure tha it can be forged into horseshoe nails without any smelting. The outcrop is two miles in length, from fifteen to thirty feet wide, and of unknown depth.

-The Crow Indians in Montana have made about \$10,000 during the past year by charging cattlemen for the privilege of driving stock across their reservation.

#### DANGEROUS COMPOUNDS.

How the Various Classes of Anti-Corrosber Fulminates Are Manufaçore The fulminates, as the term is known to chemistry, are quite numerous, and

nothing removes this most offensive scattered through several distinct odor as well as a good scouring with classes of bodies. Among the most powerful and dangerous of them are the chloride and iodide of nitrogen and the fulminates of silver and mercury. and steel bright, if you are ever so situated that sapolio is not easily procured. Our great-grandmothers always used this simple material for scouring tins, etc., and who has not heard of their well-deserved and boasted reputation for shining and spotless kitchen utengers. They should never be made except under the direction of some one acquainted motive; it sounds well; it reads well; but many people will not believe it."

In a few years, however, that man got famous the world over. He gave several hundred thousand dollars to astronomical research, and his name became a household word in nearly every home in the United for shining and spotless kitchen utensils? Put a little washing soda and soft soap in the water in which your iron pots and pans are to be washed, and you will find the grease comes off quite readily. Copper utensils need the greatest care, as verdigris is so apt to collect upon them. If once a week you will scald them with hot vinegar, and then wash in clear hot water, you will find that they give you very little, if any, trouble. A very simple and efif any, trouble. A very simple and effective mode of cleaning the grid-iron is to place it on the fire and allow it to become hot, then rub each separate wire with a crust of dry bread, and you will find that they give you very little, influence of heat, this being than the sale of which has been so great, and kept upso wonderfully, and this alone is evidence that merit is at the bottom of its popularity. In our files we find many an advertisement from this house. Some people have believed, have used and has been cured; others have disbelieved, have not used, and died. will find that this will take off much of poured into alcohol and allowed to the black which still remains after the crystalize. The result is small, brownwill find that this will take off much of the black which still remains after the regular washing in hot suds. In drying cooking utens Is, do not stand them on the fire, as this is apt to burn empty vessels, but let them stand near the fire for a few minutes, and it will dry them so thoroughly that it will prevent them from rusting. Have you ever used what is called an "iron dish-cloth?" If you have, I feel sure I need not recommended it; but if not, let me say that I know nothing else of the kind pounds. The latter can be made by dissolving the oxide or chloride of silver in concentrated ammonia, or by the action of alcohol on grain silver dissolved in nitric acid. When made, ing cooking utensils. Keep pot and the fulminate of silver is a white powpan holders always in the kitchen, if der, and it is one of the most dangerous substances that can be made. It explodes with unparalleled violence by friction or percussion, or by the applisame as iron-holders are made, only cation of heat, or when touched with strong sulphuric acid, a great volume of gas being instantaneously liberated. Strangs to say, though its explosive house for any length of time, and you tendency is so great that it can hardly fear your iron-ware and stove may rust, be made, handled or kept without peril, yet if cautiously mixed with oxide of copper in certain proportions, lit cheaper, lard without salt. Our mod- may be safely burned in a tube to deern tubs and pails, being made of many termine its composition, as other organic substances are tested. The fulof metal, shrink and fall apart unless minate of gold is made by combining kept either in a damp place or allowed peroxide of gold with ammonia. The to stand with a little water in them. result is a terribly explosive olive-Next let us proceed to the sink, which colored powder. With the least friction or any increase of heat this ex-

as untidy practice, for there is always more or less of this household enemy, sewly gas assembly the class of which run through this closet; and also nephew, Tom, who was brought up a Christian, and now he's an acrostic."-

A. C. WHITE, Agt., D. & T. R. R. Zenia,

cents.
July 1881, wrote Thos. P. Gloster, Holetc., will rid you of these nuisances, but I dislike poisons used about the on my arm with St. Jacobs Oil." October

THE great American dessert-pie. - Texas

Ayer's Pills are a never-failing remedy for headaches, caused by a disordered stomach.

Some men are born great, but they out-

grow it .- Puck.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

	THE GENERAL N	RAL MARKET				
1	KANSAS	ITY	. N	fare	h 1	1.
•	CATTLE-Shipping steers			6	4.	
	Native cows			0	3 (	50
1	Butchers' steers	3	00	0	3 5	90
1	HOGS-Good to choice heavy		40	0	3 8	35
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		71	0	1	71
	No. 2 soft		77	0		78
1	CORN-No. 2	. 11	811	100	1	32
1	OATS-No. 2		265	400	1	7
	RYE-No. 2		44	0		14
C	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	. 1	50	0	1 !	55
	HAY-Baled	. 7	50	0	8 (	W
	BUTTER-Choice creamery		23	0	1	25
	CHEESE-Full cream		13	@	1	13
1	EGGS-Choice		12	0	1	12
v	BACON-Ham		115	400	1	11
	Shoulders		6	0		G
1	Sides		7	@		7
E	LARD		6	@		6
9	POTATOES		40	0		45
)	ST. LOUIS.					
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	. 3	90	@	4	40
9	Butchers' steers	. 3	50	0	4 :	20
	HOGS-Packing	. 5	60	Ca	5	75
	SHEEP-Fair to choice		20	0	5 (	9)
	FLOUR-Choice	. 3	35	@	3	50
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		791	400	. 1	79
1	CORN-No. 2		86	0		83
,	OATS-No. 2	. 141	28	0		28
	RYE-No. 2		53	0	-1	13
1	CATTORNIAN CI			-		

CHICAGO.

BUTTER-Creamery .... 15 @ 19 PORK ..... 17 75 @ 18 00

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers. 4 70 @ 5 10
HOGS—Packing and shipping. 5 70 @ 6 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice. 2 40 @ 4 7)
FLOUR—Winter wheat 3 90 @ 4 5)
WHEAT—No. 2 red 8114 @ 83
CORN—No. 2 57 @ 2814
OATS—No. 2 24 @ 2414
RYE—No. 2 53 @ 54
BUTTER—Creamery 20 @ 31
PORK 20 RW VORK NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime. 4 40 @ 5 50
HOGS—Good to choice. 5 80 @ 6 15
FLOUR—Good to choice. 3 50 @ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 91½@ 91½
CORN—No. 2 49½@ 49½
OATS—Western mixed. 28 @ 42
BUTTER—Creamery. 27 @ 28
PORK. 15 50 @ 15 75 Is This So?

A few years ago a little book fell into our hands, recounting the experience of a certain prominent business man, from which it appeared that, as with most Americans, too close attention to business had broken his health. The doctor said he could not live. He then stated that he used a certain article which effectually cured him, and "out of gratitude for his own recovery he determined to devote a portion of his fortune to spreading its merits before the world."

As we read it we said: "This is evi-

and died.

The manufacturers have stated, as the

these organs.

The public is tired of the wrangles of this school and of that school, and it is this school and of that school, and it is quick to recognize any thing that has such conceded merit, and on this ground alone can we account for its extraordinary sales

"Castor oil is easy to give, but awfully hard to take." So is advice.—Philadelphia

Chronic Coughs and Colds,
And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs,
can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of
Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their
fullest form. Is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and
can be taken by the most delicate. Please
read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the
remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and
Strumous Affections, to say nothing of
ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W.
R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

A BLIND man in Iowa can tell the color of a red-hot stove simply by touching it .-Puck's Annual.

Food makes Blood and Blood makes Beauty. Improper digestion of food necessarily produces bad blood, resulting in a feeling of fullness in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, sick-headache, and other dyspeptic symptoms. A closely confined life causes indigestion, constipation, biliousness and loss of appetite. To remove these troubles there is no remedy equal to Prickly Ash Bitters. It has been tried and proven to be a specific.

Some farces are properly called little

As a raindrop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health-destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr.

JUMPING at a conclusion—A dog trying to catch his own tail.—New Haven News.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box. THE first thing a shoemaker uses in bot-

toming a shoe is the last. - Lowell Courier. Consumption may be avoided by the timely use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A stove down in a stove-up passenger car is a deadly enemy.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

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

# PRICKLY ASH BARK AND PRICKLY ASH BERRIES SENNA - MANDRAKE-BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY STICKET REMEDIES It has stood the Tost of Years, BLOOD, LIVER, STOM-ACH, KIDNEYS, BOW-

P.ICKLL PASHA ELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System. BITTERS DYSPEPSIA.CONSTI-CURES PATION, JAUNDICE, SICKREADACHE, BIL-LIVER IOUS COMPLAINTS, & KIDNEYS disappear at once under It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic proper-ties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleas-ant to the taste, and as easily taken by child-ren as adults. STOMACH BOWELS OR SALA AND

PRICE DOLLAR St.Louisand Kannas City COCKLE'S **ANTI-BILIOUS** PILLS.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO

**ALLDRUGGISTS** 

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercary, contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agente-MEYER BROS. & CO., Sr. Louis, Mo.



What a vast amount of pain and suffering would be avoided if the above "Word to the Wise" was heeded in time by everybody. The most serious ailments are at first slight, and if given proper attention might be cured and life prolonged.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family the past two years as a blood purifier and am much pleased with the results. Having accomplished its object, I recommend it cheerfully," JOHN H. RAMSEY, Kansas City, Mo.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

# March April

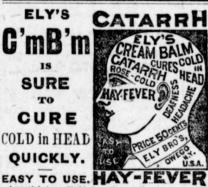
Are the months in which to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel disease and fortify the system against the debilitating effects of mild weather. Every year increases the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is just what people need at this season. It is the ideal spring medicine. If you have never tried it, do so, and you will be convinced of its peculiar merit.

N. B.—If you have made up your mind to get Hood's Sarsaparilla do not take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, sait rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, bittousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling, "Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint with which I had suffered 20 years." J. B. HORNBECK, South Fallsburg, N, Y.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar 100 Doses One Dollar



QUICKLY. EASY TO USE. HAY-FEVER

(CAPCINE) HIGHEST AWARDS OF MEDALS

e neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful rem-known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lum, b, Backache, Weakness, coids in the chest and all is and pains. Endorsed by 5.00 Physicians and Drug-of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters prompt-



PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND Is a Positive Cure

For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common It will cure entirely allowarian or vaginal troubles, Inf la m ma-tion and Ulcera-tion, Falling and Displacements; &

Weakness, and to Dayling By the Woman's Sure Friend ohange of life. Ladies, —it will not prepare surgical operations of Cure Carcer, but it will under all circumstances, and in Mars-ny with the Laws of Nature. Est that prelime of Braine bown, captung pain, weight and Backacing Balkacing pain, weight and Backacing Balkacing preparents.

AT Sold by Druggists. Price \$1. per bottle. Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure constipation. 25c. MARIGOLD "EL DORADO." A packet of this beautiful flower post-paid with our elegant and complete

IT TELLS the WHOLE STORY of the Garden, All on receipt of 15 cents.

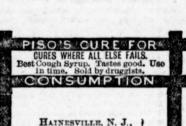
VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE,
146 & 148 W. Washington St., CHICAGO.

**30,000 CARPENTERS** Farmers, Butchers and others SAW FILERS use our LATE MAKE of the Hand, Rip, Butcher, Buck, Pruning and all kinds of Saws, so they out better than ever. Two Filers free for St. Illustrated circulars FREE. Address E. ROTH & BRO., NEW OXFORD, Penn.

# Why did the Women

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

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



HAINESVILLE, N. J., October 15, 1886. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

Warren, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I was taken with a very severe cold last Spring, and tried every cure we had in the store, and could get no help.

I had our village doctor prescribe for me, but kept getting worse. I saw another physician from Port Jervis, N. Y., and he told me he used Piso's Cure for Consumption in his practice.

for Consumption in his practice.

I bought a bottle, and before I had taken all of it there was a change for the better. Then I got my employer to order a quantity of the medicine and keep it in stock. I took one more bettle, and my Cough was cured.

Respectfully,

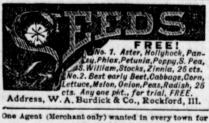
FRANK McKELYY.

PISO. S. CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

NINE IMPORTATIONS IN 1886. The best DRAFT HORSES in the world are CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH SHIRES.



We have the LARGEST and BEST COLLECTION in the United States, in-cluding the winners of 81 premiums last fall. Prices moderate. Terms Easy. Send for Catalogue No. 9. GALBRAITH BROS.





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

TO SS A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write

YOUR-

Finds pleasure in its Music. Bright Song make the Children happy. If you are it need of a new set of Singing Books, exam ine the following:

Songs of Promise. For Sunday schools, Meetings. By J. H. Tenney and E. A. Hoffman. Price 35 cents; perdozen. S.60.

Songs of Promise fill this beautiful book, and they have a great variety, having been contributed by many able writers. The book has 160 pages, and 149 hymns, each with its own tune. Music and words mostly new.

words mostly new.

Singing on the Way. By Mrs. Belle M. Drock. Price 35 cents; per dozen, 85.60.

A capital book, containing 160 pages of excellent. songs, hymns, and "occasional" pieces, such as will be welcomed in the Sunday school. Each piece

Song Worship. For Sunday Schools. By L. Win. Price 35 cents; per dozen \$3.00.

A book that is intended to lift the service of song in the Sabbath school above the ordinary level, without putting it beyond the reach of the vast materity.

Fresh Flowers, For Infant Classes in Sunday Price 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.40. Price 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.40.

A dainty little book, as full as it can hold of sweet
melodies with pretty verses set to them, such as
every child will understand and enjoy.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.



Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS e Constipation. Liver Complaint and sick dache. Sample Dose and Dream Book led on receipt of two cents in postage. THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine. Always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. La dies, ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English and take no other, or inclose &c. (stamps) to us for paticulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL COMPANY, 2313 Madison Square, Philadelphia, P Sold by Druggista everywhere. Ask for "Chiche ter's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

# We will sup-



any Specimen below quoted prices for

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., ELECTROTYPERS, STEREOTYPERS AND
MAP ENGRAVERS,
314 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo-

should meet the eye of any lady suffering with those TERRIBLE BACK-ACHES and EXCRUCIAT-ING PERIODICAL PAINS, or any of thoso WEAKNESSES women are so much afflicted with, she can cure herself of them, while gaining strength and a healthy color at same time, by the use of the new vegetable remedy KIMIKI, the greatest discovery of the age for all Female troubles. Those that have used it say they will never be without it. One trial convinces. Price 75 cents for package containing one month's treatment. If you can not get it at nearest drug store send price to us and a package will be sent at once to your address by mail secure from observation. Address the

HOME TREATMENT ASSOCIATION, NO. 198 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

# **Marvellous Memory**

Wholly unlike Artificial Systems—Cure of Mind Wandering—Any book learned in one reading. Heavy reductions for postal classes. Prospectus, with opin loos of Mr. PROCTOR, the Astronomer, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAN P. BENJAMIN, Drs. MINOR, WOOD and others sent root year by PROF. LOISETTE,
237 Fifth Avenue, New York.

GRIND your own Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Cornin the SS HAND MILLS.

[F. Wilson's Patent). 100 percent, more made in keeping poul-try. Also POWER MILLS and FARM FEED MILLS. Circulary and Testimonials sent on application. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

MAKE MONEY With the ACME which makes beautiful Portraits (perfectly correct) from small pictures; no previous instruction necessary. Complete outfit, with printed instructions, by mail, postpaid, only \$2.00. Send for circular, GRAHAM & RICHARDSON, 70 Monroe St., Chicago,

WE WANT YOU alive energetic man profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary \$75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales K preferred. Goods staple. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS. PENSIONS for soldiers and widows of the Mexican War and Rebellion. All kinds of Government Claims Collected. Circular of laws sent free. FITZGERALD & POWELL, U. S. Claim Collectors, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOG CHOLERA. Its PREVENTION and CURE.

Sent Free. C. S. JONES & Co., Bloomington, 111. WANT AGENTS for best SASH LOCKS ever invented. Excellent ventilator, Stope rattling. Big pay. Sample & terms to agents 10 cts. SAFETY LOCK CO., 110 CANAL ST., GLEYELAND, Co.

\$55 GASH. New Parlor ORGANS.

GUARANTEED FIRST QUALITY.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

ILS STATE STEEL OF MUSIC,

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WE WANT YOU Energetic men and women desir-our household specialty. Profits 230 per cent. Ad-dress Manufacturer, 1228 W. 11th St., Kansas City.

BARB WIRE I can save you money.
Information. W. W. SHERWIN, Kansas City. LEARN TELEGRAPHY & R.R. Agents' business, chance ever offered. Ad. J. D. Brown, Mgr., Sedalia, No.

A. N.K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement is this paper

The following is the full text of the new temperance bill passed by the Legislature: Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of

Section 1. That section 2 of chapter 128 of the laws of 1881, as amended by section 1 of chapter 149 of the laws of 1885, be laws of 1881, as amended by section 1 of chapter 149 of the laws of 1885, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, or barter, for medical, scientific or mechanical purposes, any malt, vinous, spiritous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, without first having procured a druggist permit therefor from the probate judge of the county wherein such druggist may be doing business at the time; and such probate judge is hereby authe time; and such probate judge is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant a druggist permit for the period of one year, to any person good moral character who is a registered macist under the law of this State, and lawfully and in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist in his county, and who, in his judgment, can be entrusted with the responsi-bility of selling said liquors for the purposes aforesaid, in the manner hereinafter provided, and said judge may at any time in his discretion revoke such permit. In order to obtain a druggist permit under this act the applicant shall gist permit under this act the applicant shain file in the office of the probate judge of the county wherein he is doing business, not less than thirty days prior to the hearing thereof, a petition signed by the applicant and twenty-five reputable freeholders having the quali fications of electors and twenty-five reputable women over twenty-one years of age, of the township, city of third class or ward of any city wherein such business is located, setting forth: First, the city or township and the particular place therein where such business is located, place therein where such business is located, and that the applicant is a person of good moral character and does not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and can be entrusted with the responsibility of selling the same: second, that said applicant is a pharmacist as aforesaid, and is lawfully and in good faith engaged personally in the business of a druggist as the proprietor thereof, at the place designated in the petition, and well versed in his profession; third, that said applicant has, in his said business, exclusive of intoxicating liquors and fixtures, a stock ive of intoxicating liquors and fixtures, a stock of drugs, if in any city, of the value of at least \$1,000, and if elsewhere of the value of at least 4500. Before any such petition shall be heard, or any permit issued to such applicant, he shall publish for at least thirty days next prior there-to a notice published in some newspaper in the township or city where such business is located or if none be published therein, then in ome paper of general circulation therein, stating the time and place set by such judge for the hearing of such petition. The applicant shall be required to prove the truthfulness of each and every state-ment contained in such petition, and the county attorney of such county shall, and any other citizen of the county may, appear and cross-examine the witnesses of the applicant, and may introduce evidence in rebuttal of the evidence offered by the applicant. If satisfied that the signatures to such petition were signed by such persons, and that such petitioners are citizens of such township, city or ward, and that the statements in said petition are all true, the probate judge may in his discretion grant : permit to the applicant to sell intoxicating liquors for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes only, and such permit shall be re-corded upon the journal of the probate court, and a certified copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the store wherein said busi ness is carried on before it shall be of any valid Before such permit shall be of any validity such druggist shall file with the probate judge, to be approved by him, a good and sufficient bond to the State of Ransas. in the sum of \$1,000. conditioned, that such applicant and any one in his employ will neither use, sell, barter, or give away any intoxicating liquors in violation of the law, and on violation of the provisions of said bond the same shall thereby become forfeited and the conviction of such pharmacist or any one in his employ shall be deemed prima facie ev-Sence of such violation. Any applicant or any actitizen feeling himself aggrieved by the decision of the probate judge, may within ten days thereafter, upon filing a bond made payable to the State of Kansas, in the sum of \$50, to be approved by the probate judge, conditioned that he will prosecute the cause to its speedy de-termination and pay the costs occasioned by such appeal if the order of the probate judge shall be sustained, prosecute the cause upon appeal or error to the district court. The procedure in any case taken on error to the district court from the order of the probate judge, shall be as prescribed by article 22 of the code of civil dure, so far as applicable, and a case or bill of exceptions may be made, signed and certi-fied by the probate judge as in said article proyided. If the district court shall find that the probate judge has abused his discretion, it shall have power to cause the probate judge to comply with its judgment, otherwise the order of the probate judge shall be by the district court affimed. No appeal shall be allowed from the order of the district court. If the order of the probate judge shall be reversed, the costs shall be paid by the county. If at any time there shall be filed with the probate judge a petition stating that any druggist, naming him, who has a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, is not in good faith con-forming to the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is amendatory and supplemental, erified by the affidavit of at least one of the pe titioners hereinafter named, and signed by twenty-five reputable men and twenty-five such druggist is carried on, requesting that the permit of such druggist be canceled, the probate judge shall immediately issue an order of the such county, the number to be determined by the last annual confess. ing such druggist to appear before him on a day not more than, thirty days from the is suing of such order, at which time the question of the cancellation of such permit shall be con-sidered. Such examination shall be conducted in the sance manner in all respects as is herein provided for the hearing of the original petition for granting such permit, and such probate shall, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that such druggist is not in good faith carrying out all the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is amendatory, cancel such permit. An appeal may be had from the decision of such probate judge, to the district court as herein provided for appeals from the application for a permit: Provided, The permit of such druggist shall be inoperative till such appeal is finally decided: Provided further, This shall not prevent the probate judge from canceling not prevent the probate judge from canceling any permit at any time on his own motion or otherwise. If any probate judge shall issue a permit to any person not registered as a phar-macist, or shall knowingly grant the same to any person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or not in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist as proprietor thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon con-viction shall be punished by a fine of not less than 8500 nor more than \$1,000, and if anybody than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, and if anybody shall sign the petition as provided herein of anyapplicant known by such person to be in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or not in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100. Before the petition of a druggist for a permit to sell intoxicating liquors shall be heard by the probate judge the applicant shall pay a fee of \$5 to

revenue fund. No permit now existing shall be of any validity after the 1st day of May, 1887. evenue fund. No permit now existing shall be delivered, or shall refuse any person an examination of such records, or the taking of a memoration of such records. That section 4, of chapter 128, of oranda or copy thereof at any time during busithe session laws of 1831, as amended by section 8 of chapter 149, of the session laws of 1885, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 4. Any druggist having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under the rovision of this act may sell the same only by imself in person, or by a clerk who is a registered phirmacist or assistant pharmacist under the laws of the State, for medical pur-poses only, upon the printed or written afflavit of the applicant setting forth the particular medical purpose for which such liquor is required, the kind and quantity desired, that it is red, the kind and quantity desired, that it is or shall sell any intoxicating liquor to any per-cessary and actually needed for the particution whom he has reason to believe desires

the probate judge, who shall paythe same into the county treasury on or before the first day of the following month, for the benefit of the general

Bate—, No.—.

State of Kansas, County of —, ss.

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that my real name is — ; that I reside at —, —

County, State of —; that — of — is necessary and actually needed by — —, to be used as medicine for the disease of —; that it is not intended for a beverage, nor to sell or give away; and that I am over twenty-one years of age. I therefore make application to years of age. I therefore make application to \_\_\_\_\_, druggist, for said liquor.

-, Applicant. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this — day of —.

-, Pharmacist. And such druggist may sell intoxicating liquors for mechanical and scientific purposes only upon the written or printed affidavit of the applicant, setting forth the particular purpose for which such liquor is required, the kind and quantity desired, that it is not intended to be used as a beverage nor to sell, nor to give used as a beverage, nor to sell, nor to give away, and it is intended only for his own use, and that the applicant is over twenty-one years of age; such affidavit shall be in the following

State of Kansas, County of —, ss.:

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that my real name is —; that I reside at —,—
County, State of —, that — of — is required by myself to be used for —; that it is not intended for a beverage, nor to sell nor to give away, and that I am over twenty-one years of are I therefore make amplication to years of age. I therefore make application to — druggist, for said liquor.

-, Applicant. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this — day of —.

And there shall be but one sale and one de-livery on any one affidavit, but no druggist shall permit the drinking on his premises, nor in any apartment connected therewith and under his control, any of the intoxicating liquors pur-chased by affidavit or otherwise: Provided, such druggist shall be permitted to sell any of the liquors mentioned herein, in quantities not less than one gallon, to any other druggist within the State holding a permit as provided in this act. The affidavits provided for in this section shall be made before the pharmacist or assist-ant pharmacist making sale of such liquors, up-on proper printed blanks, which it is hereby made the duty of the county clerk of the county in which such sales are made to furnish to such druggists at a cost equal to the actual and necessary outlay made by him. Such blanks shall be in series of 100 each, numbered from one to 100 consecutively, and bound in book form, each series being of uniform style through-out, except that no two of the blanks of the same series shall be of the same number. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to indorse each such book with the date of delivery and to whom made, to sign such indorse-ment, and attest the same with his official seal, and to keep two exact printed copies, except as to numbers, of the blanks of each series, one of which shall be filed in this office, and one in the probate judge's office; he shall also keep a record of the series and of the number of each series, of such blanks furnished to each druggist, and shall, within ten days after the same are delivered to such druggist, file a copy there-of, together with a whole copy of the blank affidavits, in the office of the probate judge of his county. For such services the county clerk shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents for each series of blanks so furnished, to be paid by the druggist obtaining such blanks. All pharmacists and assistant pharmacists are hereby empowered to administer oaths for the purposes of this act, and no such affidavit shall be received by any pharmacist or assistant pharmacist until it shows on its face that it has been properly subscribed and sworn to by the applicant. The affidavits provided for in this section shall be retained by the druggist in the original book form, and on or before the first of each month shall, together with affidavit of such druggist that the liquors therein mentioned are all of the intoxicating liquors sold by him during the month, except the liquors sold to other druggists, be so filed in the office of the probate judge who issued his permit, where they shall be safely kept for the period of two years from the date of the filing. Before said affidavit shall be received or filed by said probate judge, he shall make strict examination of the copies of affidavits and record of numbers thereof furnished him by the county clerk, and ascertain whether such druggist has returned all affida-vits furnished him in blank by the county clerk, file instead thereof his affidavit, showing as near as he can what has become of such afilda-vit or blank. And any person having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of this act shall each month, at the time he files the affidavit herein provided for, also file the probate judge an affidavit setting forth the amounts and kinds of liquors, as nearly as can be done, which such person or firm of which he is a member has on hand on the day such affidavit is made, as well as the amount and kinds of liquors he has purchased or procured during the preceding month, and the name or the names of the persons, companies or corporations and their place of doing business, from whom, and the dates on which said liquors were purchased or procured. For each series of affidavits filed under the provisions of this act the probate judge shall collect \$1.50 from the druggist filing the same, or the proper proportionate part thereof for the number filed, which shall be paid by him on the first day of each month into the county treasury for the benefit of the general county fund. The probate judge shall receive exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of \$1,000 per annum, to be paid by the county commissioners as other salaries. Every person whose affidavit so made for the purpose of obtaining intoxicat-ing liquors shall be false in any material matter, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by confinement and hard labor for a eriod not exceeding two years, or by confine nent in the county jail not less than six months. Any person who shall subscribe any name or character other than his own name to any affidavit for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors as pro-vided herein, shall be deemed guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and punished therefor as now provided by law for forgery in such degree, Any person who shall sell or furnish any intoxi-cating liquors so obtained by him upon affidavit or certificate to others as a beverage, or shall use the same as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and by imprison-ment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. Every such drug-gist shall keep a book wherein shall be recorded, daily, ali sales of intoxicating liquors made by him or his employes, showing the name and residence of the purchaser, the kind and quantity of the liquor sold, the purpose for which it was sold and the date of the sale. Such record and affidavit shall be open for the inspection of the public at all reasonable times during business hours, and any person so desiring may

take memoranda or copies thereof.

Section 3. That section 9, chapter 128, of the

laws of 1881, as amended by section 6, of chapter 149, of the laws of 1885, be amended so as to

read as follows: Section 9. Any druggist or

pharmacist, or assistant pharmacist in his em-

ploy who shall fail or neglect to make and keep a record as herein provided, of any intoxi-cating liquors sold by him before the same are

ness hours; or who shall sell, barter or give

away any such liquors at any place not desig-nated in his permit, or upon any affidavit other

than those herein provided; or shall make any false affidavit as to any sales made by him or

his employes, or shall fail to sign the certifi-oate to the signature of any applicant for such liquer, prior to the delivery thereof, or shall

sign any false certificate to any such affidavit;

or shall mutilate of tomove any affidvits from the book to him issued as aforesaid; or shall

the book to him issued as aforesaid; or shall fail to return the same as hereinbefore provided;

THE TEMPERANCE JAW.

lar purpose by the patient, to be named, and that it is not intended for a beverage, nor to when he has reason to believe the liquor sold is sell or give away; and that the applicant is over twenty-one years of age, which application and are medy for the ailment described in the over twenty-one years of age, which applicate a affidavit therefor; or shall sell, barter or give tion shall be in the following form, and subscribed by the applicant in ink:

Date——, No.——. who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or who shall allow such liquor, sold as a medicine. or otherwise, to be drunk on his premises or premises under his control; or in any other manner omit any act required of him herein, or violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, and shall forfeit his permit issued under the provisions of this act, and his right to obtain a permit within five years next thereobtain a permit within five years next thereafter; and in all cases when forfeitures are provided under the provisions of this act, the court shall declare the same in rendering judgment in

> Section 4. That section 18 of chapter 128 of the session laws of 1881, as amended by section 13 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1885, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 13. All places where intoxicating liquors are manufactured, sold, bartered or given away in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or where persons are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or where intoxicating liquors are kept, for sale, barter or delivery, in violation of this act, are hereby declared to be violation of this act, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and upon the judgment of a court having jurisdiction, finding such place to be a nuisance under this section, the sheriff, his deputy or under-sheriff, or any constable of the proper county, or marshal of any city where proper county, or marshal of any city where the same is located, shall be directed to shut up and abate such place, by taking possession thereof and by taking possession of all such in-toxicating liquors found therein, together with all signs, screens, bars, bottles, glasses and other property used in keeping and maintaining said nuisance, and such personal property so taken possession of shall be forthwith destreyed and the owner or keeper thereof shall upon and the owner or keeper thereof shall, upo conviction, be adjudged guilty of maintaining a common nuisance, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. The Attorney General, county attorney or any citizen of the county where such nuisance ex-ists, or is kept, or is maintained, may maintain an action in the name of the State to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. The injunction shall be granted at the commencement of the action, and no bond shall be required. Any per on violating the terms of any injunction granted in such proceedings shall be punished for con-tempt, by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, in the discretion of the court or judge thereof. In case judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff in any action brought under the provisions of this section, the court rendering the same shall also render judgment for a reasonable attorney's fee in such action in favor of the plaintifi and against the defendants therein; which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as other costs therein, and when collected paid to the attorney or attorneys of the plaintiff therein.

Section 5. That section 11 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1885 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec-tion 11. It shall be the duty of the county attorneys to diligently prosecute any and all per-sons violating any of the provisions of this act in their respective counties and to bring suit upon all bonds or recognizes forfeited, immediately after the happening of such forfeiture, to re cover the penalty and to pay all money so col lected, less his fee for collecting the same, as herein provided, into the school fund of his county. If any county attorney shall fail. neglect or refuse to faithfully perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon con viction thereof shail be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and be im prisoned in the county jall not less than ten days nor more than ninety days; and such con-viction shall operate as a forfeiture of his office, and the court before whom such conviction may be had shall order and adjudge such forfeiture of office in addition to the fine imposed as herein provided. And whenever the county attorney shall be unable or shall neglect or refuse to enforce the provisions of this act in his county, or for any reason whatever the provis ions of this act shall not be enforced in any county, it shall be the duty of the Attorney Gen eral to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose he may appoint as many as sistants as he may see fit, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file and if any such affidavit or blank is missing, all such complaints, informations, petitions and said probate judge shall require the druggist to papers as the county attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the county attorney might lawfully do or perform; and for such services he or his assistant shall receive the same fees that the county attorney would be entitled to for like services, to be taxed and collected in the same manner, except that in all cases where there shall be a conviction, and the attorney's fees as provided for in this act shall not be paid by the defendant within one month after his release from jail, the county where such conviction is had shall then become liable to the Aftorney General, or his assistant prosecuting such ca for a fee of \$25 upon each count upon which the defer dant shall have been convicted.

Section 6. That section 5 of chapter 128 of the session laws of 1881 be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 5, No person of intoxicating liquors in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purpos Any person or persons desiring to manufacture any of the liquors mentioned in this act for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes shall present to the probate judge of the county wherein such business is proposed to be carried on, a petition asking a permit for such purpose, setting forth the name of the applicant, the place where it is desired to carry on such busi ness, and the kind of liquor to be manufactured. Such petition shall have appended thereto a certificate signed by at least 100 resident elect ers of the ward of the city of the first or secon class, or by a majority of the resident electors of the township or city of the third class. wherein such applicant desires to manufacture such intoxicants, certifying that such applicant is a person of good moral character, temperate in his habits, and a proper person to manufacture and sell intox liquors. Such applicant shall file with such petition a bond to the State of Kansas in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned that for any tion of the provisions of this act said bond shall be forfeited. Such bond shall be signed by such applicant or applicants as principal or principals, and by at least three sureties, who shall justify under oath in the sum of \$7,000 each, over and above all indebtedness and ex-emptions, and who shall be of the number signing said petition. The probate judge shall con-sider such petition and bond, and if satisfie that said petition is true, and that the bond is sufficient, may in his discretion grant a permit to manufacture intoxicating liquors for cine, scientific and mechanical purposes. The said permit, the order granting the same, and the bond and justification thereon shall be and the bond and justification thereon shall be forthwith recorded by said probate judge in the same manner and with like effect as in case of same manner and with the enert as in case of a permit to sell such liquor as provided in this act. Such manufacturer shall keep a book wherein shall be entered a complete record of the sales made, the date thereof, the narce and the sales made, the date thereof, the haree and residence of the purchasers, the kind and quantity of liquors sold, and the price received or charged therefor. An abstract of record, verified by the amdurit of the manufacturers, and showing that the liquors therein mentioned are all the intoxicating liquors sold by such manufacturer during the preceding quarter, shall be filed quarterly in the probate court of such county at the end of each quarter during the period of such permit. Such manufacturer shall sell the liquors so manufactured only in original packages. He shall sell such liquors to no one except druggts a who at the time of such sale shall be duly authorized to sell intoxicating liquors as provided by law. Any rectification or adulteration of fiquors shall be considered manufacturing under this act.

Section 7. Every county clerk or probate judge who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him under this act, the punishment for which is not hereinbefore provided by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, and in addition thereto shall forfeit his right to longer and found 144 men dead from suffocation.

hold his orace, and the court before whom such conviction is had shall order and adjudge such Section 8. For services performed under this

act the probate judge and county clerk shall re-ceive no fees, except such as are herein pro-vided for.

the session laws of 1881, as amended by section 7 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1885, be amended to read as follows: Section 12. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, mayors, marshals, police judges and police of any city or town having notice or owledge of any violation of the provisions this act, to notify the county attorney of the fact of such violation, and to furnish him the names of any witnesses within his knowledge, by whom such violation can be proven. If any such offser shall fail to comply with the provis-ions of this section, he shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500; and such conviction shall be a for-feiture of the office held by such person, and the court before whom such conviction is had shall, in addition to the imposition of the fine afore-said, order and adjudge the forfeiture of his said office. For a failure or neglect of official duty in the inforcement of this act, any of the city or county officers Lerein referred to may be re moved by civil action.

Section 10. That section 6 of chapter

the session laws of 1881, and sections 2, 4, 9, 12 and 13 of chapter 128 of the session laws of 1881, as amended by sections 1, 3, 6, 7 and 13 of chapas amended by sections 1, 3, 6, 7 and 13 of chap-tea 149 of the session laws of 1885, and section 11 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1835, be and the same are hereby repealed. Section 11. This act shall take effect and be

in force from and after its publication in the of-ficial State paper.

#### GOOD READING.

The Enormous Amount of Work Before the Late Congress and How it was Disposed of-The Veto Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The Congress which ended its existence at noon resterday has afforded a striking illustration of the constant increase in the volume of legislation which has been going on for the last three or more Congresses. More bills were introduced, more committee reports made, mor measures passed, more became laws and nore were vetoed than ever before. Most of these measures were of comparative unimportance, such as bills granting private pensions and special relief, authorizing the erection of bridges and granting rights-ofway; but many, not only of the bills and reports presented, but of the laws enacted. were of general interest and importance. A number of bills enacted into laws were old and familiar claimants for legislative favor. In this category belong the Presi dential Succession bill, the Electoral Count bill, the Interstate Commerce bill and the bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter.

The Forty-ninth Congress commenced its ession December 4, 1885, and was in session until August 5, when it adjourned un-til December 6, and continued in session until its close yesterday, covering a total period of ten months and twenty-six days. Of this time the Senate was in session 224 and the House 251 days. There were introduced in the House during this time 11,258 bills and 263 joint resolutions, on which over five thousand reports were made; being several thousand more bills and over a thousand more reports than were made in the Forty-eighth Congress, which had, in its turn, beaten the record. In the Senate there were introduced 3,357 bills and 118 joint resolutions, on which 1,988 written reports were made, being upward of five undred more bills and over four hundred more reports than in the Forty-eighth Con-

The total number of laws enacted was approximately 1,431, of which 1,093 originated in the House and 338 in the Senate. Two hundred and sixty-four of these he came laws by the expiration of the ten days' limitation; fifty failed to become laws by the adjournment of Congress, nine of adjournment of Congress, nine of them at the close of the first session; and there were 132 bills vetoed by the President, or twenty-one more instances of the exercise of the Presidential prerogative of veto than had occurred from the foundation of the Government down to the be ginning of this Congress. Of the vetoed bills ninety-four originated in the House and thirty-nine in the Senate. But one private bill—that granting a pension to Jacob ing for the erection of a Government build ing at Dayton, O.—succeeded in passing both Houses over the President's veto, although several others obtained the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate only to fail n the House.

The death roll of this Congress was also an extraordinary one, comprising the unprecedented number of thirteen names in he House and Senate. They are those of Vice President Hendricks, president of the Senate; Senators Miller, of California; Pike, of New Hampshire, and Logan, of Illinois; and Representatives Hahn, of Louisiana; Arnot, Beach and Dowdney, of New York; Price, of Wisconsin; Cole, of Maryland, El wood, of Illinois; Duncan, of Pennsylvania, and Rankin, of Wisconsin

But one election case was decided by the House against the sitting member, and the Congress was characterized by an absence of that acrimonious discussion which such contests usually awaken. The Rhode Island case of Page vs. Pierce, in which the House decided that neither party was en-titled to the seat and a new election was orlered, was the one instance of a seat being taken from the sitting member.

Of the 1,053 House bills which became laws, 275 were of a more or less public na-ture. Of the remaining 778 bills (granting pensions or relief to specially de persons) 156 became laws without the approval of the President.

#### EPISCOPALIAN BOYS.

They Blow Themselves Up With Gunpowder Sanday Afternoon.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 7.—Screams agony from a group of boys standing in the yard of St. Mark's Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon speedily attracted a large crowd of neighbors to South Eighteenth street, South side, where discovered ten boys lying about, many of them maimed from the effects of an explosion. It seems that a number of the boys who attend St, Mark's Sunday school were amus ing themselves in the yard by pouring small quantities of powder from a flask into a pocket book, and then exploding it. By some false move a lighted match was applied to the whole quantity of powder who a terride explosion occurred. Ten of the juvenies were more or less burned-Joseph

Stabbing Case.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 7.--Three runaway boys from Chicago, Benjamin Fry and Christian and Joseph Monahan, nged fifteen, thirteen and eight, were put off the Michigan Central express in this city last night. They were given breakfast in the jail. During the meal, while chaffing with each other, a quarrel arose and Christian was stabbed by Fry with a case knife through the cheek and tongue and into the throat and will die. Fry and Joseph were immediately arrested.

Hopkins seriously in the face and neck.

Disaster in Belgium. BRUSSELS, March 7 .- An explosion oc curred Saturday in a colliery at Quaregnon, four miles from Mons. It shattered the roofs and galleries so that many of them fell. A large number of miners were entombed. Inquirers penetrated the galleries NET RESULTS.

What the Late Congress Accomplished in the Way of General Legislation During Its Second and Final Session.

Washington, March 4.—Despite the fact hat a very great deal of time has been consumed in useless debates, a review of the work done by the Forty-ninth Congress, which expired to-day, discloses the fact that much has been accomplished in the way of enactment of general laws. Never were there so many bills intro-duced, and more were reported from committees than at any previous Congress; more, too, are left on the calendars as blasted hopes than were ever known at the expiration of a Congress.

There were introduced in the House of Representatives during the session just ended 41,259 bills and 263 joint resolutions. The last bill was introduced by Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, and was for the payment of a private claim, while the last joint resolution was presented by Timothy Campbell, of Brooklyn.

Of these measures introduced 4. 173 were reported back from the various committees with favorable or adverse rec-ommendations, and a majority of them have died, so far as having any legislative status is concerned. If they are to have any life in the future Congresses they must be re-introduced.

The last committee report was submitted by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and was on the bill proposing to admit, duty free, materials to be used in rebuilding Eastport, Me., which was destroyed

There were introduced in the Senate 3,357 bills and 116 joint resolutions, and the per cent. reported from committees was a little higher than in the House.

The last bill introduced in the Senate was by Mr. Hawley and was for a pension. The last bills reported from committees and signed by the President were for the regular appropriations

During the last two days of the session the calendars of the two houses increased in size rather than diminished, owing to reports made for the purpose of giving character to the measures rather than with a view of bringing about their passage. The House calendar is composed of eightyeight pages, representing 1,183 measures, as follows: In committee of the whole, House on the state of the Union, 297; on the calendar without preferment, 189; on the calendar under the classification private bills, 684; special orders, 10; bills reported from the private calendar undisposed of, 8; privileged reports and unfinished business, 13.

There are twenty-four pages of the Senate calendar, besides the index, and it contains the titles of 310 measures, most f which are of a general character.

The first act of the last session of the Forty-ninth Congress which received the signature of President Cleveland, was the one which fixed the pay of graduates of West Point. It was approved December 20, last year.

Following are the titles of the acts of the second, or last session of this Con-gress, which have a general interest: Retiring certain officers of the navy of the United States.

Relinquishing the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco. For the relief of certain soldiers of the Mich

igan Volunteer Infantry honorably discharged under special order No. 92, War Department, Making an appropriation for the recoinage of silver coins, public printing and binding, etc.
Amending section 4755 and 4757, Revised

Statutes, relating to pensions to certain disabled persons who have served in the navy or marine corps.

Providing for the erection of a public build

ing at Springfield, Mass.

Amending section 4414 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the inspection of hulls and boilers.

Amending the act entitled "An act to modffy the postal money-order system, and other purposes," approve! March 3, 1883. Extending the free delivery system of the

Post-Office Department to every incorporated city or village with a population of 10,000 or having gross postal receipts of \$10,000 a year.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge ss the St. Louis river between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the United States custom-house and post office property at Eastport, Me., lately destroyed by fire and invest the proceeds in a new site, and the erection of a new building at that place.

Amending the law relating to the bonds of xecutors in the District of Columbia. Granting the Maricopa & Phoenix Railway pany, of Arizona, right of way through the Con Gila river Indian reservation.

For the erection of a public building at Cam-

Relating to sales for taxes in the District o

Columbia. Exempting from taxation all property held by he trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.

Exempting the property of the Young Men's christian Association of Washington, D. C., from taxation. For the further protection of property from ire and safety of lives in the District of Colum-

Regulating insurance in the District of Co lumbia. Amending the third section of an act entitled "an act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fex and Iowa Indian reservation in the States

of Nebraska and Kansas," approved March 3 Repealing parts of an act relating to tax of the business of real estate agents in the trict of Columbia, approved June 20, 1872.

Authorizing the Commissioners of the Dis-ict of Columbia to make police regulations rict of Columbia to make for the government of said District. Providing for the erection of a public build ing at Los Angeles, Cal. For the erection of a public building at Worcester, Mass., and Fort Scott, Kas.

Granting pensions to the soldiers and saffor of the Mexican war. Releasing to the city of San Antonio, Tex. for its use as a public thoroughfare, a certain portion of the military reservation near that

Providing a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, barracks and stable at certain posts for use of the army of the Unit-Fixing the day for the meeting of the electors

of President and Vice-President, and to pro vide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice-President, and the decisions of questions arising therefrom.

Authorizing construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, Mo.

Amending the act entitled "An act to provide

or the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," approved June 3, 1884. For the erection of a public building at Wil-

mington, N. C.

Regulating inter-State commerce Amending the law in relation to patents rade-marks and copyrights.

Providing for allotment of lands in severalt. to Indians on the various reservations to extend the provisions of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians and for other

Declaring forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Rail road Company. apletion of a public building at Santa Fe, N. M.

For the erection of a public building at Jefferson, Tex.

For the erection of a public building at Charleston, S. C. Amending section 1661 of the Revised Stat-

Making an annual approprirtion of \$400,000 for arms and equipment of the militia

Granting to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Mse

Granting to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Materitoba Railway Company right of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Montans and Northwestern Dakota.

For the purchase of ground and erection of a public building at Owensboro, Ky.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the account for arms, ammunition and accounterments between the Territory of Montana and the United States.

Granting right of way through Fort Bliss military reservation to the Rio Grande & El Paso Railroad Company.

Providing for the establishment and erection of a military post near Denver, Col.

For the construction of a military telegraph

For the construction of a military telegraph ine from Sauford, Fla., to Point Jupiter and

Authorizing terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern Judicial district of North Carolina at Wilmington. Amending section 553 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Fixing the boundary of the Eastern District

the establishment of a signal station.

Court of Arkansas.
Limiting the cost of the public building at
Chattanooga, Tenn., to \$200,000. Authorizing construction of a high wagen and foot passenger bridge over the Mississippi be tween East Dubuque, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa. tween East Dubuque, III., and Dubuque, Iowa. Authorizing the City of Newport, R. I., to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park.
Granting certain seal roces to the city and county of San Francisco, Cal., in trust for tae people of the United States.

Prividing for the execution of the provisions of article 2 of the transproper under the provisions.

of article 2 of the treaty cone uded between the United States and the Emperor of China on November 17, 1830, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on October 5, 1881. Authorizing the construction of a bridge over Bayou Bernard, Miss.

Prohibiting any Micer, agent or servant of the United States to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners trearcerated for violating the laws of the United States.

Amending the attentitled "An act to amend

the statutes in regard to immediate transporta tion of dutiable goods, approved June 10, 1830" -three bills. Authorizing the construction of a bridge

across the eastern branch of the Potomac river at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue east in Washington, D. C., so as to connect the District with the Maryland shore Among the last acts of Congress which

have become laws are: The anti-Mormon. Redemption of the trade dollar.

Fisheries and retaliation against Canada. Relating to arrears of taxes in the District of Columbia. Appropriating \$350,000 for the purchase of a

site for a post-office building at San Francisco. Recealing the Tenure-of-Office act. Authorizing the Secretary of War to accept from the Commercial Club certain lands known as the high tract, near Chicago, for military purposes.

Authorizing John F. Chamberlain to erect a

hotel at Fortress Monroe.

Prohibiting the catching of mackerel during spawning season. Providing for a Union soldiers' home west of

the Rocky mountains.
Relating to the Judicial District of Northern Illinois. Relating to the procedure in contested elec tions. Confirming to American citizens the right to

ossess real estate in the Territories.

Providing for an investigation of the books and accounts of the Pacific railroad.

Granting the title to certain lands in the Dis trict of Columbia.

Providing for the bringing of suits against the United States.

For construction of a bridge across East River, between the City of New York and Long For a bridge across the Great Kanawka river,

below the falls.

For a bridge across the Red river of the To give Congressional assent to the construc-

tion of a free bridge by the County of Davidson, Tenn., over the Cumberland river.

Amending an act for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Detroit, Mich. Authorizing the printing of 2,500 extra copies of the report of the health office of the District

of Columbia, and the eulogies in Congress upon the late Senator Logan.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge

across the Missouri river between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Authorizing the use of the hot water of the Government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark. Authorizing the United States treasure

to credit the District of Columbia with certain moneys in lieu of investing the same in Authorizing the printing of the of of the investigations of Dr. Edward Shake peare concerning the nature, etc., of epidemic cholera. Authorizing the Duluth, Pierre City & Black

Hills railroad to construct a bridge across t Missouri river at Pierre, Dak. Authorizing the Tombigbee railroad to con-struct a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near Columbus, Miss.

Admitting free of duty articles for exhibition at the Minneapolis exhibition.

Among other bills that failed to become laws, the most important were the General De-ficiency, Fortifications and River and Harbor

Appropriation bills. The following bills failed to become laws because the President did not sign Bill to settle the claim of A. H. Emory for

\$100.000.
Bill relating to promotions in the medical orps of the army.

The bill to prevent the employment of alien

The bill to open a strip of public land south of Kansas for settlement The bills providing for public buildings at Monroe, La., and Saginaw, Mich.

The Labor Arbitration bill The bill to annex a part of Idaho to Wash ington Territory.

Bill for printing maps of the Genera; Lund

Office and a number of private relief bills The Agricultural Department bill pussed both Houses and died with the committee of agriculture in the House, to which committee it was referred with Senate amendments. The bill to repeal the Preemption, Timber-Culture and Desert Land Laws, the Fortifications bill and the Northern Pacific Land Grant Forfeitars bill failed of passage because of lack of

Trotter Confirmed.

agreement in conference.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The Senate in executive session early yesterday porting, confirmed the nomination of James M. Trotter, to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia in place of James C. Matthews, who nomination was rejected. The news of the success of Trotter created some surprise, as his case had been reported upon adversely, and his rejection was considered a forezone conclusion.

The most reliable information as to the vote by which Trotter was confirmed places the negative at eleven and the affirmative at thirty. There were but three Republicans voting against confirmation. These are understood to have been Messrs. Ingalls, Sabin and Riddleberger. Repubican Senators say that the change of sentiment in their party was the result of a fear that a rejection would be misinterpreted, since one colored man had already been rejected for the office; that Matthews' rejection was based upon the character of the man in the first instance, and the fact that he was a non resident in the second instance; that while the character of Trotter was found to be acceptable, he would have been rejected on ccount of non-residence had the Senators been certain that the ground of rejection would not have been misinterpreted. They declare that the color of Matthews, and a'so that of Trotter, had no bearing whatever on the case, and that it Trotter had been a white man he would not in all probability have received so large an affirmative vote.