

Wichita County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886.

NUMBER 37.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 7th, after a spirited discussion, the Oleomargarine bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture by a vote of 22 to 21. The opponents of the bill wished it referred to the Finance Committee. The Consular and Diplomatic bill was passed. After some debate the bill passed to provide for the settlement of accounts with railroad companies that had received property from the United States during 1885 and 1886. After executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, apologized for language used against Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in a former debate, and Mr. Holman graciously accepted the apology. Under the call of States several bills were introduced. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Desert Land acts prevailed by a vote of 43 to 42. The same motion prevailed on the bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Springfield, Mo. But little other business of importance was transacted, when the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 8th Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This is intended to assist Secretary Manning during his illness. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information as to extending the benefits of the Pension Law to persons to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to investigate the truth of the alleged discoveries of the specific cause of yellow fever. In the House Mr. Blair's Pension bill was introduced by Mr. Barry, of Massachusetts, with an amendment. The bill agreed upon provides for a uniform pension of twelve dollars per month for all soldiers and sailors absolutely disabled and unable to maintain themselves. After Mr. Kelley had addressed the House upon a resolution upon the subject of Mr. Wheeler's recent speech in the Senate, reflecting upon Edwin M. Stanton, the House in Committee of the Whole considered the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. When the committee rose the House adjourned.

June 9 being private bill day in the Senate a large number of such bills passed, one being the bill to legalize the incorporation of National trades unions. In the House the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill taken up in the morning, and the debate which followed opened up the question of civil service upon which many resolutions and amendments were expressed by members. The debate closed, and pending the reading of the bill and the decision of a point of order raised by Mr. Morrison, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 10th Senator Beck called up the bill to prohibit members of Congress from accepting retainers or employment from railroad companies which receive land grants. The bill was passed by a vote of 37 to 11. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was then discussed. A resolution was adopted to amend the bill to prohibit members of Congress from accepting retainers or employment from railroad companies which receive land grants. The bill was passed by a vote of 37 to 11.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands reported favorably the bill to grant the seal rocks to the city of San Francisco with the reservation that the United States would protect the seal fisheries if necessary and erect Government buildings if it desires. UNITED STATES MINISTER WINSTON has sent in his resignation from Persia, and the Secretary of State has called its acceptance. At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committee at Washington recently, Senator Kenna formally accepted the chairmanship. A REPORT recently came from Deer Park that President Cleveland intended offering the Secretaryship of the Treasury to ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia. The latter admitted that he had been mentioned in connection with the office. The President returned to Washington from his wedding trip on the 8th. CHIEF GRAVES, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, is preparing a list of some two hundred names of employees to be discharged July 1 owing to lack of work.

THE EAST.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR, it was reported, continued to improve in health. His appetite was said to be good and his physician has removed all restrictions as to his food, and but for the possible annoyance from over friendly crowds, he is said he would attempt a walk in the streets. EX-GOVERNOR GARCELON, of Maine, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second district of that State. JOHN KELLY'S will was filed in the Surrogate's Office at New York on the 10th. In it he bequeaths all his personal and real estate absolutely to his wife and appoints her guardian of the persons and estates of his children. HIRAM B. WADSWORTH, of Holly, N. Y., committed suicide the other morning by jumping from Goat Island bridge at Niagara. He was carried over the falls. This report of the receivers of Remington & Sons, Utica, N. Y., shows assets, \$1,711,783; liabilities, \$1,255,703; an apparent surplus, \$456,080. The City and Suburban handicap at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., was won by Troubadour.

GENERAL.

A SUSPICION of the earth recently caused considerable excitement at Parsons, Pa. A FIRE at Tonawanda, N. Y., recently destroyed the Mozart theater and saloon and about a dozen other buildings. The loss was estimated at \$30,000. The body of an unknown man was found burned in the ruins. A FIRE broke out recently in the store of Moore & Madden, Litchfield, Conn. A score of buildings were destroyed. Loss, \$200,000. The strike of the Buffalo (N. Y.) bakers has been declared off, both sides making concessions. THE MASTER BUILDERS of St. Louis, employing about 1,000 men, have notified their workmen that after June 15 they will return to the ten-hour system. A strike will follow. THE Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railway was sold recently at New Albany, Ind., for \$700,000 to a committee representing the bondholders. A WOODSTOCK, Ill., special says: W. A. Boies, owner of twenty butter factories, has failed. More than \$100,000 in claims have already been filed. The failure has also caused the banking house of B. S. Parker to close. THE Chicago Times accuses the aldermen of that city of receiving \$127,000 in bribes to secure the passage of an ordinance benefitting the North Chicago Passenger railroad. SENATOR WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, has reported favorably his bill to prohibit the transmission through the mails of lottery and other like circulars. THE wheat commission firm of Field & Yates, of Minneapolis and Duluth, failed on the 9th. The firm in one week bought about 3,000,000 bushels of wheat at from 80c to 85c and lost from \$5,000 to \$10,000 on the deal. CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD has been appointed custodian of the abandoned Fort Gray military reservation in New Mexico. It is understood that he will act as chief scout for General Miles. A RECENT MEETING of Chicago theatrical managers the matter of Sunday night performances was discussed and a general conclusion arrived at that next season no first-class theater will throw its doors open to any entertainment Sunday evening. L. W. FITCHER, the expelled member of the Chicago board of trade, has sued the board for \$50,000. THE Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railway was sold recently at New Albany, Ind., for \$700,000 to a committee representing the bondholders. LIMESTONE, Idaho, recently reported four horse-thieves hanging to a tree. RECENTLY THOMAS HUNT, a well known settler, was killed by the Apaches near Harshaw. And near Benson the red skins killed an unknown white man. A FAMILY named Armstrong, consisting of the husband, wife, two sons and one daughter, went from Missouri last fall and settled in Little Mountain valley, on a tributary of the Yellowstone river. They were recently missing for nearly three weeks, when it was learned that a sudden flood, caused by the melting of snow, swept away the house and drowned the inmates.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

SECRETARY SIMS, of the State Board of Agriculture, has furnished the following synopsis of the condition of crops in the State: But little if any in excess of 50 per cent. of the area of winter wheat sown last fall will be harvested. The condition of that portion from which a product may be expected, as compared with a five years' average, is 70 per cent. The probable product is 11,000,000 bushels, about 40 per cent. of the average annual product for five years. The acreage of spring wheat is about the same as last year. The condition is 85 per cent., as compared with a five years' average. The area of rye is large and the condition good. The area sown to oats is large, but taking the State as a whole the crop is not good. The condition is found to be 70. A falling off of 30 per cent. since the last report, caused by dry weather, the greatest loss being in the central and south-central counties. The outlook for a full crop of corn was never better at this time in the season. The area planted will exceed the acreage for last year 11 per cent., with a condition of 102, as compared with a five years' average. Very few correspondents complain of unfavorable weather for the crop, or report a condition at less than 100. The area planted to potatoes is larger than last year, with a condition of 100.

THE State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was held at Leavenworth on the 6th. After transacting a large amount of business connected with the order, the following officers were elected: State Delegate, Michael Heery, of Topeka; State Secretary, Daniel J. Clifford, of Atchison; State Treasurer, M. J. Bahrer, of Kansas City, Kan.; J. McDermott, of Kansas City, Kan., and M. Heery, of Topeka, were appointed organizers. The meeting was very enthusiastic. About fifty delegates were present, representing every division of the order in the State. The next annual meeting will be held in Atchison.

FIRE the other night destroyed the barn and contents belonging to Theodore Curran, a wealthy farmer residing four miles from Topeka. Seven horses, including a valuable stallion, all the implements, tools, harness, two vehicles and hay were destroyed. The loss was \$8,000; insurance, \$2,000. It was supposed to be the work of tramps.

THE warden of the penitentiary in his report for May gives the receipts of the prison at \$9,101.42. Expenses, \$12,750.45. The excess in expenditures is accounted for by the fact that during the month supplies for the year were purchased and paid for. The number of convicts was 553. During the month 43 prisoners were admitted and 27 discharged.

THE Council Grove, Smoky Valley & Western railway company has been chartered to run through the counties of Morris, Dickinson, Salina, McPherson, Ellsworth, Rice, Barton, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley, a distance in Kansas of 300 miles. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

THE Civil Rights bill is to be tested in Judge Plowman's court at Leavenworth. The plaintiff is Captain W. D. Matthews, colored, and the defendant is James Myers, of the firm of Myers & Co., who keep a restaurant. Matthews alleges in his complaint that he was refused food at Myers' restaurant.

IT is stated that the south side of the east wing of the capitol building at Topeka assuming the appearance of crumbling down. A large section in one of the pillars has already fallen to the ground, and it is believed the whole side of that portion of the building will have to be reconstructed.

ROBERT BEALE was recently severely injured by the falling of a scaffold at Topeka, and a few morning after the accident his residence, in the suburbs of that city, was entirely consumed by fire. His loss from fire was \$2,500; insurance, \$2,000.

A FLOATER was recently found in the river at Leavenworth. POST-OFFICE changes in Kansas during the week ended July 3, 1886: Established, Ulysses, Hamilton County, Rankin J. Hill, postmaster; discontinued, Golden Belt, Lincoln County, Name changed, Reno Center, Reno County, to Partridge, Morgan L. Jordan, postmaster.

THE Smith pork packing house at Atchison, after lying idle for over a year, has been purchased and refitted, and the other morning was reopened by Kingan & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind. and Belfast, Ireland. The house has a number capacity of 700 hogs a day, and will be operated to its fullest extent. The firm is said to have unlimited capital at its command, and will buy all the hogs offered, paying the highest market price. The same firm has also bought the Fowler house adjacent, which will be fitted up in time for winter killing. The two houses have a combined winter capacity of 5,000 hogs a day. Hog producers throughout Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa have been advised of the new market thus opened to them.

TWO young men named Grub and Montgomery, fell down a well on a farm, near Emporia the other day, and were severely injured. Grub probably fatally, his skull being broken. The young men were in a bucket going down to clean the well, when the rope broke, letting them fall some thirty feet.

AFTER a two months' search John Alfred was recently arrested at Topeka for forgery. He received a letter by mistake through the post-office which contained a draft for \$3, forged the name of the payee on the endorsement and got the money. He then left town, but upon returning was arrested.

THE Topeka league team of base-ballists have recently had such bad luck that it was decided the club should be reorganized. The manager and several players were given the privilege of resigning.

IT is stated that those two well-known former Kansans, I. S. Kalkoff and C. C. Hutchinson, have secured a town called a large body of land for colonization in California. They have laid out a town called Muscatel, on the Southern Pacific railroad, in the center of Fresno County, 196 miles south of San Francisco.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12.—The Right Rev. Thomas T. Hendricks died in his arm-chair at his home last evening. He had been suffering with asthma for years, and some three weeks ago caught cold, which aggravated his disease and produced paralysis of the lungs. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1827, and educated in Dublin, and was ordained in 1853.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The telegraph operator at Sandy Hook reports that at midnight a severe shock of earthquake was felt at that place, which lasted a minute or two, causing the tower to shake sensibly and the windows to rattle. The operator at Quarantine, L. I., also reports that he heard and felt the shock.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

THE House Committee Reports Out Some of Its Objections to the Edmunds Bill and Offers Suggestions. WASHINGTON, June 11.—The report of the House Judiciary Committee on the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill, which was presented to the House yesterday, is very long document. After a detailed statement of the changes made by the committee and the reasons therefor, the report says: "Your committee has no disposition to recommend any measure to the House which will inolve the sanctity of any religious faith, however wrong in their opinion it may be. But the distinction between overt acts resulting from belief which the law denounces criminal and the right of opinion and of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience was so fully stated in the constitutional amendment as to need no repetition. The committee does not hesitate to express their dissent from the twelfth section of the Senate bill, the effect of which would be that the conduct of the corporate church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints would be controlled by trustees of the church in conjunction with the trustees appointed by the President. This union of trustees of the church and those of the Government can not be distinguished from a union of church and state and a law respecting the establishment of religion." Nor can it be other than a limitation of the free exercise of religion where a majority with control is by the President. This section would resemble, if it be not in fact, an establishment of the Mormon Church by law, to be controlled by the Government.

"Your committee recommend an amendment and dissolution of the corporation. This is clearly public policy, if it can constitutionally be done. But can Congress take away this charter? It is asked. Several reasons make it plain that it can be done without any strained construction of authorities. Both the charter of the church and the Emigration Fund Company were null and void from the beginning. The acts confirming these charters were void for the same reason. It is a matter of grave doubt whether the organic act authorized the original grant of such charters as these were. The Emigration Fund Company act trenches upon the power of Congress as to foreign emigration, and as to the power of the United States to regulate the establishment of religion, Congress, which possesses all original power over the Territories, has the right to void the acts of its subordinate agency and assert its own policy. With this view of the power of Congress, your committee recommends to cut out by the roots this church establishment, and the emigration fund company and its attachments, and to authorize a judicial proceeding through the Attorney General for dealing with the property rights according to law and equity. In fact, the emigration fund company is dependent for its being upon the church. Its officers are all appointed by the church corporations, and if the latter is dissolved its parasite can not survive. The duty of Congress to prevent such an institution being established in a young State as a means of promoting its growth to that State is clearly established. The United States will be desirable to the country can not be doubted."

OF the section of bill requiring voters to take an oath to support the laws the report says: "None of those who will do the things prescribed in the oath should vote, so long as the rotary number on the pouch goes from hand to hand without delay, reaching its destination in the quickest possible transit of mail matter. The turn of the key changes the number so that the presence of the way-bill number is the evidence that the pouch has not been opened. Inside of the pouch is conveyed a duplicate bill, having the number shown by the lock when the pouch was closed at the forwarding office. A more simple and effective system it would be hard to construct."

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The report of Special Examiner Chalmers, of the Department of Justice, who was sent to St. Louis to investigate the office of District Attorney Bliss and incidentally to look up the charges against Mr. Bliss, preferred by Mr. Lindsey, has been received, and a copy has been sent to the Comptroller of the Treasury. This report practically exonerates Bliss in every particular of the charges made by Lindsey. In the words of a high official at the Department of Justice: "It makes the impression upon us that Lindsey is a sort of crank. We found nothing sustained that he had charged, except that Bliss went into the State courts to try cases of land frauds, and that he knew, as it was a matter of record. In fact, there was no other way to get at the business. It revealed the fact that Lindsey had been sent to the penitentiary by Bliss' efforts, and, of course, does not feel very well toward the latter. Of course Lindsey now claims that the investigation was not fairly conducted."

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CAPITAL NOTES.

THE BRIDAL PARTY HOME AGAIN—An Interesting Consular Report—Mail Exchange With Mexico—Unsettled Charges—A Cherokee Combination. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The special train with the President and Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, the only occupants of the rear car, arrived here at 7:25 p. m. The train from Harper's Ferry to Washington was without special incident. When the train reached K street crossing, out towards the suburbs, some distance from the main depot, a large crowd of people, many of them in carriages had congregated in the hopes of catching a glimpse of the President and his bride. But they were doomed to disappointment, as the train merely slackened speed at the crossing, and then continued slowly in to the Central Baltimore & Ohio depot. Here perhaps four or five hundred people, more fortunate than those at the K street crossing, awaited outside the depot the arrival of the President. When the train came to a stop the President was the first of the quartette in the rear car to alight. Mrs. Cleveland followed, and assisted by the President stepped nimbly from the car. Colonel Lamont and his wife came tripping along a few seconds later, and the party walked briskly out through the depot to the front of the building where the President's seal browns and his carriage with Albert Hawkins, whip in hand, were waiting. It occupied only a few seconds time for the four to enter the carriage and they were off for the White House home after an absence of six days.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Consul Warner sends to the State Department from Cologne an interesting document, giving the rates of wages and general condition of the laboring classes in Germany. He says he has worked the report up with great care, and that it contains many points that have not been made public. He says that the laborer, whether he works in iron or steel manufacturing, coal mines, stone quarries, on buildings or railways, ranges from forty-seven cents to seventy cents per day, and if he is a skilled laborer from eighty to ninety-two cents per day. Female labor is only allowed in a certain limited degree, and is only paid from twenty-four to thirty cents per day. Working hours are from six to six in summer and from seven to seven in winter. One hour is given for dinner, half an hour for breakfast and half an hour for coffee in the afternoon. The government has no power to regulate or interfere with working hours, but it takes care that certain restrictions with regard to the employment of women and children are observed. Rent is \$2.25 per month on the average, or one full week's wages. Meals cost twenty-four cents per day. They consist principally of potatoes. They have also peas, beans, vegetables, common pork and black bread. Once in a while they have dried fish and beef, but more often horseflesh. The laboring classes are poorly clothed as a rule.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. Bell, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, has, after consultation with Minister Romero, opened correspondence with Mexico looking to the establishment of the rotary lock registered mail pouch exchange between the two countries. This system has been in successful operation between the United States and Canada two years. It does away with the old and laborious system of checking up and receipting for various packages en route. So long as the rotary number on the pouch corresponds with the way bill the pouch goes from hand to hand without delay, reaching its destination in the quickest possible transit of mail matter. The turn of the key changes the number so that the presence of the way-bill number is the evidence that the pouch has not been opened. Inside of the pouch is conveyed a duplicate bill, having the number shown by the lock when the pouch was closed at the forwarding office. A more simple and effective system it would be hard to construct."

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Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KAN 513

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S SONG.

"It is sweep, sweep, sweep,
Though you've done it an hour before;
And it's scrub, scrub, scrub,
Table and chair and floor,
And you needn't be weary a bit
To find your labor in vain;
Do it as well as you can to-day
You can do it to-morrow again.

"It is cook, cook, cook,
There's meat and there's bread to bake
It is cook, cook, cook,
There's pudding and pie to make,
The buttons are always dropping,
The stockings are ever to mend,
The men in the field to look after,
The children to wash and to tend.

"It is fight, fight, fight,
For a man in the tug of life;
And it's fight, fight, fight,
For a clean and tidy wife.
A man can plant an acre of land,
And gather the golden wheat,
And get the price in his open hand,
And the price of labor is sweet.

"But work, work, work,
Is ever a woman's lot;
It is work, work, work,
If the weather be cold or hot,
And this is the worst of the trouble,
She hasn't a penny to gain,
And though she may clean and scrub to-day
She must do it to-morrow again."

"Oh, wife, wife, wife!
Don't worry and fret and pout;
Oh, wife, wife, wife,
You are cross to-day, no doubt;
For you know very well your labor
Isn't done for a shilling or two;
Just think how happy you make us all
Of the love we give to you!

"Oh, wife, wife, wife!
If you could not cook and clean,
Oh, wife, wife, wife,
What sorrow would mean,
To toil for love is better than gold,
And the way we differ is clear;
Then work your day, my dear,
And mine is done by the year."

—Texas Siftings.

DEFORMED TED.

Beauty and Death Wrought Into His Poor Life.

"And oh, Ted! To crown it all she's a perfect sunbeam," the girl said, stroking with one hand the lame boy's palm that lay in her lap and triumphantly flying a letter with the other. "A shame for the gods to shower so much upon one woman. Talk about equal distribution! They're just as partial as they can be, heaping up great hoards of gold in one place and leaving a little ugly bare spot right next to it in the other." Not until the words left her lips did she realize the force of the comparison, when smothering the unsightly little form in her own round symmetrical arms, and kissing away all pain from the sensitive features she cried over and over again, "Oh, Ted! Say you know I didn't mean it, say you know I didn't mean it."

Young Gotham Goldthwaite, just up for a judicious admixture of bass fishing and time-killing, took the ribbons to pass the "Bayview" carriage, and having executed the go-by in his usual swiftness, he was surprised to find himself deceived him that was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. Beautiful, wealthy, witty. What combination better calculated to pass a young woman on in the world? It was "Miss Drelincourt" over at the "Pavilion," "Miss Drelincourt" out on the bay; "Miss Drelincourt" at the station, on the cars, down to New York; and the first inquiry of young swelldom up from the city, where the fair Louisianaise was to be seen. Her face was "a poem," her voice "music," her dancing "a revelation" and her draperies "a dream." If she passed every one flew to the windows to see her go by; warbled one of her Creole chansons there was breathless silence; swept down the room in young Goldthwaite's embrace, one after another dropped out to watch her dance, and in boating dress or ball-room costume she always sprang upon the enraptured vision equal to expectancy, in the daintiest detail of dress.

And Miss Parquette Drelincourt was to transfer her charms to the fashionable summer home of her friend, Miss Bowring. So when La Belle Creole stepped from the car platform into Nettie Bowring's welcoming arms, she was vied and passed on among the will do's by the fashionable crowd of train arrivals, as she was driven away upon the "Bayview" cushions with Nettie and Nettie's pert little pug between. To Ted no Aurora fresh from downland carried more dewyness with her than his sister's friend. In the height of her triumphs he was never forgotten; a rose from her bosom, a lichen from her rambles, a shell from the beach-party, a *raconte* of her pleasurable, always a something to make pain a little more supportable for him. What wonder such altruism over his cynical nature and such loveliness set even his pulse a-thrill? Far into the night in sheeted ghostliness would he lie, his face upturned to the moon, to fall asleep and dream. He was after all as other men, his face upon his bosom, her breath within his hair, brought back by the merry inwaving of a voice from the veranda to a consciousness of his cursed deformity.

This special Fourth of July was to be made memorable by an unusually brilliant bay party and the christening of Goldthwaite's new yacht, the Parquette. The programme—a standing off toward Fire Island and the Atlantic during the heat of the day, Isip and its pyrotechnics on the return, and moonlight and an in-servicing tide for the homeward run. In the bustle of basket-packing Ted, glancing up, announced his intention to be "counted out." Nettie looked despairingly, Parquette entreating and Goldthwaite immensely relieved. "Then I stay, too," said his sister, proceeding to relieve the overcharged receptacle of two superfluous silver mugs. "Don't be a fool," was the somewhat petulant reply. "When you know my pet aversion to bay parties, why wish me sacrificed to sisterly solicitude? Swinburne gives as much of the sea as one wants, and here is the Atlantic, with the last instalment of 'In the Clouds.'" So you can journey from the mountains to the ocean without the agony of up-grades, stupid decks, stuffy cabins and dinners, whose indigestible memories are a *melange* of

cold fowl and chow-chow, chocolate cake and elderish champagne." In the anxiety to catch a flux tide Nettie had snatched a hasty kiss, given Collins her instructions and was gone. Goldthwaite's horses were restlessly stamping before the door, but stealthily feet stole along the passage, a gentle presence filled the room where the sufferer lay alone in his wheel chair, and placing the magazine, neatly cut, upon the arm extension, some one said: "Dear Tade, too bad to leave you all alone. I wish I might stay. What can I do to make you happy?"

"Love me," he cried, frantically clinging to the hand as the drowning to be drawn.

"Why I do that now, you silly boy. Aren't you Nettie's brother? Why shouldn't I love you—very, very much," and stooping, a warm kiss was left on the pain-drawn forehead.

For hours and hours Ted sat just where she left him, his head thrown back against the cushions, his eyes closed, the magazine upon his lap unturned, the dinner by his side unlasted. From time to time Collins looked in to urge his being wheeled out upon the porch to enjoy the splendor of the bay, the glitter of the sunshine.

"I will ring when I need you," was the almost fierce reply, angered at being roused out of these rapt musings. How that kiss took possession of his forehead! Her own—her very own—a voluntary one. Why had he not pinioned her then and there and told her how he loved her? Wilder and wilder sped imagination, as leaving the body far behind, it sported in illusory realms of sweetness and health and rest—her arms his shelter, her bosom his resting-place, her voice his inspiration and her smile his heaven. Every once and awhile, with a great shuddering, soul and body would seem to come together again, as he sat up and looked out drearily upon the glittering sunshine, the blooming flower beds. Oh, heavens! He, the dishonored, despised, deformed. The cruel mockery of fate; nature's healthy longings in such unhealthy shape. The misery of consciousness being unsupported, back to his mind grew he went; her face in the sunshine, her form in the shade-flicker, her caress in the breeze that lifted and let fall the rings upon his forehead. The room flooded, fell into shadow, and then into moonshine. His brain reeled, his limbs ached, his heart was bounding wildly. Collins, in the fascinations of the housekeeper, had forgotten him; should he ring to be removed or await and try to gather from her face what such professions meant? But it was too late; there they were; jolly voices and light wheels over the grave.

The curtains would screen him where he lay. "You and Mr. Goldthwaite sentimentalize in the moonlight," Nettie laughed lightly, springing out, "while I go and put these traps away. Of course our dear boy is in bed hours and hours ago." Almost within arm's reach Parquette swung herself into the hammock, her drapery decorously adjusted, tiny booties silt over the edge of her air canoe and a kerchief knotted sailorwise under.

"The arched chin
That mockery ever ambushed in,"
Ted could have reached and touched the wind-blown tresses. "A Lopelei, Udine and Tethys in modern yachting costume," Goldthwaite protested admiringly. "One almost looks for some cruel wate to upset your canoe and write out this enchantment. By the way, why did you insist upon that monster's going along with us to-day? He affects me horribly. My sensibilities, like Goethe's, are only for the beautiful. And, do you know, I half believe he is gone on you—a sort of Beauty and the Beast affair with the final metamorphosis left out." "You shan't speak so unkindly of Nettie's brother," the girl said, springing erect and warning to the defense. "I know you wrong him. He doesn't dream of such a thing. These unfortunates are sacred, set apart from cruel jesting. That is the hardest part of it, to behold yet never to grasp, as we may, the beautiful, the grand and the ideal. There was a writhing, as of some serpent upon the floor, a wall, a gasp, a gurgle. It was unearthly, terrible, piteous. Goldthwaite's levity turned to horror. Parquette, springing up, murmured: "Tade," and Nettie, breaking the dish she was placing, sprang across the hall screaming: "Lights! lights! lights!" Lights were everywhere. The spasm was heart-rending, the face ashy, shrunken, deathly. Nettie moaned aloud, Goldthwaite fled for a doctor, but Parquette kneeling beside the chair, took the quivering form into her clasping arms, laid her face upon the distorted features, and whispering words of soothing, sweetness, peace, won back the spirit for a moment's fitting. Kind death was hurrying on apace, the face grew wanner, whiter, ghastlier. The eyes took on the joy of that embrace, and till the light went out she held them with her own, then laying the stiffened form back upon its cushions, she cried, falling in limp prostration: "Oh, Nettie, he loved me, and I did not know it. Woe be the day that wrought me in his life."—M. C. Bistand, in N. O. Times-Democrat.

Transplantation of Teeth.

Experiments have recently been made by Dr. Younger, of San Francisco, on the subject of the transplantation of teeth, with a view to their growth in the new position. It would appear that, if proper precautions be taken to secure perfect apposition and cleanliness, the operation is often attended with success, and possesses many advantages over the use of false teeth. The inflammation of the gums, however, is somewhat persistent, and constitutes a drawback from the inconvenience which results therefrom. Recourse to this method is more particularly indicated when the teeth to be replaced are front teeth, and essential both for appearance sake, and for perfect articulation.—*Journal of Dentistry*.

An Austrian court recently published a curious list of twenty-seven persons whose whereabouts "are unknown," and for whom it appointed a guardian. The list included twelve Counts, four Countesses, three Barons and three Baronesses of well-known Austrian families, and some army officers in active service, whose whereabouts the court alleges it does not know.

PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY.

How People Can Make Themselves Mutually Agreeable.

Do not ask too many personal questions.
Do not stare at a person's clothes; it makes the wearer feel uncomfortable.
When invited anywhere for six o'clock do not be tardy.
Do not imagine that because people are quiet they are not quite as well informed as yourself.

When relating an interesting incident avoid behaving as if you were the only person capable of it.
Do not make a practice of relating anecdotes; it grows upon one and is oftentimes tiresome to others.
Do not insist upon discussing the last new book, the last new play or the last new fad with those who neither know nor care about them.

Do not salute an acquaintance coldly on one occasion and with smiles upon another; the happy medium in greeting is a pass-word of social standing.
If people are wretched, do not make them more so by dilating upon their great suffering.
Do not insist on calling a spade a spade when by some other name it would be more agreeable to your friends.

Do not doubt the sincerity of the world—it is bad form. On the other hand, one should be careful not to betray too great eagerness to take advantage of it.
Do not doubt for an instant that the greatest power is that which makes the least noise about its influence.

Do not believe half the gossip you hear, yet keep secret your lack of belief.
Do not give credence to scandal; if you are not concerned in it, absolute indifference is not only the most Christian-like, but the most well-bred manner of treating it.

Do not choose your friends in a hurry—indeed, wisdom dictates that friendship be the result of growth in knowledge and liking for persons and not the result of mere choice.
Do not believe that you are necessary anywhere; hence you will be kept upon your mettle that you may, at least, be thought desirable.

Do not flatter yourself that you will please—no matter how many axioms you may follow—unless the desire to be pleasant for your own sake is the compelling motive, unless, indeed, you are agreeable because you like to find the reflection in others; then for the pleasant greeting given, because it is a good and gracious act, there will come one equally pleasant. And if by some contrary circumstance this should not be why, then you can be independent and pity the being who goes through the world finding all "bitterness and gall."—*Butlerick's Dictator*.

THE BUFFALO GNAT.

A Terrible Insect Whose Poisonous Sting Kills Horses in Three Hours.

Mr. Otto Luggger, the naturalist, formerly of John Hopkins University, and now connected with the Agricultural Bureau in Washington, has lately returned from a scientific investigation of the "buffalo gnat," in Tennessee and Mississippi, whether he was sent by the Government. The "buffalo gnat" is during the months of March and April, a most dreadful pest in the Southwest. The insect is about one-third the size of the common house-fly, and gets its name from the resemblance of its profile to the buffalo. They came, no one knew whence, in myriads, appearing, suddenly, attacking horses and cattle, and killing them by blood poisoning in three hours. The common idea of the people was that they were bred in the swamps. They had no etiological history, and for some weeks Mr. Luggger was nearly in despair to get well on the track for his study, but he succeeded finally, and to his own satisfaction. The local preventives are grease and smoke. When the swarms of the insects appear—as they often do—suddenly, it is necessary to kindle fires in the fields, or, if on the road, to have grease at hand with which to rub all over the beasts. Mr. Luggger says the buffalo gnat is the most unceasingly active insect, and gets its name from the resemblance of its profile to the buffalo. There are some others very active insects—like the flea, for instance—which are sometimes in repose, but the buffalo gnats are never at rest. Only heat quiets them, and when the weather gets very warm they disappear. Prof. Luggger traced their origin to a small worm, which is deposited on the leaves in the swamps and along the running brooks among the debris. He has obtained a complete etiological history of the insect, which he has embodied in a report to be published by the Interior Department. Clearing out the streams and permitting the running water to carry off the worms will destroy the embryos and greatly lessen production. Mr. Luggger says the gnats attack horses and cattle always on some tender and unprotected spot, where they cluster in a great swarm, and put in their work till the victim dies. The work is done by biting, the apparatus being described as the most cruel and effective on record. The gnats sometimes attack human beings, but never when there are horses and cattle to be found. Mr. Luggger spent several weeks in Tennessee and Mississippi, and describes his experience as one of exceptional personal interest, the country, its people and its surroundings being all new to him. He is a very patient and indomitable worker, and an enthusiastic naturalist. He says he found nearly every thing in the Southwest in a state of nature, especially the "buffalo gnat."—*Baltimore Sun*.

This story is told of a Boston doctor in a crowded church the deacon with the contribution box made his difficult way up the aisle and held that receptacle for the cash of the charitable suggestively before the young man. "I am very sorry, sir," the doctor said, "to the infinite scandal and astonishment of all about him, 'but the woman with a pink feather in her bonnet has taken my purse and I can't have her arrested until after service, so you'll have to wait.'"

The Customs Department has decided that regalia for use in Odd Fellows' lodges can be imported duty free.—*Washington Post*.

THE DEADLY UMBRELLA.

Need of a School Where Women May Learn to Carry It Properly.

A woman in Boston wants to establish a school to teach women art, and to that end she is writing letters to the newspapers calling on the people to subscribe money at once. Without wishing to be considered as antagonistic to the intellectual advancement of women, we must boldly announce that we can not give the scheme our support, for the reason that there are a great many things that a woman stands more in need of knowing than how to paint long-legged butterflies on window shades and yellow crockery. If an effort is made to found a school for the purpose of teaching the softer sex how to carry an umbrella on the street, we will remove the surcingle which encircles our plethoric pocket-book and deposit fifty cents in the contribution box without betraying a single tremor of excitement.

A woman wants to know this. Ever since the umbrella was invented she has filled the soul of man with terror every time she appeared on a crowded thoroughfare with one of the dangerous weapons in her hands. She holds an umbrella directly in front of her, and charges a crowd with the cool daring of a Richard Coeur de Lion, and when she dashes through it her wake is strewn with crumpled hats, dismantled ears and punctured eyes. Never has she been known to turn her umbrella either to one side or the other in order to afford some unfortunate head an opportunity to dodge it, but on the contrary, it points straight ahead like a couched lance, hurls everything to the ground that blocks its way, and the hospital wagon follows after it and picks up the wounded.

A training school in which women are taught how to steer an umbrella along a sidewalk would be a great blessing to this country, and the fruits of its teaching would be shown by the rapid decrease of the number of one-eyed men and the gradual decline of the trade in glass optics and celluloid ears.

The Government has in the interest of humanity established commissions to discover and stamp out the germs of pestilential disease, and now it should come forward and do something to help the people escape the fangs of the deadly gingham umbrella. There is no good reason why it should not take a lively interest in this matter and establish a National training school for women and teach them to handle the parasol or umbrella, not as an engine of war, but as a protection against the elements.

If the scheme is properly laid before Congress an appropriation will surely be secured, for the reason that the Government can not afford to grant the people protection against danger in one form and refuse it in another. If Congress sees fit, the scope of the National Training School for Women can be extended to teach the future mothers of the Republic how to place a patch on the ground floor of a pair of breeches so that it will not look as if it was the handiwork of a tinner and had been spread on with a soldering iron. We do not want any more art schools. There are already too many of them. What we need is a training school, and we are willing to increase our original subscription to a dollar right now.—*N. O. States*.

A GOOD EXCUSE.

Why Carl Naglebaum Was Relieved from Doing Jury Duty.

The judge was worried and irritated by the many persons who had been summoned for jury duty coming to him with excuses. When Carl Naglebaum's name was called, the judge said, with much asperity:

"Well, sir, I presume, like the rest of them, you want to be excused?"
"Dot is so, your Honor. I would like not to serve dot jury on."

"What's your excuse, sir?"
"I would like to be oggessed because my wife she is dead."

"You may go, sir, your excuse is a good one," said the tender-hearted judge, trying to swallow a big lump, and turning away his head to conceal his emotion. The escaped juror immediately left the court-room. A friend and neighbor followed him out of the court-room and seizing the escaped juror by both hands in a broken voice said:

"Mine Gott, Heinrich, ish dot so dot your wife was dead? Dot was dreadful. I feels for you, mine friend."

The bereaved husband smiled and said:

"Don't weep, Hans; don't weep. It was only my first wife vat died in dot old country twenty years ago before I come dot America to. My present wife is not much dead. I don't have no more such good luck any more."—*Texas Siftings*.

A Bif of French Humor.

The Archeological Society of Hante-Gasogne holds its annual meeting. The society has offered a prize to the members who had discovered during the year the most rare and ancient curiosity.

"Gentlemen," said one of the competitors for the prize, "this rusty blade of iron which I have the honor of offering to you is none other than the sword of Damocles!"

Amazement and confusion among the members. But immediately another voice cried out in the midst of the commotion:

"And I, gentlemen, have found the horse-hair by which it was suspended!" The meeting adjourned sine die.—*Le Figaro*.

Had Been There Before.

Young Pastor—Here is a call, my dear, to Prodigerville, New Jersey. I hear it is a beautiful place.
Young Wife—I am so glad, Charles.
The salary is very fair. One thousand a year, the parsonage and two donation parties a year. What do you think of that?
"I think, Charles, that you had better let them make it eight hundred a year and no donation parties."—*Philadelphia Call*.

FARM SCALES.

One of the Most Profitable Investments that a Farmer Can Make.

Farm scales can not be classed with labor-saving implements, neither do they yield much of a direct income to the farm, yet we hold that the general farmer should not be without a set of good scales on his farm, capable of weighing with exactness, from a pound up to four or six tons. Rightly appreciated and used, they will prove a most profitable investment.

One great and grave fault of farmers in the management of their farms, is lack of exactness about their work, and knowing the exact results produced. Every thing is done by guess. He wants to put in ten acres of corn and the field is perhaps stepped off, but more likely "guessed" at. He plows by guess, and instead of plowing eight inches deep, as he intended, measurement shows it to be only five. And so on all through the season. When harvested, he "reckons" that he has five hundred bushels of corn from his ten acres, when an exact measurement would show that he had but four hundred, and thus it goes, sometimes over-estimating and sometimes under-estimating, the work is carried on in a hap-hazard way, never knowing just how much of any crop is produced, feeding without knowing how much is needed daily, or for the season, or how much feed is available, and finally often selling by the lump to avoid paying weighing fees and sometimes losing enough in one sale to pay the cost of a set of scales.

Every farm of one hundred and sixty acres should be provided with a good set of scales. These should be put in the barn if there is one, or where they will be handy to use for stock and so that loads of hay and grain can be driven upon them. Having thus provided the scales they should be used and in a systematic way. There should be a weigh-book kept in the box and each weighing entered and dated, and at intervals these be transferred to records to be kept.

At no season of the year need the scales be unused. In the spring when the stock is turned out to pasture all should be weighed, and as often as once a month through the season. By this means the owner knows just what his stock is doing. As the different crops are harvested, weigh enough of them to know just how much is raised. When winter feeding begins feed by weight and weigh the stock frequently so as to know what is being gained or lost.

Knowing the weight of animals that are for sale the seller can tell when to sell and what offers to accept. Many a tricky stock buyer depends largely for profits on being a better "guesser" than the average farmer, and being in constant practice it is not strange that he is.—*Colman's Rural World*.

WEALTHY CHEYENNE.

A City of Five Thousand People Worth Sixty-Five Millions of Dollars.

"Probably the richest city for its size in the world is Cheyenne City, Wyo., the home of the cattle kings," said Charles Jennings, a huge-sized Western man from that territory, at the Union depot. "The population of the city is only about 5,000, and it has about 250 business houses, counting the cattle companies' offices, which number sixty-six."

"How much money is there invested in cattle in Cheyenne City?" asked the reporter.

"To my knowledge there is \$32,500,000 in that branch of business alone." "All American, I suppose?" "No, a great deal of that amount is English investments. I know of at least \$5,000,000, and there may be a great deal more I know nothing of. The Swan Land and Cattle Company's paid in capital is £750,000; and then there is the Powder River Cattle Company, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, the Duke of Manchester being the chairman of the company—thus showing the large amount of stock held and controlled by English capitalists."

The Plum Crop.

We often hear people say their plum trees blossom, but never bear. The reason is that the curculio destroys the fruit by laying an egg in each specimen, which becomes a worm, that does the mischief. If one would prevent this he must jar the trees each morning, and better if a sheet be held under the trees to catch the little "turk," and so destroy him. He may be circumvented by the free use of air-slaked lime or ashes—being thrown into the tree and renewed as often as washed off by the rain. This must be kept up for three or four weeks, as must the jarring of the tree if that plan is followed. It pays to do this, and we would advise all who have plum trees that blossom to give one plan or the other a faithful trial.—*Congregationalist*.

"At a Chinese state dinner everybody takes a smoke, then first comes the inevitable thick, mucilage-like and delicious tasting soup, on the top of which float sea slugs, mushrooms and pigeon eggs. Another smoke is then in order, after which follow some seven or eight courses, embracing all kinds of fried fish, pheasants, wild ducks, vegetables and abundance of greasy fried substances.

The politeness of New York waiters is illustrated by the following incident: Customer in Park row (late Chatham street) coffee and cake saloon—"Aw, waitah, a napkin, please. Waiter—Yes, sah. Wid or widout frings, sah?"—*N. Y. Mail*.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—This is the centennial year of Presbyterianism in Montreal.

—By the agency of the "Free and Open Church Association" forty-six churches of the English establishment were during the year 1885 made free.

—It is related of a popular clergyman that he startled a dull prayer-meeting recently by announcing that he "didn't propose to act as umpire for a sleeping match!"—*Chicago Tribune*.

—The deposits of the French school savings banks last year were 11,934,268 francs, against 6,403,773 francs in 1880. The number of depositing pupils last year was 491,160.

—There are twenty Lutheran churches with four missions; eighteen Reformed (Dutch), with nine missions; five Congregational, with four missions; and six Union churches, with nine missions, in this city.—*N. Y. Christian at Work*.

—Two thousand dollars have been given to Princeton College, the interest of which will be annually paid to a member of the junior class whose father was a missionary and who himself expects to become a missionary.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

—The lady student in the Yale law school was appointed to make an argument in moot court recently. A large audience was attracted, and she sustained her part with a high degree of credit. She is described as very womanly and handsome.

—At the recent session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Richmond, Va., the committee on revival reported that attending the opera and circus is contrary to the general rules of the church, and can be dealt with under the law as it now stands.

—The annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held in New York recently. The receipts of the year were \$523,910; expenses, \$499,998. There had been 1,437,440 Bibles, Testaments, etc., issued, of which 584,603 went to foreign lands.—*N. Y. Mail*.

—The financial condition of the Irish Church is becoming seriously affected by the unsettled state of the country. The income of the year 1885 is the lowest recorded since the church was established, the receipts showing a falling off of \$200,000 from those of the previous year.

—The Presbytery of the Indian Territory reports for the past year an increase of twenty-four per cent. in churches, thirty-three per cent. in church membership, sixty-two per cent. Sunday-school membership, and twenty-five per cent. in the total amount of contributions. A very satisfactory showing, indeed. The present openings for promising church and school work far exceed the means at command to occupy.

—Preacher Moody, while in Chicago recently, said to a newspaper caller: "I don't like to be interviewed. A talk with a reporter makes me feel like a fool. Why? Why, you always make me talk about myself—that, and nothing else—and I'd rather talk on any other subject." So he branched off in a talk about the black people. He says that one million colored people in the South can read, write and speak intelligently of citizenship.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Generosity is the hair-apparent of greatness; penuriousness the attribute of a dwarfed soul.

—A Vermont editor has been appointed pound-master. He can shut up his reluctant subscribers.—*Estelline Bell*.

—It may be suspected that the man who invariably fails to recognize merit has precious little of it himself.—*Arkansas Traveler*.

—Learning knows the theory of money-making; wisdom the means of saving it. This is the difference between learning and wisdom.

—When a young man concludes that he is really of no account in this world I do not care how soon he commences to part his hair in the middle.—*Chicago Ledger*.

—"Where can I obtain some cat tails?" asks a local correspondent. If you will call around in the rear of the *Free Press* building any night at about 11:35 p. m., with a shot-gun and a dark lantern, we can put you on the trail of several.—*Burlington Free Press*.

—The best way to clean a chromo, Ethel, is to lay it to soak in turpentine over night, and then hang it before an open fire to dry. Hang it close, Ethel, hang it close. Push one corner under the grate a couple of inches.—*Burdette*.

—Some men spend a lifetime in preparing for work which they never accomplish. There is very little difference between that and idleness, unless the project happens to be grand enough to induce some one else to complete it.—*Philadelphia Call*.

—Mrs. Spiggott—O, Mr. Brilliant! can you give me some epitaph for poor, dear Fido? Grace (sotto voce)—Carey, it died of fits. Charles Brilliant, '85—Ah! "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." How will that do? (And yet that boy lost his degree.)—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Editor (anxiously)—"Well, doctor, what is the matter with me? Nothing serious, I hope?" Doctor—"H'm, well, you are in a bad way. Your circulation is very low." Editor (excitedly)—"What? Why, sir, I have at least 200,000 a day. You have been reading a rival sheet, sir."—*Philadelphia Call*.

—Tramp: Well, mum, have you got any more o' them buckwheat cakes to-day? Mrs. Coldcash: There's some cold ones, but I am afraid you will find them rather indigestible. Tramp: Oh, I don't expect to eat them. Mrs. C.: Don't expect to eat them. Tramp: No'm. You see my darter has took to painting, an' she finds 'em very convenient to use for plaques!—*Prairie Farmer*.

—"Yes, sir," said a pompous ignoramus, "I believe in education, sir—the best education that money can buy. My father spared no expense on my schooling, and I shall spare none on my children's." "Then I suppose you will give them all an academic education?" remarked his friend. "Yes, sir," was the reply, "of course I shall. That's the kind of education that I got, and my boys and girls sha't all be macadamized as his father was."—*Chicago Journal*.

All communications for this page should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

ALL IN VANITY.

He whistled an open air.
As those who can whistle do;
They said, with a sarcastic sneer:
"Why can't you invent something new?"
He told them a joke that he read,
But soon he had his folly did rue:
They simply looked tired and said:
"Why can't you invent something new?"
He sang them a popular song;
His voice was equalled by few:
Their faces told of his wrong;
They told him to sing something new.
He made a remark that was bright,
But instantly weary they grew:
And one of them said, in his flight:
"Why can't you invent something new?"
The strain on his poor frightened wits
To something quite horrible grew:
Now in an agony of fits,
And tries to invent something new!
—Tid-Bits.

WIGGINS VS. LAZURUS.

A Suit Brought to Recover One Spotted Heifer.

Brer Sam Lazurus was the pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Gopher Slope, a faithful shepherd to the sheep of his pastorage, a veritable Lion of the tribe of Judea to the black denizens of the fold. Tall and portly, black and oily, unctious and well versed in Scripture, of the church militant, too, he was a power in the community. He was about fifty years old, his kinky whiskers just turning gray. His residence was a comfortable frame house of six rooms, well furnished, located in the center of a ten-acre tract, convenient to the lambs of the flock. His family consisted of his wife and one daughter, also a yellow dog noted for his keen perception in running down predatory chickens. This daughter, Leah by name, was about twenty-one years old, of full figure, bright, shining complexion, and good solid posterior feet. Her lips were like two well-developed mulberries, her eyes large and jolly, one of them very badly crossed. This, however, was a positive advantage to her, as she was thus enabled to see what all the young ladies behind her had on without even turning her head.

Brer Lazurus was a man of parts. He had a loud voice and a copious flow of language. He was equally at home in the club-board house where the fried chicken and white bread flourished and in the humble log cabin, sanctified by the plebian corn bread and the awe-inspiring catfish. He treated all openly alike, although inwardly he looked after the main chance. This made him a power, politically, and his judicious manipulation of his people at election times had enabled him to lay by considerable of the coin of the realm. Caring no more for a dollar than most men do for a horse and lot, his p idea was that his daughter should marry wealth, and for that reason he allowed exaggerated ideas of his own financial condition to become current, hoping thereby to ensnare the fly that walked at midday. His schooling had been very limited, but a retentive memory enabled him to obtain the reputation of a profound Biblical scholar. All lack of education was made up by an inordinate self-conceit, a gall that would have made a map peddler turn green with envy. The apple of his eye was Miss Leah, and in her many accomplishments he took the greatest pride. He had brought her up in the strictest Methodist faith, and looked forward to uniting her in marriage to one who should be well endowed with worldly goods. To this point all his ambition was bent. How well he succeeded my story will tell. Brer Lazurus' wife was a mud-colored nonentity. She was a good cook and housekeeper, but with no self-assertion. In this she differed from the majority of her people. She, too, had but one leading idea; the future welfare of her daughter. Miss Leah was the belle of the neighborhood. Not from any undue supply of natural charms, physical or mental, but simply from the fact that she was the daughter of her father, and that father was not only "well fixed," but the leading man in the community.

About half a mile from the parsonage was the snug, well-kept farm of Juniper Wiggins, a handsome young bachelor of thirty, commonly called June. June was a thick-set, plain, unpretending plodder, black but steady. He had a pair of fine mules of strong alto voices, a nice horse and comfortable buggy, a bunch of cattle, numerous poultry, two big yellow dogs, and every year his crop was "a right smart crop, thank ye." This was the lover that Brer Lazurus had fixed upon for Leah, although for the present he was too cunning to betray himself to either. Five miles off was the residence of Rev. Peter Owens, pastor of the Highwater Baptist church of Corn Hollow. With him, at present residing, recuperating from a severe attack of dingo fever, complicated with the jim-jams, was Ferdinand Aristocrat Bellas, his nephew, a foretime head waiter at one of the Jacksonville hotels. Ferdinand was a dandy from Dandyville, tall, slender and yellow, with black curly hair and yellow, with well dressed, and with a knowledge of the world that made him very captivating to the fair sex. Now he was the dramatic personae, roll up the curtain and let the play proceed.

The course of true love ran very smoothly for awhile in this case, though with some eyness on the part of Miss Leah, and some audacity on the part of Mr. Juniper. With the perversity of her sex Leah refused to set the day. She accepted the many attentions of her lover, his gifts of sugar-cane and pinders, rode with him in his buggy, sat beside him in the church and allowed him to be her escort everywhere. Further than this she would not go, nor would she allow him to broach the subject to her respected parent. Time, that bald-headed old gentleman with an impossible scythe on his shoulder, at last wore out his patience. At any

rate he did with June, and that worthy determined to bring matters to a focus. He determined to have an interview with Brer Lazurus. Accident favored him.

It was a bright, beautiful day in early June. The little birds sang as if it were the one day of all the year. The fleas kicked up their heels in delight, and then lay behind grains of sand in wait for bare-legged urchins. The hum of the mosquito answered the low thrilled whistle of the partridge. There was a scent of roses in the air, and from the tops of tall trees swayed scarlet coronals of flowers. June, however, was not full of the beauty of the morning, but of hominy and fried bacon. He was working in the cotton-field when he heard the monotonous tramp of horses' feet. He looked up. There was the very man he wanted to see. Parson Lazurus, horseback, with a green cotton umbrella over his head.

"Good mornin', June."
"Good mornin', Brer Lazurus."
"How's yo' crop, June?"
"On'y tollable, on'y tollable."
"You're jokin'. I isn't saw sich a fine crop anywhere in de neighborhood. You's lucky, June. I hopes you tank de Land fo' hit."

"I allus does, sah. Is you in er hurry, Brer Lazurus?"
"Not tickly, June. Why?"
"I'se got some mighty good buttermilk at the house. Won't you 'light an' have a glass?"

Brer Lazurus made no reply in words, but dismounted, tied his horse, and together they proceeded to the house. A quart glass, the pride of its owner, was brought out filled with delicious buttermilk. Brer Lazurus sipped the creamy beverage, and looking cautiously around said:

"June, you has a pretty place here, nice house, good farm, an' on dat 'pears like you orter have a woman here, too, nah?"

Here was the very opportunity June was looking for, and he hastened to avail himself of it.

"I was a tinkin' dat wery way myself, sah, an' of Miss Leah would on'y—"
"What Miss Leah am dat, June?" said he innocently.

"Why yo' Miss Leah, Brer Lazurus. Kin I love her?"
"Pears like I done heard dar was a mougage on dis yer place, June," replied the parson evasively.

"No, sah, no, sah, no mougage 'tail, sah. I owns de hull place free of everybody, an' ef you gives me Miss Leah she'll have a home at'll be proud ob her."

"I'se er man ob property, June, an' Leah is my on'y chillin'. She'll git hit all I speers. Has you done spoke to her, June?"

"I hes, Brer Lazurus, but she won't say. Oh! Brer Lazurus, ef you'll only fix hit up and make her marry me I'll be awful obleeged to you," said the poor lover eagerly.

The parson hesitated.
"An'," June continued, "if you will, I'll give you \$20 in silver to marry us, an' dat spotted heifer you wus' mirin' tuther day."

"Dat's a right peert heifer, June," said the parson thoughtfully, "an' I'll see erbout hit, June—we'll see erbout hit."

Brer Lazurus turned his glass upside down. June took the hint and refilled it. Brer Lazurus sipped it slowly, stroking his chin at intervals in self-absorption. At last he broke the silence:

"June, I likes you; you is a good pint blank man, an' under all de sarcumstances you shill have Leah. Now, I'll tell you how I is gwine to fix hit. Nex' week I'll give a westible (festival). We'll hab all sorts of games an' fun, an' when we is all seated at de supper table I'll nounce you an' Leah as to be married soon, with my consent and her maw's. An' June, look here, boy, dat westible am gwine to cost somefin, so I'll take de \$20 now; s'ider de ting done settled, so you mightest well send de heifer 'roun tomorrow."

Brer Lazurus rode home in a good humor, leaving June grinning with delight.

That same afternoon Brer Lazurus, after much intellectual labor, evolved the following invitation:

De pleasure of your comp'y
Am convited to a westible
To be er out my residuum
Next Tuesday night
The curriculum will be music an odder
"Amusements"
Supper at 10 P. M. sharp.

Tuesday came promptly, as all Tuesdays do somehow, and the parsonage was crowded with delighted and expectant guests. The old women gathered in the kitchen, where Dame Lazurus was busy cooking the longed-for supper, and hindered or helped, according to their inclinations. On the wide porch the settled men gathered around Brer Lazurus and discussed knotty points in theology, politics and agriculture. The parlor was given up to the young folks, and well did they enjoy themselves. From far and near the beaux and belles had come, dressed in their best attire, redolent of patchouly and kerosene oil. Of all the happy crowd, Miss Leah was the happiest and gayest. Apparently she had no idea of her impending doom. Long years afterward June said that he had noticed in her game eye a tender luster he had never seen before. There were the usual games of Copenhagen and forfeits—any thing that had kissing in it. Soft bosoms rose and sunk, soft eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again, soft heads—but stop, this is an o'er true tale.

June was the gayest of the gay, and his attentions to Miss Leah had been so marked as to excite the envy of the other young ladies, for June was known to have a bank account and good credit at the store. He had kissed Leah repeatedly, had slyly put his arms around her waist and whispered sweet nothings in her ear.

A tap of the bell and all fun ceased. Laughing and blushing they filed by twos into the supper room to the lascivious pleatings of a base drum. June and Leah, were last, and as they were passing in there came to Miss Leah's ears the peculiar note of the whip-poor-will. She smiled, and then turning to June said: "You go in an' keep a seat for me darling, I want's to fix my hair." June obediently did so. At the table his head was reverently bent as Brer Lazurus bless'd the repast. Then looking around the table he noticed the ab-

sence of his daughter. "June, whar's Leah?"

"In her room comin' her hair,"
"My frens, we won't wait let us only ourse'fs."

Fifteen minutes passed, thirty minutes passed, still no Miss Leah. Brer Lazurus was on the point of going in search of her, or ordering June to do so, when our eyes turned toward a group just entering the door. There was the truant Leah, wealth of orange blossoms on her head, her hand resting on the black-clothed arm of Ferdinand Aristocrat Bellas. At her right stood the Baptist preacher, Peter Owens. There was a defiant look on Leah's face as she addressed the astonished assemblage.

"Paw, maw, an' you alls, dar's no use kickin' (this latter elegant term she had learned from Ferd). "We is married now"—with a courtesy to them all—"is now Mrs. Ferdinand Aristocrat Bellas."

Brer Lazurus was glaring. Inquired he:
"Brer Owens, did you jine in matrimony dem two owd cious, outbeatnest people?"

"I did, sah," replied Brer Owens, proudly.
"Den, Brer Owens, you an' me mixes wool." With head down, he made a wild rush. The latter lowered his head and the two skulls came together with a crash that shook the house. Both recoiled, but before Brer Lazurus could recover himself, Brer Owens had cleared the doorway and was running up the road like a deer.

At first June seemed in a profound stupor, then recovering himself, his eyes blazing with anger, he turned to his successful rival:

"Yo' tridin' no count, yaller man, I'se gwine to stamp de 'old yo'."
The latter gentleman coolly drew a glittering blade from his patent-leather slippers and retorted:

"Don't call me outen my name, don't you come a-nigh me. If you does I'll hide dis in you till de doctor can't find it."

At the sight of this weapon there was a lull for a moment, and then the voice of a staid old mother in Israel said:

"Yo' mus' forgib yo' darter, Brer Lazurus. Dat's a good man she got. He gets a celery of fifty dollars a month."
Her appeal was seconded by Leah, who in tearful accents said:

"Paw, don't go back on me."
As June had left for home disgusted, Brer Lazurus, much mollified, forgave his daughter and shook hands with her husband. The cold meats of the festival did furnish forth the wedding feast.

But the end is not yet. Docketed for trial at the next term of court is the case of Juniper Wiggins vs. Samuel Lazurus. Suit to recover one spotted heifer.—Detroit Free Press.

WAR PICTURES.

How the Material for Panorama Paintings is Collected.

"In painting a war picture the artist must first select a battle of national interest and with a certain dramatic value of its own. Now comes the almost endless task of collecting the material.

"The soldiers who take part in a great engagement often represent almost every locality in the country. All the sources must be consulted. One can't afford to be mistaken in a single instance. It would be detected the very first time an old soldier who was in the fight visited the picture. But to make you understand I will tell you how I collected the material for the Siege of Vicksburg.

First I obtained access to the war department at Washington, D. C., and collected every photograph and sketch pertaining to the fight. I also obtained copies of the roll call of all the Federals engaged in the battle. To thirty-eight thousand of these men I sent circular letters requesting them to send me their full name, age, weight, height, and a photograph. Thousands of the letters have been answered. If they were all collected and printed in book form I honestly believe it would be the most interesting and most unique contribution to the history of the war extant.

A few days ago I wrote to Colonel Fred Grant asking him to send me a photograph of himself at the age when he was at the battle of Vicksburg with his father. Yesterday his wife answered the letter, sending his picture, representing a lad of thirteen. She writes: "Dear General: Inclosed find a photograph of Colonel Fred Grant at the age when he was at the battle of Vicksburg with his father, General Grant. It is the only one we have of him while at that age, and, as his mother prizes it very much, will you kindly return it when your great picture is finished?"

Here is the photograph of four men all standing in a row on crutches. You will notice that each man has lost his left leg. They wrote me a letter stating that they were all engaged in the battle of Vicksburg, all were from the same neighborhood, all knew each other, and all lost their left leg. Now, isn't that a bit of remarkable war history?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Princely California Estate.

The late James Irvine left to his only son, among other property, 180,000 acres of land in one body in Los Angeles County. This large domain Mr. Irvine bought jointly with another man in 1857, paying at the rate of 37 1/2 cents per acre. In 1875 Mr. Irvine bought out his partner for \$250,000. He has since been offered \$1,000,000 cash for the property. There is a valley of 20,000 acres in the tract worth \$100 an acre or \$2,000,000 for the valley. Some small farms have been carved from this portion and sold at this figure. On the tract is a coal mine which is yielding an unending supply of coal of good quality for locomotive purposes, and is under lease to representatives of the Southern Pacific Company. There are between 30,000 and 40,000 sheep and several thousand cattle upon this land. The actual cash value of the whole land is about \$4,000,000.—N. Y. Sun.

The late William H. Vanderbilt is reported to have said not long before he died that "when a man makes \$500,000 he ought to be contented and settle down to enjoy himself. To own more than \$500,000 will make any man a slave."—N. Y. Herald.

THE CORN CROP.

Its Cultivation a Restorer of Exhausted Wheat Lands.

Corn is a crop that we can much better afford to grow and to export than wheat, for it is not a robber of that scarcest mineral fertilizer, phosphate of lime, as is the case with wheat. Without doubt, the expense of restoring exhausted wheat lands is one reason why English farmers have been gradually reducing their wheat production and devoting their land to crops which will not impose this necessity. When we feel, as the English farmers have done, the expense of restoring our wheat lands, some other crop will be substituted, and it is quite as likely to be corn as anything else.

Where corn fails on long cultivated ground it is more apt to be because the mechanical condition of the soil is bad rather than from lack of plant food. Fertility of one kind corn does need. It is a great devourer of available nitrogen or ammonia. But this in soils containing much vegetable matter is rapidly developed during summer by frequent cultivation. And yet on even the richest soils a small quantity of available nitrates applied at planting time will give corn a vigorous start and cause it to mature several days earlier. The reason for this is that in early spring the ground is still cold, and no matter how much fertility the soil contains, it is not ready for use. Thus commercial fertilizers are often profitably used on corn. Where wheat has been the main crop phosphate fertilizers are mostly used, but a nitrate would on most lands be better, for it is mainly to the very small percentage of ammonia that most phosphate fertilizers contain that they owe their good effects on corn.

Success in corn-growing is largely dependent on thorough preparation of the soil. Corn and its feeding roots run near the surface. This must be made mellow and the heat secured by manure or sod fermenting in the soil and by shallow plowing. Another very important point is plowing early in the season, thus giving chance for sun and air to warm the seed bed before the seed is planted. As corn is usually and should be always planted on sod, the plowing can be done early, and while corn and potato stubble are yet unfit to work. By planting time this sod, if worked down, will begin to ferment, and thus furnish some bottom heat, which is worth more to young corn than to any other grain.

The American Cultivator declares furthermore that corn is often planted much too deep. The young plant loves warmth, and if the seed has been buried two, three or four inches the shoot is embedded in it to its detriment. Early in the season the soil is always colder than the air, and the closer corn is planted to the surface, provided the soil is compacted around the seed, the better it will grow. Planting too deeply is one of the difficulties in drilling corn, especially if the field is rolled down after the seed is in. The rolling breaks down the ridges which the drill has made; covering the seed still more deeply, and when rain comes on heavy soil on seed thus covered the crop is stunted for weeks and never fully recovers. In soil made mellow, as it should be, half an inch covering of seed corn is better than more. In a dry-time this should be pressed down over the seed. If rain comes even this is not important. What is wanted is that the first roots of the corn plant shall start near the surface to receive the fullest benefit of the sun and warm air. Later in the season, as the ground becomes thoroughly heated and dryer, corn roots will run deeper. On heavy soils, however, they should always start near the surface.

Thorough cultivation through the growing season is essential to making a good corn crop. Undoubtedly the teeth of the cultivator cut off many corn roots, but in a growing time these are quickly replaced and even increased in number to utilize the increased amount of plant food which the cultivation supplies. Some judgment is required in cultivating corn. Occasionally, late in the season, when the soil is extensively dry, it may be injurious. Corn roots may be cut off by the cultivator when the plant can not readily replace them, and if this comes just when the corn is earing the killing may do more harm than good.—N. Y. Herald.

NATURAL GAITS.

Why Horses Should Be Trained Directly for the Work They Are to Do.

The real, natural gaits of the horse have been stated to be the walking and the running gait. Why this should have been so stated is difficult to say, except that it seems to have been applied to English thoroughbred horses of fifty years ago. Even the thoroughbred horse really has another natural gait—the trot—and fully as much so as the walk or gallop, and the trot is as constantly used as either of the others. All other horses have the trotting gait as the most used except the walk. In trotting-bred animals it might with some propriety be said that they have but two gaits—the walk and the trot—trotting being their best gait as running is with the thoroughbred.

To apply common sense to all this, the animal must be trained directly for the work he is to do. In all horses of labor the walk is the most valuable gait. In training, the young animal should never be allowed to use any other gait except the walk until he has become thoroughly used thereto, and he should be trained to exert every impulse to walk at the fastest possible speed. The time spent in acquiring all this may seem tedious, but it must be remembered that a horse will get over as much ground day by day at a walking gait, drawing a load half the time, as by any other, and when trained to walk fast will perform a day's journey as quickly as when trotting half the time. The average gait of an untrained horse with a moderate load is two and a half miles an hour. Few get up actually to three miles. The average horse may be trained to walk off four miles an hour with any load he can fairly handle. Exceptional horses may be trained to walk five miles an hour. Any well-bred horse, of Percheron, good trotting blood or Clydesdale, can be made to walk four miles an hour on good road with a full load. Exceptionally good horses may be made to walk up to five miles an hour.—Chicago Tribune.

MODERN WITCRAFT.

Tales of Superstitions Now Prevailing Among West Indian Negroes.

Some West Indian negroes carry a snake's poison under their finger nails. A single scratch from a poisoned nail will cause death in a few hours.

A colored servant girl who was sick with malarial fever refused to take medicine, but sent to a negro sorcerer, who gave her a bottle containing a live lizard, with instructions to place it under her pillow. After she had grown very ill her master made her throw the lizard away and take proper medicine.

West Indian negroes are fond of stuffed figures, and at most of their merry-makings they have a "John Canoe," or stuffed figure of a man, which they treat with great respect. Sometimes an "Aunt Sally" is substituted. "Aunt Sally" is the figure of a woman, and is treated rather flippantly as compared with "John Canoe."

Negroes who believe in witchcraft are apt to think that if their fingers or any one who practices it their fingers and toes will drop off and they will pine away and die. A number of witnesses who were compelled to testify against a native wizard in Trinidad became ill through fright, and several actually died.

"West Indian dysentery" is due to a mild dose of powdered glass delivered to an enemy in his food. If the doses are continued death is the result. Bottles filled with ground glass and water are used for charms. One of them hung under a tree in an orchard is almost sure to keep the negroes away from the fruit, as they believe that the charm poisons it.

If a servant in the West Indies wants something to make his master appreciate him he goes to a native sorcerer and buys some nonsensical thing in which he has faith. It may be a few white pebbles wrapped in a lock of human hair or it may be a harmless powder to be scattered in his master's sleeping-room. If a love-sick girl wants a love powder she buys it in the same manner.

A bottle of "obeah water" put under a man's doorstep is supposed to bring him the worst possible luck. It is worse than finding a white cock's head lying in the yard with its beak pointing toward the door. When a sorcerer wishes to give a mild touch of his supernatural power he gets some one to bury near his victim's door a bottle containing a toad, a spider, rusty nails, muddy water and other articles.

"Obeah" is a species of witchcraft practiced by the negroes of the West Indies and supposed to have been introduced from Africa. Every white West Indian knows that it is practiced by certain "obeah men," and that in past time it has cost many a white man his life, but few can tell how it operates. Negroes are afraid to talk about it. The real danger lies undoubtedly in the subtle system of poisoning and in the extravagant fears of superstitious people. There are about five hundred "obeah men" in Trinidad. The Government has tried to crush out the practice at various times, but has always failed.—Chicago Journal.

A PIOUS FRAUD.

How Two Diplomats Succeeded in Tying an Effectual Nuptial Knot.

I was once an attache at our legation at Frankfurt in the days of the old German Diet. Our main business used to be to celebrate marriages. A religious ceremony was optional; if the bride and bridegroom did not demand this, the process was summary. They had each to sign and swear to a declaration that there was no cause why they should not be married, and to pay a sovereign, which was transmitted to the Bishop of London, in whose diocese all our foreign legations were supposed to be.

One day I was sitting in the chancery when an aged Englishman entered. "I want," he said, "you to marry my daughter." At first I understood that he wished me to be the bridegroom, but he explained that I was only to be the celebrant, and that she was to marry a Frenchman. "He is a second-rate," he observed. "Then why," I asked, "let him marry your daughter?" "He has, alas!" he replied, "gained her affections; and if he does not marry her he will run away with her." "I suppose that you are rich?" I said. "I am more than rich," he replied; "I have an infallible system at roulette. This is my daughter's dowry; and it is to learn the system that the Frenchman marries her." "Well," I said, "come with the pair to-morrow morning, and we will marry them." The next day they appeared and were married. The girl was a pretty blonde, but the man was not precisely an individual to whom a wise father would either have entrusted his daughter or his daughter.

After the ceremony the happy pair went to Wiesbaden, and the Frenchman—now the possessor of a bride and a system—commenced to play the latter. It was an absurd one—a sort of progression on certain numbers on the roulette board; but the curious thing about it was that he always won, and actually made several hundred francs by it.

A few days after I was explaining all this to a French Secretary of Legation. He startled me by the observation that while the English girl was the wife of the Frenchman, the Frenchman was not the husband of the English woman. If we told him this I was afraid that he would leave the bride, who would remain in the singular position of being a wife without a husband. So we agreed that the French secretary should send for the bridegroom and practice a pious fraud. He explained to him that while he was really married, he had violated the law by getting married before fulfilling the legal obligations, and that for this he was liable to punishment. The only way, he added, to get out of the mess was for him to be married again at the French legation. Luckily, the man knew nothing about law, so the knot was at last effectually tied round his neck.—Labouche, in London Truth.

Miss Miller danced herself to death. She lived at Genesee, N. T. She went to a ball, danced all night, and went home to bed, where, the following day, she was found dead.—Chicago Herald.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Do not forget that changing seed is often attended with excellent results. A lightning rod which does not go down into the ground far enough to reach perpetual moisture is worse than no rod at all.—N. Y. Telegram.

The hens are paying rent on many a worn-out farm. They are calling people back from the factories to the deserted farm houses.—Exchange.

Lard and sulphur, or any mixture of grease and sulphur, says Fanny Field in the Prairie Farmer, should never be put on young chickens or turkeys.

It will not be many years until American breeders will be exporting draft horses for breeding purposes to every part of the world. They will have a class to offer, too, that they need not be ashamed of.—Troy Times.

A farmer who has tried steamed rye says it is the best of all grains for fattening hogs. In forty days he says he can make a hog as fat as may be desired on such food, while one that is thrifty can be finished with about five or six bushels of the food.—Western Rural.

When trees are transplanted fine and rich earth ought to be got in among the roots so that there will be no open spaces left. If the ground is dry a little water is good to get the roots and earth to adhere, and then cover with dry earth and press down compactly.—Cleveland Leader.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer recommends half a pint of common table salt for bloating in cattle. Put a round stick in the cow's mouth, throw the salt as far down the throat as you can, and she will swallow it. This farmer says he has cured several cases of clover-bloat in a short time in this manner.

The Journal of Decorative Art says: We have it on the testimony of a reliable man that buttermilk mixed with fine sand and applied to new woodwork outside will stand for many years, and gives the most complete imitation of stone it is possible to get, and with it absolute preservation of the timber.

Nut cake: Two-thirds cup of butter, two cups sugar, one cup sweet milk, three eggs, three cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one cup nuts, English walnuts are best; bake in shallow tins about two inches thick; cut in squares, frost, and put a walnut meat on each piece.—N. E. Farmer.

Chicken Patties: Chop very fine the dry, poorest bits left from baked chickens; season carefully with pepper, salt and a little chopped celery. Make a light puff-paste, roll a quarter of an inch thick, cut with a neatly shaped paste cutter; lay a narrow strip of paste all around; then put some of the mince on the paste; cut another piece of the same size and lay over. Boil fifteen minutes.—Boston Globe.

Apple Pie: Peel and quarter your apples; boil in a little water till almost done, then add sugar and boil till soft. Remove and mash; line a pan with an under crust, fill with the stewed apples and bake. Beat the whites of two eggs to stiff froth with one teaspoon powdered sugar, and flavor with a few drops of extract of nutmeg; spread over top of pie and brown lightly.—The Caterer.

CLEAN CULTIVATION.

Why the Ground Should Be Kept Free from Weeds from the Start.

Clean cultivation is essential to good crops. This often takes work, painstaking, tedious hoeing and weed-pulling. A considerable amount of labor can be saved if pains are taken to keep clean from the start. See that the ground is thoroughly cleaned up before planting, and work the soil as fine as possible so that the cultivation can be commenced as soon as time will admit after the crops are planted. One mistake is too often made of delaying to cultivate soon enough. The weeds are allowed to make a good start, while the plants are making sufficient growth to be readily distinguished.

I find each year that it pays better to take pains to get the soil in the very best condition before planting the seeds, and then with a good rake kill out the weeds as fast as they appear. If they are destroyed as fast as they make their appearance, they can be kept down very readily and the surface kept fine and mellow. This insures a good start for the plants and this is a considerable gain. Often after the seed is planted we have hard, beating rains followed by hot sunshine, weather that causes a crust to form on the surface through which it is often very difficult for the plants to make any thing like a fair growth.

It pays to plant every thing in drills. It is difficult to get weeds so thoroughly killed that no cultivation is needed. And it is much easier to cultivate when the plants are growing in straight rows than when scattered broadcast over the bed. I use a garden cultivator after the plants have made a good start to grow, and by running close to the plants and stirring the soil, very little hand weeding or hoeing is necessary.

If you wait until the weeds get fairly started to grow, many of them are not destroyed by cultivating, they are merely set aside or stirred out of their places and continue to grow as well as ever; this is not so likely to be the case if they are disturbed when young and tender. Then a good, sharp-set rake thoroughly stirs the surface, and if proper care is taken while the weeds are small, they are very readily destroyed and a large portion of them permanently.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

A Calcimine Recipe.

For plain white, use one pound white glue and twenty pounds English whiting. Dissolve the glue by boiling in about three pints of water. Dissolve the whiting in hot water, making the consistency of thick batter, then add the glue and one cup of soft soap. Dissolve a piece of alum the size of a hen's egg, add, and mix the whole thoroughly, letting it cool before using. If too thick to spread nicely, add more water, until it spreads easily. For a blue tint, add five cents' worth of Prussian blue, and for a little Venetian red for lavender. For peach blow, use red in white alone. The above quantity will cover four ceilings sixteen feet square with two coats.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

The Chase County Courant. Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of Kansas is hereby called to meet at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following State offices, namely: Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The convention will also select a Democratic State Central Committee for the two years next ensuing. The basis of representation in said State Convention will be one delegate and one alternate for every 25 votes cast, and one delegate and one alternate for every fraction of 15 votes and over cast for the State at the election of 1884; provided, that each existing county will be entitled to at least one delegate and one alternate in said convention, according to the following schedule:

Table with columns: County, Votes, Del., County, Votes, Del. Lists counties like Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Edwards, Ellsworth, Franklin, Finney, Graham, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Hodgson, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Mitchell, Morris, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Russell, Saline, Shawnee, Sherman, Smith, Seward, Sumner, Trego, Wallace, Washington, Wagoner, Wyandott, Yates.

COUNTIES UNORGANIZED, OR ORGANIZED SINCE 1884.

Table with columns: County, Name. Lists Cheyenne, Clark, Comanche, Grant, Grant, Hamilton, Kiowa, Lane, Marshall, Morton, Sherman, St. John, Seward, Thomas, Wallace, Wichita.

It is recommended that the primaries and county conventions for selection of delegates and alternates to the State Convention be held in the respective townships and counties not later than Saturday, the 24th day of July, 1886.

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, are hereby notified to meet in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, June 26, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the COURANT office. Every member is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

C. J. LANTRY, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

THE TOPEKA DEMOCRAT SAYS: Unless all the signs fail, the ground is being sown and irrigated for an abundant crop of "kickers" in the Republican ranks this year.

It has become quite the proper paper for Republicans in Congress to denounce Union soldiers who happen to be Democrats as "impostors;" Jeff Davis only calls them "Yankees."

The people will be apt to remember that it took two Confederate brigadiers in the Senate to defend the Union veteran from the malignant buzz of the Republican stay-at-home-luggals.

The Democratic Congressional Committee of the 4th District have decided to issue a call for a Convention to be held at Emporia, August 11, 1886, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The Republican party in Kansas is becoming much concerned over the outcome of the election this fall. The Prohibitionists are beginning to assert their rights, and unless Gov. Martin can continue to hoodwink them as he did in his last canvass, the break will be hard to bridge over. It looks as though the Republicans might have to eat bait while the Prohibitionists fish.

About 5:30 o'clock, Monday after noon, Dr. Morrison Mumford, editor of the Kansas City Times, while sitting on a cable car, in that city, was shot in the left side, by W. D. Cardie, a lawyer of that place, because of certain recent publications in the Times reflecting on Mr. Cardie's character. Cardie fired five shots, one of which struck John E. Hale, book-keeper for John Stotler & Co., in the face, inflicting a mortal wound; and one struck

Miss Jennie Streeter in the breast causing a flesh wound. Cardie was immediately arrested and taken to Central Police Station. The bullet was extracted from Dr. Mumford and he is now doing well.

The Council Grove Guard copies what the Eldorado Democrat and Ft. Scott Tribune has to say about the aspirations of T. J. Hudson for the Democratic nomination for Governor of this State and his having been instrumental in defeating Nathan Powell, editor of the Fredonia Democrat, for postmaster at Fredonia, and then says: "We believe that the Eldorado Democrat and Ft. Scott Tribune not only voices the sentiment of the entire Democratic press but also all good and true blue Democrats who have the interest of the party at heart. It takes a good deal of grit, together with a well filled purse, to edit a Democratic paper in a Republican State like Kansas."

The late report of Labor Commissioner Beton discloses a state of affairs in the money loaning business, especially in our larger cities that is disgraceful and should no longer be tolerated. Notwithstanding the usury laws inscribed on our statutes, the report shows various instances where rates of interest for money loaned ran up as high as 12 to 30 per cent a month, or over 300 per cent a year. Whilst there are many honest, conscientious money brokers, there are others who take advantage of the ignorance and necessities of the poor, and who use all manner of subterfuges to evade the usury laws, despoiling families of their homes and even the common necessities of life to gratify their unholy greed. It is to be hoped that measures will be adopted for the supervision of these villainous Shylocks.

"POLITICAL HARLEQUINISM."

Eldorado Republican. If anybody will take the trouble to look it up they will find the call for nominating candidates on the Republican ticket in 1884 reads as follows: Governor. Lieutenant-Governor. Secretary of State. Auditor.

If anybody will take the trouble to examine the Republican call this year they will find that the State Treasurer has been put before the State Auditor in the arrangement of the call.

Everybody knows that the scheme is to keep the third term Howe in and down third term McCabe; therefore it would not do to vote for McCabe (color) first and beat him as that would beat Howe. So the scheme of the political harlequins, who sit around on the fences like buzzards, ready at a moments notice to pounce down upon anything in which there is an opportunity to get something for nothing, have changed the wording of the Republican call.

The game is to hold the Martin vote till Howe is nominated and then sail in and beat the "nigger," and we presume it will succeed.

Why can't the Republican party leaders be decent? Why are they always resorting to some contemptible, low down trick to beat somebody or pull somebody through? Year after year we have the same old gang, playing the same old tricks, resorting to all kinds of rotten schemes to gain their points; and we are sorry to say they usually succeed.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call the Republicans of Chase county met in delegate convention in the Court-house, at 11 o'clock, a. m., last Saturday, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the Congressional convention which will meet at Emporia, today, and three delegate and three alternates to the State convention which will meet in Topeka, July 7, 1886, and were called to order by W. A. Morgan, Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and the call was read by F. P. Cochran, Secretary of the Committee.

On motion of Henry Brandley, the Chairman and Secretary as above were continued as Chairman and Secretary of the convention.

On motion of W. G. Patton, a Committee on Credentials, consisting of one from each township, was appointed, as follows: W. G. Patton, J. W. McWilliams, S. T. Bennett, J. M. Rose and P. D. Montgomery.

On motion of H. Brandley, a like Committee on Resolutions was appointed, as follows: A. S. Bailey, John Stanley, T. O. Kelley, F. Lalage and E. S. Waidley.

On motion, a similar Committee on Rules and Order of Business was appointed, as follows: S. A. Broese, E. Bruce Johnson, M. Morgalis, M. J. Fink and J. B. Davis.

On motion, the following Committee on permanent Organization was appointed: H. Brandley, F. Beverlin, A. J. Crocker, Capt. Stringer and John E. Harper.

On motion, the convention took a recess until 1:30 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On re-assembling in the afternoon, the first business in order was the

reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported W. A. Morgan for permanent Chairman, and F. P. Cochran for permanent Secretary, which, on motion, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was read and adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Chase county in convention assembled, here and now renew our allegiance to the best political party ever organized on this continent.

Resolved, That when any person participates in a Republican primary or convention, that such person strictly pledges his honor to support the candidates whom fairly nominated.

Resolved, That we have in the Hon. Thos. Ryan, a Representative at the National Capital whose ability and experience and whose public and private worth we desire our delegates to recognize in the approaching Congressional convention by giving him their unanxious and continued support.

Resolved, That we favor the renomination of Gov. John A. Martin, as a deserved tribute to an able and conscientious executive, whose pure private character and valuable public services alike entitle him to this honor.

Resolved, That we denounce the revival of sectional issues by that arch traitor Jeff Davis and regret that he was not twenty years ago deprived of the liberty and denied the clemency he has ever since abused.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Republicans of Chase county that, if Sam. T. Howe is nominated for State Treasurer, then E. P. McCabe is entitled to the same distinction as Auditor, and we do not believe in discriminating on account of race or color.

H. Brandley moved to amend the last resolution so as to make it read:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Chase county condemn the action of the State Central Committee in changing the order of business to be followed by the State convention, so as to nominate State Treasurer first; and we hereby direct our delegates to urge the convention to place the list of nominations the same as heretofore.

On motion, the resolution and the amendment were both stricken out; and the report was then adopted.

The convention then elected F. P. Cochran, R. H. Chandler and P. D. Montgomery as delegates to the Emporia convention, with F. V. Alford, C. L. Maule and Geo. Doney as alternates.

The convention then elected S. A. Broese, H. Brandley and G. B. Fenn (W. A. Morgan receiving 4 votes) as delegates to the State convention at Topeka, with P. J. Norton, J. M. Rose and J. M. Tuttle as alternates.

Adjourned sine die.

SCHOOL LAND.

The school law governing the procurement of the right to purchase State school lands require as follows: Settlement and continued residence on the land for six months prior to appraisement.

Improvements to the value of one hundred dollars, including a permanent dwelling—improvements to show the intention of making a permanent home.

Publication in some newspaper of the county, for ten days, giving a description of the land, the names and residences of two witnesses by whom the applicant will prove his settlement and improvements, the time set by the Probate Court for the hearing of petition to purchase. Not more than 100 acres can be taken by any one person.

Appraisement can not be made until after the six months' residence and improvements have been had and made.

C. C. WILSON. June 13, 1886.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners were in session June 7, 8, 14 and 15, all the members being present, and outside of equalizing the assessments, transacted the following business:

It was ordered that Burt Robinson be released from the county jail, on condition that he take himself and family away from this county within ten days.

It was ordered that the County Clerk be instructed to allow no papers to be taken from his office under any circumstances.

The contract for the bridge at Carter's ford, with two iron approach spans, was let to the Kansas City Bridge and Iron Co. for \$1,500, the work to be completed in 90 days, there being thirteen bids in, and the Board considering this the best.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending June 8, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 194 F Street, Washington, D. C.: C. H. Woodmansee, Norton, car seat.

FOR SALE.

Eighteen acres of land at Eldorado, which is a story and a half residence, 24x32, a well, a cistern, a rock house, a buggy house, a stable, a corn crib, a cow shed, a bearing orchard, all under good fence; also 200 acres of land, 2 1/2 miles north of Eldorado, all well fenced, and with wind mill on it. For terms apply to M. MARTIN, Eldorado, Chase Co., Kas.

MATFIELD GREEN SHORTS.

Being at leisure, I thought I would give the readers of the COURANT the news of our booming city.

Oats will be short.

Rain is badly needed.

Most of the corn is looking well.

Early sown millet is looking splendid.

We also have a grocery store added to our city, this week.

Dr. John Carnes is erecting a room 20x40 feet, for a drug store.

G. W. Boeck has his hardware room about completed, and he will fill it with hardware.

Mr. W. T. Hutson is enlarging his restaurant, and will turn it into a first-class hotel, which is badly needed.

Some farmers will begin laying corn by, this week, while some will plow theirs for the first time, while still others are not through with planting.

The A. T. & S. F. R. R. has completed 3 1/2 miles of grade north of Matfield. They will move their camp from Chas. W. Rogler's to Mercer's Springs, this week, where they will have some heavy grading to do.

James Bray and Dick Round were brought before His Honor Squire Carnes, Saturday, for disturbing the quiet of the city. Bray paid over to His Honor \$4.90 and went home rejoicing; [and what became of Round our correspondent fails to say.—Ed.]

A short crop of prairie hay is looked for in these parts. FELIX.

June 13, 1886.

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 breech-loading shot gun. Enquire at this office. j610-3w

(Published in the Chase County Courant, June 17, 1886.)

ORDINANCE NO. 156.

An Ordinance to vacate Alleys. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

SECTION 1. That all the alleys in blocks number six (6), thirteen (13) and thirty-seven (37), as shown by the plat of the original town of Cottonwood Falls, now in the city of Cottonwood Falls, and the same hereby are vacated.

SEC. 2. That the land heretofore occupied by said alleys shall revert to the owners of the lots on each side thereof in proportion of the frontage of the lot same.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the Chase County COURANT.

J. W. STONE, Mayor.

Passed the Council, June 23, 1886.

E. A. KINKE, City Clerk.

(Published in the Chase County Courant, June 17, 1886.)

ORDINANCE NO. 157.

An Ordinance to prevent stock from running at large in the night time. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

SECTION 1. That all cattle, hogs, horses, mules, sheep, goats, jacks and Jennies are hereby prohibited from running at large during the night time within the corporate limits of the city of Cottonwood Falls.

SEC. 2. That any of the stock or animals mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance found running at large, in violation of said section, shall be liable to be taken up and impounded by the City Marshal of said city.

SEC. 3. That the owner or owners of those having control of any such stock or animals enumerated in section 1, who shall suffer such stock to be taken up, in violation of said section, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the city, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding five dollars.

SEC. 4. That the term night time shall be construed to mean between the hours of 8 o'clock, p. m., and 5 o'clock, a. m., following.

SEC. 5. That for taking up and impounding such animals, as required by section 2 of this ordinance, the City Marshal shall receive fifty cents per head and fifty cents for every additional 24 hours the same are suffered to remain impounded, and the same shall be returned to the owner or owners of such animals, by the City Marshal, and the costs of keeping and impounding the same, and costs of sale shall be paid out of proceeds.

SEC. 6. Ordinances Nos. 102 and 107 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its publication in the Chase County COURANT.

J. W. STONE, Mayor.

Passed the Council June 9, 1886.

E. R. JOHNSTON, City Clerk, pro tem.

(Published in the Chase County Courant, June 17, 1886.)

ORDINANCE NO. 158.

An Ordinance relating to sidewalks. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

SECTION 1. That all sidewalks to be built on Broadway street in said city shall be constructed on the established grade of said street, as provided by Ordinance No. 126 of said city; that all sidewalks that are now built shall be so altered as to make them conform to said established grade, said alterations to be made, and the walks made to conform to said grade, on or before the 9th day of July, 1886.

SEC. 2. That if any sidewalk on Broadway street is not down to grade on said 9th day of July, 1886, then, whenever so directed by the City Council, the City Clerk shall advertise in the official paper of said city for bids to make said walks to conform to the grade; and the person to whom the contract therefor may be awarded shall give a bond to satisfy in a sum equal to double the contract price, conditioned that he said work shall be done in a workmanlike manner, and completed within thirty days after the contract is awarded.

SEC. 3. That the costs of said work shall be paid by the owner of the property fronting thereon, according to the front foot thereon; and whenever said work is completed in any lot or parcel of ground the Ma. or shall give the contractor a certificate that the same is completed according to contract, and stating the contract price therefor, which certificate shall be presented to the lot owner in front of whose lot or parcel of ground the same is built. If the same is not paid by the lot owner within ten days thereafter, the certificate shall be returned to the Mayor, and the same part out of any moneys of said city not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. That the contract price and costs thereof shall be ascertained on a lien upon the lot or parcel of land abutting thereon, until the same is paid; and when any part of the costs thereof have been paid by said city, as provided in section 3 hereof, the City Clerk shall certify the expense thereof to the County Clerk of Chase county, Kansas, to be placed on the tax roll against the lots or parcel of land abutting thereon, to be can closed as other taxes.

SEC. 5. That any lot owner who shall refuse to make his sidewalks conform to said established grade, within the time mentioned in section 1 hereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against said city, and, on conviction shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and shall be committed to jail for one month and costs are paid.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the Chase County COURANT.

J. W. STONE, Mayor.

Passed the Council, June 9th, 1886.

E. R. JOHNSTON, City Clerk pro tem.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ap21-17

A Splendid Offer!

THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES AND THE COURANT

one year, (both papers) for \$5.00.

The Leavenworth Weekly Times AND THE COURANT

both papers one year for \$3.00

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W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling booklet.

Beginners' success guaranteed. Name falls, terms free. HALLS BOOK CO., Augusta, Maine.

LADIES

CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by using a simple remedy, which will render it clear, soft and beautiful. AND REMOVED ALL FRECKLES, PIMPLES and all unnatural roughness and irregularities of the skin. Also a new discovery for the permanent removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR without injury to the skin. FULL INSTRUCTIONS. Address: FORTNES & CO., 56 Broadway, New York.

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For sales are daily made by successful operators in GRAIN, STOCKS AND OIL.

These investments frequently pay from \$500 to \$1000 or more on each \$100 invested.

I buy and sell Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers.

Stock Privileges a specialty.

Address for Circulars, WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, Banker and Broker, 38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

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Mississippi Valley Route. Double Daily Passenger Service BETWEEN Memphis, Vicksburg & New Orleans

Through the prehistoric Indian mound country, with its many mounds and lakes, and the Mississippi and Yazoo Delta.

The Soil of which is renowned for its remarkable fertility. Its Forests are the heaviest timbered on the continent.

Penetrating the Sugar and Rice Regions of Louisiana, and passing within a stone's throw of the Capital of the Empire at Baton Rouge—from which point to New Orleans the line runs at varying distances along the river, passing in their course up and down the Mississippi river numerous steamboats, presenting to the Tourist

A Panorama Not To Be Forgotten.

The Equipment comprises Couches of the most Modern Style and convenience, with Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Cars.

If you are going from the north to Florida, Texas or Coast Points, or from the South to North, East and West, see that your ticket reads, via L., N. O. & T. R. Y.

For further information apply to P. R. ROGERS, A. J. KNAPP, Gen'l Trav. Pass. Agt. Gen'l Pass. Agt. MEMPHIS, TENN.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC Veterinary Specifics

Cure Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.

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

Used by U. S. Government. STABLE CHART "33 Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

A PRIZE

Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly prize, a box of rights which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of them succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUB & CO, Augusta, Maine.

GEORGE W. WEED, TEACHER OF Vocal & Instrumental Music, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount, from \$50.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money. ap23-14

AGENTS WANTED FOR DR. SCOTT'S

beautifying and skin care preparations. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Send post-paid, to any address for circulars. Address: DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, he will find the most complete and reliable information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 140 editions have been issued. Send post-paid, to any address for circulars. Write to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 105 Prince St. Printing House Bldg., New York.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ap2-11

C. H. STERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon County and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mh29-14

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mh29-14

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 123-11

S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKAY, J. A. SMITH

WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCQ. GREEN, M. D.,

ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. fe14-11

W. H. HINOTE

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

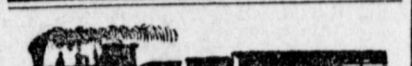
No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad length (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and rates for 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

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



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST) and time (AM, PM) for various routes like Cedar Pt., Elmdale, Strong, Safford, etc.

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

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

- Governor... John A. Martin. Lieutenant Governor... A. P. Kludie. Secretary of State... E. R. Allen. Auditor... E. P. McCabe. Treasurer... Sam T. Howe. Sup't of Pub. Instruction... J. H. Lawhead. Chief Justice Sup. Court... J. J. Brewer. Justices Sup. Court... J. A. B. Harper, Thomas Ryan. County Commissioners... J. M. Tuttle, M. E. Hunt, E. T. Baker, W. P. Martin, C. C. Whitson, County Clerk... J. J. Massey. Register of Deeds... A. P. Gandy. County Attorney... T. H. Grisham. County Surveyor... A. A. Kline. Clerk District Court... John Frew. Sheriff... J. W. Griffin. Superintendent... J. C. Davis. Coroner... C. E. Hall.

CITY OFFICERS.

- Mayor... J. W. Stone. Police Judge... K. Crawford. City Attorney... T. O. Kelley. City Marshal... Jabin Johnson. Street Commissioner... M. H. Pennell. Councilmen... J. E. Harper, John Madden, J. S. Doolittle, L. P. Jensen, H. S. Fritz. Clerk... S. A. Kinne. Treasurer... S. A. Kinne.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. S. Davis, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12 m.; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South—Rev. R. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Coyne branch, at 11, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m. Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, a. m. Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday.

SOCIETIES.

Knights of Honor—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; W. A. Morgan, Dictator; F. R. Hunt, Reporter. Masonic—Zereth Lodge No. 80 A. F. & A. M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows—Annie Lodge No. 68 I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening; Geo. W. Hill, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary. G. A. R.—Gary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 10 o'clock, p. m. I. O. G. T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Pence Block, Cottonwood Falls. Dr. J. W. Stone, W. C. F.; Bruce Johnson, W. S. Womens Relief Corps—meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, Mrs. W. A. Morgan, President; Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. There was a splendid rain, Tuesday night. Leroy Hackett was out to Florence, Monday. Miss Hattie Gillman is again able to be about. Mr. E. F. Bauerle was out to Florence, Tuesday. Mr. John Swank returned from Ft. Scott, Sunday. Mr. John Shofe, Jr., was down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. Wm. Norton lost a Clydesdale mare a few days ago. Mr. G. Remy has put an awning in front of his barber shop. Mrs. J. Harmon Doolittle was down to Emporia, last Friday. Mr. Dan Robbins has moved into the L. A. Loomis house. Cedar Point intends celebrating the Fourth of July with a picnic. Mrs. Geo. W. Hays, of Bazaar, who has been quite ill, is recovering. Mrs. B. F. Beach started to New York, last Thursday, on a visit.

Mr. Lewis Durand has had a porch put to the front of his residence.

Mr. A. B. Emerson, of Cedar Point, is suffering with vine poisoning.

Mr. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. Isaac Matthews recently painted Mr. Richard Cuthbert's residence.

Mr. D. S. Alford, of Lawrence, was in town, Saturday, on legal business.

Messrs. E. F. Holmes and F. B. Hunt were down to Emporia, Friday.

Master Willie Bauerle left, Monday, for a visit to Lehigh, Marion county.

Capt. Milton Brown, of Clements, was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Master Thomas Boylan is clerking for Mr. L. C. Furguson, in Strong City.

Mr. Leroy Martin, of Los Angeles, California, is expected here on a visit, soon.

There were 47 enrolled on Monday, the opening day of the Normal Institute.

Master Roll Watson was visiting Master Brad Britton, at Florence, last week.

Mr. M. A. Campbell has put down curbing and gutting in front of his store.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Crawford left last Thursday, for a visit at Leavenworth.

Messrs. Walter Holsinger and E. D. Replogle got in, Monday, from Lane county.

Judge S. P. Young was down to Lawrence, on legal business, a few days ago.

Mr. Henry Weaver, formerly of Cedar Point, is now at Tribune, Greely county, Kansas.

Col. S. N. Wood, of Strong City, left, last Thursday, to attend court in Comanche county.

Mr. Jas. A. Smith has been appointed Street Commissioner, vice M. H. Pennell, resigned.

There was a nice and much-needed rain in these parts, Monday night and Tuesday morning.

All the Fourth of July committees are hard at work; and we will publish the programme, next week.

Miss Agnes Lynch, of Wichita, is visiting Misses Lizzie and Nellie Lantry, of Strong City, last week.

Mr. Jas. Robinett, of Matfield Green, lost a \$200 mule at Strong City, on Saturday, June 5, from colic.

Miss Jennie Campbell, of Plymouth, Lyon county, arrived here, last Friday, on a visit to friends and relatives.

Mr. Frank Billingsla, of Palatine, Marion county, arrived here Sunday, and is stopping at the Eureka House.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Dart and baby, of Dallas, Texas, arrived here, on Thursday last, on a visit to relatives and friends.

Candidates bringing in their announcements at an early day will get the most insertions for the same amount of cash.

Last Thursday night was a bad one on dogs and cats, as there were several of them lying about town, dead, on Friday morning.

Mrs. J. C. Leyth, of Strong City, accompanied her mother, Mrs. Richardson, on Wednesday last week, to her home at Carthage, Mo.

Parties desiring to see the County Superintendent should call at his office in the afternoon, as he is now at the Institute of mornings.

We are under obligations to Mr. F. P. Cochran, Secretary of the Republican convention, for courtesies extended to us, as such Secretary.

Mr. Wm. Norton purchased, last week, the set and of awl of section 23, and net of section 26, township 20, range 8—400 acres—for \$2,500.

The game of base ball, last Friday afternoon, between the citizens and the Cornet Band resulted in a score of 20 to 45 in favor of the citizens.

After June 20, that is, on next Monday, a penalty of 5 per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes. Tax payers will do well to bear this in mind.

There will be a picnic in the grove near Olinger's mill, near Matfield Green, on Saturday, July 3d, where dancing, and a good time will be had.

The City School Board have re-employed Prof. L. A. Lowther, Misses Alice Hunt, Elsie McGrath and Ada Rogler to teach for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wm. Browing was kicked in the face by a mule, last Saturday, and had a gash cut in his upper lip and under his left eye, that had to be sewed up.

Mr. Jas. Huntley, of Homestead, was fined \$5 and costs, last week, by Squire F. B. Hunt, for letting a bull run at large. Mr. J. L. Thompson making the complaint.

Mr. R. C. Johnson has purchased the north half of Mr. E. A. Kinne's half block, south of the Court-house, and intends erecting, at an early day, a \$1,200 stone cottage thereon.

Rev. T. J. Pearson, who assisted so ably in the special meetings held here last winter, will preach in the Congregational church next Sabbath. He will exchange with the pastor.

Who are going to be candidates, this fall? Echo answer: "Independent."

Yes; and some of them may be more when the polls are closed.

Mrs. John McGomery, of Fox creek, while working in her garden, Saturday, was bitten in the hand by a rattlesnake. A doctor was called in, and whisky was administered to her and her hand is now getting well.

Mr. John Hardesty, of Elmdale, enjoyed a visit from his brothers, Mr. E. P. Hardesty, of Wells, Nevada, and Col. C. P. Hardesty, of Dodge City, who left for their homes, last week.

There will be a meeting of the Council of Cottonwood Falls, on Thursday evening, June 17, 1886, at 8 o'clock. All parties having fences, buildings or other obstructions in the streets or alleys of the city are requested to be present. J. W. Stone, Mayor.

The business of Mr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss having increased so much he has found it necessary to move into town and, hence, he purchased some lots of Mr. Hugh Jackson, south of Mr. Jackson's resident property, and is now putting up a handsome cottage on the same.

On the 5th instant the A. T. & S.F. R. R. procured a temporary injunction restraining the Township Trustees, Road Overseer and County Commissioners from opening a certain street in the town of Elmdale, and the case was set for hearing before Judge L. Hook, at Marion, June 16.

Mr. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City will begin carrying the mail on the Wonswey route, July 1, on and after which date the time table will also be changed as follows: Leave Cottonwood Falls every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m., and arrive every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4:30, p. m.

D. A. Loose & Co., will move their stock of dry goods from this city to Cottonwood Falls in a few days and will add to it a large quantity of new goods, making one of the largest and most complete stocks of goods carried by any firm in that county. They buy their goods direct from the wholesale houses in New York for spot cash, which enables them to give their customers inside prices on everything in their line. Mr. D. A. Loose, who has general charge of the business, is an experienced dry goods merchant, a genial, pleasant gentleman to do business with and we take pleasure in commending him to the liberal patronage of the people of Chase county. Mr. G. B. Carson, who has been with this firm for a number of years, will have immediate charge of the store and will always be found attentive to the wants of their customers.—Emporia Democrat.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

Zereth Lodge, No. 80 A. F. & A. M., will give a basket picnic in Carter's grove, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 24, 1886. Everybody in the county is invited to be present and bring their baskets with them. All non-affiliated Masons in the county are especially invited to be present. There will be good speakers present. The procession will move through the streets of Cottonwood Falls, leaving Masonic Hall promptly at 10, a. m., headed by the Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band. The following committees have been appointed and they will leave nothing undone to make this one of the most enjoyable occasions ever had in the county: Executive Committee—J. R. Stearns, H. S. Fritz, David Biggam, S. D. Breesee, Dr. T. M. Zane. Committee on Arrangements—J. P. Kuhl, W. H. Holsinger, J. M. Tuttle. Committee on Invitations—Wm. M. Kellogg, Matfield Green; Dr. F. Johnson, J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale; E. A. Hildebrand, Strong City; O. H. Drinkwater, Cedar Point; G. W. Brickell, David Griffith, Toledo; Geo. W. Estes and J. W. Griffith, Cottonwood Falls. Committee on Music—Wm. Rockwood, Jr., M. M. Kuhl, Jas. L. Stearns. Committee on Refreshments—S. A. Breesee, T. H. Grisham, Joel B. Byrnes, Thos. Strater, Wm. Rockwood, Sr., Dr. W. H. Carter, Wm. Rockwood, Jr., Wm. Williams, Sallie U. Kellogg, W. H. Holsinger, W. A. Morgan, J. R. Stearns, Minnie Ellis and Wm. Rockwood, of the Eastern Star. Committee on Printing—W. A. Morgan and Dr. J. W. Stone. Committee on Finance—Dr. J. W. Stone, J. L. Stearns, H. S. Fritz. Marshal of the Day—T. H. Grisham.

FOURTH OF JULY AT ELMDALE.

There will be a union picnic at Elmdale, Saturday, July 3d. All are cordially invited to attend. Committee on Music—James Rose, Mrs. L. Beverlin and Mrs. Dunlap, and from Elk, W. Dirnfield, F. Wekerlin and Rella Pracht. Committee on Arrangements—from Hymer, C. Baldwin, W. D. Umbarger, Jas. Ramsey, Frank Barr and John Spell. Committee from Clements—E. M. Blackshere, Clay Shaft, John Crawford and L. P. Santy. The above committees are requested to meet at Elmdale, Saturday, June 26, 1886.

A general good time is expected at the picnic, and plenty to eat. Also music, speaking and merriment. Come one, and all and if you have any money to spend, do it at home and not give some other town the benefit. By ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

STARK NURSERIES, LOUISIANA, MO.

To our salesmen, we wish it distinctly understood that we do not approve of, and will not permit, salesmen bearing the commission of the Stark Nurseries to make the cross and fraudulent misrepresentations so often made by unprincipled men, dealers and agents for other nurseries, many of which

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

Advertisement for Kuhl's Harness Shop, established in 1867. Always on hand: Harness, Saddles, Blankets, Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all varieties. Also a large assortment of trunks and valises. Best coal of all kinds for sale. Northeast corner of Main Street and Broadway, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

BAUERLE'S CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY.

Advertisement for Bauerle's Confectionary and Bakery. My lean, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle. Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS.

Advertisement for Seth J. Evans, Proprietor of the Eastside of Broadway, Cottonwood Falls. Boarding horses made a specialty. Lowest prices, prompt attention, all orders, good rigs at all hours.

A SLAUGHTER ON BOOTS AND SHOES AND HATS AND CAPS AND CLOTHING AT FERRY & WATSON'S

The stock of goods at Breesee's store, at cost, to close out. Have some pictures made at the gallery in this city. All work is guaranteed to be satisfactory. For Sale—A 2-year-old colt. Broke to ride or drive. Apply to Geo. Muntz, on Buck creek. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. A new heavy spring wagon for sale. Apply at Bauerle's restaurant. The "lightning" process is used in making all photographs at the Cottonwood Falls gallery. It is sure to catch the babies. M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. D. Ford & Son, jewelers, do all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, without any humbuggery whatever. Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. Duplicates of any pictures ever made at the photograph gallery in this city can be obtained at any time; also duplicates of the views made in the county, last summer. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. M. Lawrence has just received a fine line of samples of some of the best woolen goods in market, which any one ought to see before getting their spring and summer suits, feb 18-tf. A. L. Maynard, wholesale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants, etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling dealer, and desires you to get his prices.

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER 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. Carries an excellent stock of Agricultural Implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known Wood Mowing Machine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes. Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use. Full line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP. I 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.

THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS,

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb 18-tf

ARKANSAS

Offers superior inducements with its fine climate, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies, and pure waters; with several Railroads recently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, stock dealers and lumbermen should investigate this splendid country. Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable information of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain. W. HENRY WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—LADY

Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References furnished. Permanent position. Good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Broadway St., N. Y. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. T. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St., where advertising notices may be made for it) IN NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Waukesha Glenn. QUEEN OF WATERS. Guaranteed Medicinally Superior—containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diuretic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family. Thousands of testimonials mailed free. As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club use, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, or a half barrel for \$8. Address T. H. BRYANT, Box B, WAUKESHA, Wis. SEND 50 CENTS for my 50-page pamphlet, "\$750 A Year, Or How I Manage Poultry," for costing less than \$8. How to build cheap poultry houses, cure cholera, make hens lay, etc., etc. C. G. HENNEY, Abilene, Kansas, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Poultry and Poland China Swine. Price List Free. apr 1-3m

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YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

"ONCE-ON-A-TIME."

Heigh-ho! What frolics we might see...

Why, once-on-a-time there were mountains of gold...

If we lived in the country of Somewhere...

In the country of Somewhere, no one looks at man and blackboards and grammar books...

THE STORY OF A CAT.

A Queer Title, and How It Was Acquired.

Snooks did not live in the church, but in the big, old-fashioned parsonage...

Snooks was a very playful cat. We had a soft ball of knitted worsted, fastened to a string a half yard long...

Snooks was never cross with the children. Little Robin could pull his tail, make him walk on his hind legs...

Snooks was never cross with the children. Little Robin could pull his tail, make him walk on his hind legs...

There was also a dog at the parsonage. Snooks was his name. He was a very mischievous puppy...

Snooks never allowed the dog to eat from the same dish with him. Snoot would sometimes thrust out his nose...

mice and birds. During his first spring at the parsonage we had several broods of choice chickens...

Snooks grew to be quite an old cat, though he never lost his playful ways. After an honored and peaceful life...

AN APPROPRIATE SIGN. "Grumbling and Growling Done Cheap—Plenty of Material Always on Hand."

"No, sir," answered the other, emphatically. "If the sun shines it will be too hot for him, and if it rains it will be too wet for him..."

"I always try to have an errand out of my office when that man comes in," said a lawyer, speaking of an acquaintance one day.

There is a man in my office who is always complaining of the miserable weather and all his rheumatics, aches and pains...

Snooks was a great hunter, both of mice and birds. During his first spring at the parsonage we had several broods of choice chickens...

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Slow Progress Made by the Thousands of Workmen Engaged in Its Construction.

It is well-known that a French company is engaged in constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Panama...

"When it is completed" we say. There are not many people who doubt that it will be finished sooner or later...

The head of the canal company and the most enthusiastic believer in it is Count Ferdinand de Lesseps...

There are some important political questions to be settled in the future. Our Government is interested to prevent European nations from acquiring any rights of domain, or control...

A RAPID TRANSMITTER. An Instrument That Will Telegraph Faster Than a Man Can Write.

There is an electrician in East Twenty-third street who claims to have invented a telegraph instrument which he believes will revolutionize all the present systems...

"Let me say to you at the outset that this instrument as a whole is not my invention; that is to say, the idea is not wholly original with me...

are so arranged that their sound catches the right and left ear of the receiver. By deadening one a little the sound of each is made so distinct that it is impossible for the operator to mistake one for the other...

ENERGETIC AND FAITHFUL.

The Surprise and Consternation Which the President is Causing Politicians Alike by Business-Like, Common-Sense, Fearless, Honest and Able Democratic Executive.

The conscientious industry of President Cleveland, shown in his careful examination of every bill laid before him, is the wonder of members of Congress...

Some superficial observers may look upon this as not good politics, but those who study the character of the American people to advantage will regard it as the highest and most successful standard of politics...

WHITE DRESSES.

How to Make Up the Elegant Materials Recently Introduced.

White cotton embroidered fabrics are, if possible, more elaborate and elegant than ever. It would seem that the possibilities of enrichment in this direction must be absolutely exhausted...

The waists of these dresses may be made in basque fashion or with a belt, according to fancy. In either case, it is the custom to lay the edge of the pattern for the front upon the edge of the flounce and make the goods up with the two edges meeting...

Some of the finer dresses show alternate flouncings of embroidery and lace around the skirts, and are accepted as a pleasing variety among the masses of embroidered garments...

Against such a man the clamor of disappointed politicians is powerless. His strength lies in the hearts of the people and there is a daily developing until when the time comes to test it...

—Henry Farnham, who was for years city marshal of Bangor, kept a store in Watliport a long time ago. One day a disreputable fellow came into Farnham's store and said: "Mr. Farnham, a man just told me that you told him you would not trust me as far as you could sling a ball by the tail..."

—A monogamian of Provincetown, Mass., expresses the opinion that the wreck exposed on Cape Cod by late storms is that of the British war ship Somerset, driven ashore during revolutionary times...

NOT ON THE SEA.

The Stars and Stripes Keep at Home Because It Doesn't Pay to Compete with Cheap Foreign Ships, Cheap Captains and Cheap Crews.

Our flag is not on the sea to any great extent. Why should it be? Is that sort of national vanity which is the mere cockade of patriotism more important than are our genuine commercial interests?

The Democrats still persist in playing into the hands of England and other nations on this question of foreign commerce. The steady decline in ships carrying the American flag, and the increase at our expense of the commerce of other nations...

Some superficial observers may look upon this as not good politics, but those who study the character of the American people to advantage will regard it as the highest and most successful standard of politics...

He has incurred the enmity of certain office-seekers, political leaders, who boasted of their power to use him and editors, who imagined that he would unhesitatingly agree to all their suggestions...

—Mr. Blaine denies his recent interview on the fishery question. Mr. Blaine's denials are always effective in establishing the truth of whatever he denies...

—Here is another occasion for a Bourbon howl. Postmaster-General Vilas refuses to discharge the colored servant in his department to make room for a white man from Confederate X Roads...

—The popular confidence of the people in the President is a thing which the managers of both parties will be wise not to ignore as the time approaches for the summer campaign...

—The confirmation by the Senate of all but a baker's dozen of the nominations of the President thus far acted on has put a stop to most of the talk about the appointment of "jail birds" to office...

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BEATEN.

Irish Home Rule Defeated in the House of Commons.

Parnell Makes an Eloquent Appeal for the Home Rule Bill—Gladstone's Final Effort in Its Behalf—Beaten by Thirty Majority.

LONDON, June 8.—The Government was defeated by a majority of thirty on the second reading of the Home Rule bill last evening. The vote on the measure was 311 for and 341 against.

Mr. Gladstone then moved an adjournment until Thursday and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons at 4:55 in the afternoon and proceeded straight to his seat. When his presence was noticed he was greeted with tremendous cheering.

The Premier wore a white rose in his lapel. The House of Commons was crowded to its utmost capacity at the hour of opening.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question on the paper, said the Government would be unable to promise to incorporate measures for Home Rule government in England, Wales and Scotland in the revised Irish Home Rule bill when it should be brought in during the autumn session, in the event of its passing a second reading now.

The opposition loudly cheered John Bright and Lord Hartington as they entered and took their places.

The Parnellites were all in good voices, and they gave Gladstone a most enthusiastic welcome. Every inch of space on the main floor, as well as in the galleries, was occupied.

At noon hundreds of seats had been secured by hating for the coming debate.

Hon. George J. Goschen, Liberal, resumed the debate on the Home Rule bill. He said the bill was to be a message of peace to Ireland, which the Premier said would be torn to fragments forthwith after its second reading.

The sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament depended on a clause which it was highly probable the majority of the House would never consent to. If the bill passed a tremendous struggle would be inaugurated by the Catholic clergy of Ireland for the control of education in that country.

Regarding the question whether the bill would prove a final settlement of the Irish difficulty or lead to eventual separation, Goschen said he did not think it would prove a finality. That would depend entirely on the assurances given by the Irish members. The Premier at one time was supposed to have given a pledge to reconstruct the bill, but he subsequently indignantly repudiated that assumption.

Gladstone interruptedly said: "That is a gross error. What the gentleman thinks looked like indignation was my eager repudiation of the cool statement that I had received to reconstruct the bill."

Goschen, resuming, said he saw a distinction, but was unable to see how the Premier could avoid the difficulty. The House was now informed that the bill was not to be reconstructed. [Cries of "O!" "O!" and cheers, amidst which Gladstone rose to give a dissent.] He wanted to know if the Government was going to stand by their bill or not. [Loud opposition cheers.] This state of doubt came from voting not on the bill, but on the explanation first given at the Foreign Office and amplified and explained away on the Friday following. Further explanations to the same were made on the ensuing Monday.

It had also been elicited in various letters which had passed between the Premier and his followers that the reconstruction of the bill was the basis on which many members would unite in voting with the Government on a measure which everyone admitted was the most important ever submitted to Parliament. The opponents of the bill would have achieved their result if the bill were withdrawn after it passed a second reading, if it passed that stage.

The Premier was now more anxious to learn from his supporters what they would authorize him to give, than to insist upon knowing what the Parnellites would accept. [Cheers.] His tone was different. It had been shown that the British Parliament was not inclined to consider Parnell its dictator. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Parnell spoke as follows: "I should ordinarily have lacked confidence in following so able and eloquent a speaker in this contest of the giants, but I think 'thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just' [cheers], and unequally inferior as I am at many points, I hope I shall not be so far behind as usual. [Hear! Hear!] Without intending to affect disrespect I could not help thinking while listening to his speech that, in all the lost causes wherewith I have seen him connected during many years past, he was never so little effective as when contending against the bill we hope to read a second time tonight. [Cheers.] Goschen sought, I think, very unskillfully, to cast a lurid light on the situation by his allusion to those unhappy outrages in Kerry. I join in the expression of contempt for those cowardly, disgraceful practices. I join him to the fullest extent. [Hear! Hear!] But neither do I say that because vicious have been more numerous in Kerry than in all the rest of Munster put together during months past, that constitutes an excuse for those outrages, or any excuse for outrage, though it may supply us with causes of them. But when I denounce outrages, I denounce them in every part of Ireland, whether in Ulster or Kerry. [Hear! Hear!]

"Goschen is certainly free from reproach. He has not joined Lord Randolph Churchill and Chamberlain in the use of reckless language in reference to the affairs of a country which is not their country [cheers], interference for which they had not the paltry excuse that it was any business of theirs or that they had any interest therein. My colleagues have in times past been denounced because they have not been careful to look at the effect of their language and doctrine. Indirect responsibility has been employed against them to the extent of imprisonment. If that doctrine of indirect responsibility is employed against Lord Randolph Churchill or Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill ought to plead the excuse that he believes in nothing and nobody but himself so he could not expect any great importance to be attached to his declarations [cheers, laughter] while Chamberlain might have said and said very truly that he is absolutely ignorant of all circumstances in Ireland. His celebrated rejected visit there last autumn not having come off, he really could not know what would be the effect of his language. [Cheers.] However, we have the result now in one murder already committed in Belfast and I trust in future members will be able to estimate the importance and the gravity of consequences which may follow in Ulster."

"Those occurrences can not go further at the outside than outrage and assassination, but they will depend very much upon what may be said on this subject and the amount of importance given the doings of Ulster men. We do say and admit those occurrences to be condemned and should be

stopped. But, while Lord Randolph Churchill and Goschen say they must be put an end to by resorting to coercion, which he and his friends have been using for the last eighty-six years, we would say with Gladstone, try the effect of self-government. [Cheers.] Then if the Kerry men resort to outrage they will very soon find the rest of Ireland will put a stop to it. [Renewed cheers.]

"In accepting the bill we accept the honorable obligations and pledge ourselves for the Irish people as far as we can pledge ourselves [derisive cheers, laughter] and the powers given shall not be abused. [Parnell's cheers]; to devote all the energy, ability and influence we may have with our people to prevent them from abusing the powers entrusted to them [cheers]; that if abuses do take place the Imperial Parliament may intervene in case of grave emergency. You have power, authority and force. If abuses are perpetrated, you have the remedy in your own hands."

Mr. Gladstone followed. On arising he was loudly cheered. He expressed his pleasure at having listened "to the masterly exposition, I can not call it less, of the member from Cork. I feel a strong conviction that speeches couched in a tone marked alike by sound statesmanship and far-seeing moderation will never fail to produce a lasting effect upon the minds and convictions of the people of England and Scotland."

Mr. Gladstone then replied to the arguments used by previous speakers in opposition to the bill, and then took up the question of federation.

After an eloquent appeal on behalf of the bill, Mr. Gladstone concluded as follows: "Ireland stands at your bar to be silent, hopeful, almost suppliant. Her words are the words of truth and sobriety. [Opposition laughter and home rule cheers.] She asks blessed oblivion of the past, and in that oblivion our interest is a deeper interest than hers. Go into the length and breadth of the world, ransack the literature of all countries, and find if you can in a single voice, in a single book, find as much as a single newspaper article in which the conduct of England toward Ireland is anywhere treated except with profound and bitter condemnation. Are these the traditions by which we are expected to stand? O! they are a sad exception to the glory of our country. [Cheers.] They are more than a black blot upon the pages of its history, and what we want to do is to stand by the traditions of which we are the heirs in all matters except our relations with Ireland, which we are much mistaken, will be a boon to us in respect to honor, no less than a boon to her in respect to happiness, prosperity and peace. [Cheers.] Think, I beseech you! Think well; think wisely. Think not for the moment, but for the years to come before you reject our plea."

Loud and enthusiastic cheering followed, during which Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat.

The excitement during the division had no parallel in the history of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill first discovered that the Government was defeated, and, by waving his hat and indulging in other joyful demonstrations, aroused the enthusiasm of the members of the opposition, who, rising, waved their hats and cheered again and again and when the figures were announced the noise was deafening.

The Parnellites challenged the vote and O'Connor called for cheers for "the grand old man," which were given with gusto by the Government supporters. Sir William Harcourt and his companions bowed to Gladstone, who was somewhat embarrassed.

The Parnellites called for groans for Chamberlain, which were given with shouts of "traitor" and "Judas Iscariot." Chamberlain merely laughed.

When order was restored Gladstone arose, white and trembling, and moved adjournment until Thursday.

FATAL FLAMES.

A Tenement House Fire in Chicago Causes the Death of Eight Persons.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Eight persons burned to death in the fearful summary of this morning's fire at 731 and 733 South Canal street. Just how many were injured can not be ascertained.

At an early hour this morning, just as the gray dawn was shedding its first light on the sleeping city, the fire bells rang out two alarms in quick succession. The alarms were as quickly responded to, but four strong streams of water were insufficient to quench the flames which enveloped the large frame structure at Nos. 731 and 733 South Canal street. The houses were destroyed almost before the firemen had reached the scene of the disaster, and eight bodies, burned almost beyond recognition, were taken from the still smoldering ruins four hours later. In the neighboring houses four persons, whose injuries received by jumping out of the windows may prove fatal. The fire started at No. 733, in the cellar, but just how has not been ascertained. The smoke had filled the house before any of the occupants had even been aroused and death overtook them before they could rush out of their chambers. The list of dead is as follows: Michael Murphy, aged thirty-five; Annie Murphy, aged nine; Nellie Murphy, aged eleven; Mrs. Mary Durkin, aged thirty; Patsy Levin, aged four; three weeks old babe of Mrs. Durkin; William Hard, aged two. Two of the injured were sons of Mrs. Durkin and another daughter of Michael Murphy.

The sight at the ruins beggared description. Touching scenes were witnessed as relatives and neighbors recognized the faces of the dead. Among the few who escaped with but slight injuries was the young band of Mrs. Durkin, in whose charred arms was found her little infant, burned to a crisp.

The Garfield Guard.
CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—In accordance with a previous arrangement between the Secretary of War Endicott and Mayor Gardner, of this city, the guard of the 23d United States Infantry maintained here at the Garfield tomb will be withdrawn next Sunday, and Lieut. Edwards with his men will return to Ft. Wayne, near Detroit. Much solicitude is expressed for fear that the relic hunters and vandals may despoil the tomb, and strong pressure is being brought to bear, through Senator Payne, to induce the War Department to continue the guard until the new vault now building is completed.

Placed in Jail.
EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 8.—John G. Gentry, who murdered Dr. Agee in Warren county, last Thursday, was arrested in the eastern portion of Kentucky yesterday and brought to Booneville and placed in jail. Although considerable excitement prevailed here this fear is entertained that he will be mobbed. The preliminary trial will be held to-morrow afternoon.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

A Howling Mob of Rioting Orangemen in Belfast—The Police Overpowered and Property Destroyed—The Military on Hand.

BELFAST, June 10.—Tuesday night a mob of Orangemen made an attack upon a tavern kept by a Catholic named Duffy. The police were promptly on the scene, and after a stubborn contest, during which they used their carbines, drove the mob away in disorder. The rioters reassembled with increased strength and again attacked Duffy's, this time overpowering the police and driving them away from the place. In the first assault Chief of Police Carel was wounded. He was carried away and now lies in a critical condition. When the Orangemen returned to the fight they were accompanied by a large number of factory girls, who guarded or shamed the men on to battle and formed a most dangerous element.

When the officers abandoned Duffy's, the mob once took complete possession of the tavern. It was at once thoroughly sacked. All the taps and spigots were set running and everybody was invited to help himself, according to his taste. All the barrels of liquor found in stock were carried into the street, lifted high and let fall until they broke and liberated their contents. All the furniture was carried out, piled in the center of the roadway and burned in a bonfire to furnish the rioters with light. During their debauch men, youths and girls drank until they felt helpless in the streets, the girls acting with greater fury during the early stage of the orgy than the men. The noise, the profanity, the disorder, were terrible. The mob ended their work here by firing the tavern itself, and it burned to the ground. Then the stronger men, who had become infuriated and not overpowered, ran through the streets pillaging wherever they went and increasing the following the further they proceeded. The rioters after a while congregated around the police station and stoned the place until they were tired. They then marched down to another tavern. The police hastened thither in advance and attempted to protect the property, but they were overpowered and driven away. The mob, left in possession, treated the tavern as they had treated Duffy's, turned on all the taps, broke the full barrels in the street, made a bonfire of the furniture, and finally set fire to the building. The police returned, and this time they were driven back by the mob, whose ranks were depleted by the scores who had fallen away in drunkenness, and extinguished the flames before they could gain control of the structure. But the officers were unable to drive the rioters from the locality, and they remained and dominated it until morning.

During the riot of the night Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell were both burned in effigy, and a dummy corpse labelled "Home Rule" was cremated.

THE LURGAN RIOTS.
Two men named Hart and Mason were arrested last night for the murder of Thomas Galvin, who was shot in Lurgan, but the rioting during the night at Lurgan, Galvin, was a well known local simpoleon. He waved an orange sash in the face of a home rule mob during an incessant fire between that mob and its Orange enemies. During the riot the situation was very serious for some time. The Mathers, a local Orange leader, publicly declared that unless the authorities did their duty, he and a thousand armed Orangemen would take charge of the town. Mathers was on the point of carrying out his threat when the military appeared. To-day there was a little more rioting in Lurgan, but the rioting has been quiet since then. A number of policemen were so badly injured last night that they are still in the hospital. Twenty rioters are now under arrest. The coroner's jury found that Gallagher died from the effects of gunshot wounds, and censured the authorities for not having sufficient police on duty.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.
The rioting was renewed here last evening and the riot act was again read. The mob increased in size and began throwing stones at the police. The latter fired, killing four persons, one of whom was a barmaid. The rioters were driven from a window at the fighting. The mob returned the fire and a brisk fusillade was kept up for twenty minutes. Soldiers are now parading the streets to assist the police in case of necessity. The mob drove a force of 150 policemen into the barracks and then attacked the building, firing revolvers and throwing stones at the doors and windows. The police fired, killing five persons. Several Protestant clergymen tried to disperse the mob, but their efforts were unavailing. One of the persons killed was a widow with two children.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM CORK.
CORK, June 10.—One hundred and fifty policemen have left this city for Belfast to reinforce the police there.

THE APACHES.
The Hostiles Pursued for Thirty-six Days by Government Troops.
WASHINGTON, June 10.—The War Department has received the following telegram from General Miles, dated at Calabasas, June 7: "For thirty-six days the hostile Apaches have been pursued by the troops in scattered bands, and altogether 800 miles over the most mountainous region of the country. After an engagement with ours and two with Mexican troops a part endeavored to reach the agency, Lieutenant Dade and Captain Pierce had the Indians at the reservation under close control. Instead of letting assistance what horses they had were captured and the land escaped on foot in the mountains. They stole a remount and joined the remainder in the Catalina mountains, were driven out by the troops under Captain Lebo and followed by Lieutenant Bigelow through the Whetstones, Santa Rita and Patagonia mountains. Last night Lieutenant Walsh, of the Fourth cavalry, with thirty-nine soldiers and Indian scouts, intercepted the band in the Patagonia mountains and captured three horses, saddles and supplies. He was joined last night by Captain Lawton and renewed the pursuit. Since they entered the United States territory they have killed thirteen persons whom they found unarmed in remote places. They have been given no rest, and if not captured to-day they will be driven into Sonora, Mexico."

Mr. Powderly Resigns, But the Assembly Invokes Him to Retract.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Frederick Turner, secretary of the Knights of Labor, said to-day that on account of the pressure of duties and the unjust attacks made upon Mr. Powderly, the latter had offered his resignation in earnest at Cleveland and had laid down his gavel. The General Assembly would not accept the resignation, and offers were made to increase the general master workman's salary from \$1,500 to \$5,000, or even \$5,000. After much persuasion Mr. Powderly was induced to withdraw his resignation, but would not accept the increase offered.

THE INCENDIARY.

A Clue to the Party Who Fired the Building Where Eight Lives Were Lost.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The police believe they have a clue to the incendiary who set fire to the house at No. 733 South Canal street Monday, by which eight lives were lost. A letter was received by John Raleigh, the owner of the house, yesterday, postmarked Chicago and dated June 7, seven a. m. It was written on a piece of tea paper and covered two pages. It is alleged that the letter contained incentives against Mrs. Durkin and Mrs. Murphy and declared that the fire was started by the writer for the purpose of destroying them. It ended with the words, "catch me if you can," and was signed "Theron Durkin." This is the name of the husband of one of the women who perished in the fire, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Murphy. Several persons declare the writing similar to that of Durkin. It is known that Durkin and his wife had a serious quarrel just previous to the burning of the two buildings. The police are searching for him. Durkin was arrested last evening. He had presented himself at the house in which lay the dead body of his wife. The man claims that he is unable to write his own name, and therefore could not have penned the letter attributed to him. He says he was in Joliet at work when the fire occurred.

PUBLIC LANDS.
Morrow's Bill Dealing With the Unlawful Possession of Public Land.
WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. Morrow, of Colorado, has introduced a bill which declares unlawful and prohibits the use and occupancy of any part of the public land of the United States without claim or color of title made in good faith under the laws of the United States. It provides that any person having the right or title to public land in any Territory, or guarantee from the United States though not in actual possession, may maintain an action to secure or recover possession, and an action to recover damages from any one who shall trespass thereon, or for the injury to any planted product or improvement done by horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals belonging and in custody of another, any thing in the laws of any Territory to the contrary notwithstanding. The object of the bill is to protect the lands from being injured by herds of stock which are permitted to injure the property of actual owners, and which occupy large areas of the public domain without right or authority. The bill is intended to nullify the law which denies right of action for damages unless in cases where lands are inclosed by fences. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A DRUGGIST'S DODGE.
An Incompetent Fellow Employs an Expert to Obtain Prescriptions, Credentials.
DES MOINES, Ia., June 8.—A singular case of fraud has just been disposed of by the State Board of Pharmacy. The law requires all druggists who propose to do prescription business in the State to be examined in person by the board of pharmacy. The examination is pretty strict, and it takes a good knowledge of the business to carry a man over the examination. But up in Sae County there was a man, the name of Walker who wanted a pharmacist's commission but didn't feel able to stand the examination, so he arranged with another fellow named Myers that the latter, who seems to have been well posted, should pose him and take the examination instead. Myers did so, going before the board under the name of Walker and answering the questions and coming out with flying colors, and a commission in Walker's name. After the little transaction was over, it was discovered that the credentials purporting to be made out in Walker's name had been forged by Myers, and the State board did so, going before the board under the name of Walker and answering the questions and coming out with flying colors, and a commission in Walker's name. After the little transaction was over, it was discovered that the credentials purporting to be made out in Walker's name had been forged by Myers, and the State board did so, going before the board under the name of Walker and answering the questions and coming out with flying colors, and a commission in Walker's name. After the little transaction was over, it was discovered that the credentials purporting to be made out in Walker's name had been forged by Myers, and the State board did so, going before the board under the name of Walker and answering the questions and coming out with flying colors, and a commission in Walker's name. 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