Chase

County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1886.

NUMBER 35.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

AFTER routine business in the Senate on the 24th, many pension bills were taken up and disposed of. The regular order was then and disposed of. The regular order was then temporarily laid aside to give Senator Gibson an opportunity to address the Senate regarding open executive sessions...In the House the Senate amendments to the Shipping bill were concurred in except the Frye amendment. Several bills were introduced, and the House in Committee of the Whole took up the General Revenue bill, and consumed much time in discussing oleomarganice. No final action was reached on any bill. Adjourned.

AFTER the transaction of unimportant business in the Senate on the 25th the bill was

business in the Senate on the 25th the bill was pased forfeiting the Atlantic & Pacific land grants. The Senate then took up the bill to increase the pension of soldiers who had lost an arm or leg, and a spirited debate followed. The conference report on the Urgency Deficiency bill was agreed to. The Bankruptcy bill was then considered until adjournment.... In the House Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution and State government and reported adversely on the Senate bill for the admission of Dakota. The conference report on the Urgency Deficiency bill was agreed to. The House then went into committee on the Oleomargarine bill. This seemed to oil the tongues of members and a debate was commenced that continued until adjournment.

The Senate on the 26th took up private

THE Senate on the 26th took up private pension bills, which received attention until two o'clock. Then the Bankruptcy bill being two o'clock. Then the Bankruptcy bill being in order was temporarily laid aside and the bill to tax railroad land grants was taken up, which received but little attention before the bill amending the Chinese Immigration bill was taken up, and a lively tilt took place between Senator Teller, who favored, and Senator Ingalls, who opposed the bill. Senator Hoar also opposed, while Sherman favored the proposed restriction on Chinese immigration. Adjourned... In the House the Oleomargarine bill was the subject of debate during the day's session, but no action was reached before adjournment.

Ly the Senate on the 27th the bill re-

In the Senate on the 27th the bill restoring to the United States certain lands granted the Northern Pacific railroad was taken up and considered during the morning hour, and then went over. After agreeing to the conference report on the bill abolishing certain fees in connection with American shipping, the resolutions regarding the death of Senator Miller, of California, were taken up, eulogies delivered and the Senate adjourned....In the House the conference report on the Shipping bill was agreed to. After reports of standing committees the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Oleomargarine bill. During the consideration of this bill the committee drifted into a seene of confusion and hilarity that blocked every thing. The Committee finally rose and the House adjourned.

The Senate on the 28th briefly discussed granted the Northern Pacific railroad was

THE Senate on the 28th briefly discussed the proposition to investigate the Indian traders and then resumed consideration of the Northern Pacific Land Forfeiture bill. Senator Van Wyck's bill for the taxation of railread lands was placed before the Senate and in discussing it debate got back to the Northern Pacific bill, and the debate had but little reference to the bill under consideration. After executive session the Senate adjourned... After disposing of private busness in the House the Oleomargarine bill was taken up in committee and another day was consumed in debate on the great natonial question of bogus butter. An evening session was held at which twenty-five private pension bills were passed. traders and then resumed consideration of

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE President has vetoed two more pension bills passed by Congress, one favoring David W. Hamilton and the other John D.

SECRETARY LAMAR has ruled that the Interior Department will recognize courts of the Cherokee Nation as courts of record, which possess the powers of similar courts of the States.

NOTHING is known at the War Depart ment in regard to the reported action of General Miles in offering rewards for the capture of renegade Apaches, dead or alive. It is stated that if such is the case it will not be sanctioned by the War Department.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations Senator Morgan's bill directing the Attorney General to bring suit against Benjamin Weil in regard to the Weil-La Abra claims.

THE United States Fish Commission have succeeded perfectly in the attempt to propagate lobsters artificially. LAND COMMISSIONER SPARKS has rejected

the claim of the Wisconsin Railroad Land Mortgage Company to 123,000 acres of indemnity lands. Ir was officially bulletined at Washing-

ton on the 28th that the marriage of President Cleveland with Miss Folsom would take place June 2. Tue President has vetoed bills for the re

lief of Rebecca Eldridge and Eleanor C. Baugham, widows of soldiers, and bills granting pensions to Mrs. Annie C. Owen, Simmonds W. Harden and J. D. Haworth on the ground that the disability for which over \$100,000. relief or a pension is asked had its origin in causes existing prior to the enlistment of the persons for whose services the claims are made.

THE Senate Commerce Committee declares the Eads ship railway canal scheme feasible, and reports the bill favorable.

THE EAST.

. THE Cameron oil well at Washington, Pa., one of the largest in the world, began to flow recently at the rate of 5,000 barrels

A STRIKE took place on the Church street

(New York) surface railroad on the 27th. The road is owned by Vice-President Hart, of the Third Avenue Company, and the strike is the first of a series. Snow to the depth of several inches has

fallen in Northern Vermont and much damage to crops was feared.

Ex-Alderman Duffy was arrested re cently in New York charged with being connected with the Broadway surface rail-

THE stables of the Philip Best Brewing Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., were burned recently, a number of employes having narrow escapes. Thirteen horses perished in the flames

Ir is thought certain in New York that W. J. Warner, implicated with Ferd Ward, cently and three children lost their lives. escaped to Europe by way of Bordeaux, and is now hiding somewhere on the continent.

COLONEL H. H. FISHER, cast iron pipe manufacturer, of Allentown, Pa., has failed with an indebtedness of about \$100,- in Alexandria, Va., were elected on the 27th Lysica small sum. The murderer is in

THE jury at New York found Herr Most, schenck and another anarchist guilty of

inciting a riot. Sentence was deferred. Charges of misusing funds have been made against John A. Deane, of New York, who for a number of years has acted as counsel for the American Baptist Mission-

EDWARD L. JONES, acting as master in chancery at New York, has decided that the Pacific railway, of Missouri, shall pay over to R. L. Cutting and others the sum of \$459,000, which was received as a compromise from the Atlantic & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Companies.

THE WEST. CORA LEE was arraigned at Springfield, Mo., on the 25th, for being accessory to the

murder of Mrs. Sarah Graham. THE charges made by the Ohio Legisla-ture of corruption against Senator Payne have been forwarded to Washington.

A GREAT mass meeting in behalf of Irish home rule was held at Chicago on the 25th. THE Des Moines (Ia.) Daily Leader office was destroyed by fire the other morning, through the carelessness of a boy in the press room. Loss, \$50,000.

THE two sons and another young man have been arrested for the murder of Swain Anderson, a weathy farmer of Mountain Grove, Mo. The boys have confessed the

A FIRE on Branden street, San Francisco, recently, made about fifty families homeless. Loss, \$75,000.

THE village of Runkels, Wis., was destroyed by fire recently.

JOE KENYON, a fireman, was killed in a conflagration which broke out at Clarke

& Co.'s publishing house, Chicago, on the 26th. The loss amounted to \$100,000. THE trustees of Archbishop Purcell's estate in Cincinnati have sued ex-Assignee Mannix for the \$300,000 alleged to have

been embezzled by him. ANDERSON & GRIFFIN'S saw mills, West Troy, Wis., burned recently, causing a loss | Rule bill.

THE polygamous convicts in the Utah penitentiary refused recently to accept ex-

ecutive clemency and reform. An earthquake shock was recently disinctly felt between Duncan and Horseplains, Mont., on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, which lasted eight or ten seconds.

REPORTS were recently received of extensive forest fires raging in Middle and Northern Wisconsin, and that unless there was speedy relief by rains there was cause for grave apprehension as to the final results. Miles of forest had already been burned over, doing an immense

amount of damage.

SMALL-POX has been reported to the Illinois State Board of Health, near Sycamore, DeKalb County. Also three cases of fatal scarlet fever near Venedy, in Washington

THE State Convention of coal miners at Columbus, O., has resolved in favor of a ings, \$467,407, as compared with 1885. ten hours' day.

INDIANA Prohibitionists have put a State ticket in the field. MAUDIE WEAST, aged four years, daughter of a Joliet prisoner, has been kidnaped

by Chicago parties. Six of the leaders of the Chicago anarchists have been indicted for murder.

THE Ohio River & Lake Erie railway was seized the other day on executions amounting to \$70,000. The road runs from Girard to Greenville, Pa.

THE master carpenters and manufacturers of wood building materials in Chicago have adopted resolutions declaring the eight hour system a failure.

THE clothing of Mrs. W. S. Kent, of Kent O., caught fire from a stove recently and she was so badly burned that she died. WHEAT fell lower in Chicago on the 28th than had been known for many years. Cablegrams had a depressing effect on the have

market. Miss Mamie Giddings and Horace Mad em, school teachers of Elkhart, Ind., were drowned near Bristol, Ind., the other evening by the upsetting of a boat in which

they had been fishing. MILES SELLS, a prominent cotton man of St. Louis, has received a number of reports from Arkansas and Mississippi and the upper portion of Louisiana reporting exceedingly dry weather, a backward crop and decreased acreage, the planters conse

quently being very seriously alarmed. THE other night the over-laden floors of the Valley City mills at Grand Rapids, Mich., gave way, precipitating the machinery and five hundred tons of wheat and flour to the basement. The damage was

THE SOUTH.

Moses Dawson, a colored man, put off a train at Owensburg, Ky., for not paying his fare, mounted the train and opened fire into a crowded car, killing one of the passengers.

A RIOT took place recently among a num ber of Italian laborers near Murryville, W. Va. One man was killed and several were wounded. The row was caused by

Four miles north of Brownsville, Tex., re cently. Lewis Williams the owner of a dairy, became jealous of one of his three assistants and shot him dead. The two other employes, and Laxton and Bowers, then fired at Williams, inflicting a wound from which he died in a short time, but not until he had returned the fire and fatally wounded Bowers.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly at Augusta, Ga., discussed evolution recently, being almost unanimous in opposition to the theory.

GENERAL F. N. OGDEN, who led the "white league" revolution against the Kellogg State Government in 1874, died recently at New Orleans.

The house of Isaac Kinkaid, at Fellowship, Marion County, Florida, burned re-A TRAIN on the Virginia Midland road. bound north, went through the trestle near Priddy's, Va., the other day, injuring sev-

All the Democratic nominees for office without opposition.

THE Porte declares that there was no foundation for the report that a conspiracy at Sofia existed for the assassination of Prince Alexander and Prime Minister Karavalof.

THE Lower House of the Prussian Diet has voted the sum of 71,000,000 marks for the construction of canals to connect Dortmond with the River Ems, and Mittel, on the River Oder, with the River Spree, at a point near Berlin.

THE Armours have a contract with the French Government for 7,000,000 pounds of

canned beef. THE funeral of the late Prof. Leopold Von Among those who attended the service were the Crown Prince Frederick William. the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, several Generals of the army, Ministers Von Puttkamer and Von Gossler, the members of the municipal government, students from Berlin and other universities and many distinguished scientists and artists.

THE technical commission which recently inspected the Panama canal, unanimously affirmed that there will be no difficulty in constructing the canal without locks.

THE Greek naval reserves have been disbanded. Triceoupis, in addressing the Chamber of Deputies, said the powers had made no move in the direction of raising

THE French Budget Committee has decided by a vote of 12 to 9 to throw out the public worship estimates. Mr. Yuyot, Radical, declared the committee had not power to pronounce upon the separation of Church and State. He also introduced a motion in the Chamber of Deputies to place the public worship funds at the disposal of the communes with the option of applying them to other purposes.

THE meeting of Gladstone's supporters at London on the 27th was well attended. Gladstone adopted a conciliatory attitude and promised modifications of the Home

A REPORT from Sicily says: The lava at Mount Ætna is advancing toward Pecolosi at the rate of 40 inches hourly, and is now within one kilometre of the town. The adjacent country is also menaced and the inhabitants are flying from their homes. All the streams and waterways in the district have dried up and a water famine prevails.

The British ship William Law went

ashore at West Sentary, N. S., recently, and was a total wreck. Two seamen were drowned. The loss was \$40,000. THE Royal Electric Light Works of Mont

real were burned recently. The loss was FORMAL charges of corruption have been

preferred in the Canadian Parliament against Dr. Cameron, a member of that THE Reading Railroad Coal and Iron

Company's statement for April shows a de-

crease of gross earnings, \$252,366; increase of expenses, \$215,041; decrease of net earn-Business failures for the seven days ended May 27 numbered: For the United

States, 155; Canada, 27; total, 182; compared with 167 the week previous. A STEAMER of the line of the Sarnia Transportation Company struck and stranded on Green Island shoal, off Mississuaga, Mich., recently. The passengers were landed at

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- Antonio Nardello was hanged at the district jail near this city last evening. He made a speech on the scaffold protesting his innocence. Carunne Rotunna, an elderly Italian, had boarded at the house of one Guido, on Eighth street, and by working as a laborer and occasionally as shoemaker, had accumulated from \$500 to \$600, disappeared July 29, 1885. This money appears to furnished the motive for the mur-

Nardello, however, was disappointed in his expectation of securing a large sum, for Rotunna made it a rule to carry but about \$30 with him, leaving the balance with a friend. It was some days before the crime was discovered. Rotunna's body was found in an unoccupied building near His throat had been cut, the reservoir. and the floor and walls of the room were covered with blood. The crime was easily traced to Nardello, and last December he

was sentenced to be hanged. DENVER, Col., May .- About two o'clcck this morning a mob of some two hundred men gathered at the county jail and de manded Andrew Green, a self-confessed murderer of James Whitney, a street car driver, for the purpose of lynching him. Extra guard had been put on at the jail in anticipation of the call and the demand was promptly refused. The mob lacked or-ganization. Some of the leaders began pounding on the doors, when a few shots into the air from the guards through the jail windows put a stop to it. Thirty po lice officers arrived on the scene about this time and the gathering dispersed muttering threats of renewed attack when they were better prepared for the work before them. The guard at the jail is doubled to-night in anticipation of renewed attack.

NEOSHO, Mo., May 29.—The trial of J. R. Morrison and his three sons, Zene, Oscar and Edward, charged with murder in the first degree for killing Daniel Tomlinson at Jackson Diggins, in the northwest corner of Newton County, last Christmas day, was commenced in the circuit court here to-day. Nearly every inhabitant in the little mining s here as a witness. The killing oc curred in a drunken row, after which the Morrisons escaped, going to Fayetteville, Ark., where they were arrested two months The prosecution is being conducted by Prosecuting Attorney Jones, assisted by Judge Joseph Cravens and Oliver Cravens Macpeel, of Bentonville, and J. W. Brunk, of Neosho, are conducting the

Lincoln, Neb., May 28 .- J. W. Small, of Fairfield, a dealer in imported horses and a heavy speculator in land, failed to-day for C. W. Mosher, of Lincoln, having attached his property for that amount.

FULTON, Ky., May 29.-Last night Meacham, the furniture dealer, shot and killed Lysle, the druggist, during a quarrel

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Must Run Trains. The citizens of Oskaloosa and the Leavenworth Board of Trade having filed comlaint with the Railroad Commissioners that passenger trains were not run on the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern railroad, and the manager of the road responding that the company could not afford to un such trains because the passenger traffic did not pay only about oue-third of the cost of service, the Commissioners have endered a decision that the lack of depot acilities at Leavenworth and the inconvenient location of its terminus together with Ranke took place at Berlin on the 26th, its low rate of speed has not made it an attractive route for travel, and the city of Leavenworth and townships along its line having aided in its construction, and while the board does not hold to the rule that train service should be maintained upon all routes that do not pay, yet in view of the importance of the connections of this road the board recommends that passenger train service on the Leavenworth, Topeka Southwestern be restored. The Commisoners say: "It must be borne in mind that railroads are not exclusively financial nstitutions. The privileges granted to orporations to build and operate them

ere principally for the public accommodation, and unless they reasonably afford this they so far fail of their purpose. If Dey prove a poor investment this is a mis-fortune, which, while it may lead to greater caution about future projects, will hardy justify the partial frustration of the nain purpose of the charter."

Miscellaneous. THE Odd Fellows and Masons of Salina

will each build temples this year. George Miller, a German teamster in the employ of the lumber firm of A. J. Angell & Co., of Leavenworth, was found dead in the barn on the premises the other morning, shot through the head with a Smith & Wesson revolver. The revolver

was under his right hand and every appear ance pointed to suicide. H. M. HADLEY and wife were seriously injured at Topeka the other afternoon by being thrown from a buggy, They had just let out their two young children when the horse became frightened and ran away,

throwing both parties out. THE circus is said to be not a drawing

card in Kansas this season. JUDGE MARTIN, of Atchison, has rendered decision which is of unusual importance. Every person who patronizes the Western Union Telegraph Company writes his message on a blank which states at the top that the company will not be responsible or mistakes unless the message is repeated at an extra expense. Judge Martin decided that this condition was against public policy, and that the company is responsible for mistakes made in unrepeated mes-

A PATENT medicine vender by the name

other day. This road will run from Jefferson City, Mo., southeasterly to the east school and that worked on us. line of Crawford County, Kan., thence near the cities of Pittsburgh and Cherokee, in Crawford County, southwesterly through the counties of Crawford, Cherokee, Labete and Montgomery, to the north line of the Indian Territory. The estimated length of the road is 225 miles. Capital stock,

\$4,000,000. Some burglar is now traveling around the country on Colonel Prouty's passes, besides eight dollars of his money for contin-

WHILE some boys were playing ball at Leavenworth the other day Percy Ellis and a boy named Gibbony got into a quarrel, when older boys urged Gibbony to strike Ellis with a bat, which he did, breaking his skull and inflicting a probably fatal wound. Neither boy was over ten years

As Colonel A. P. Duncan, of Auburn, Shawnee County, was recently driving across the bridge at Wakarusa his horses became frightened and plunged over an embankment, dragging Colonel Duncan with them. He was picked up insensible and lived only a few hours.

FRANK BETTON, Labor Commissioner, has gone to Trenton, N. J., to attend the annual ession of the Labor Commissioners' Convention, which is composed of the Labor Commissioners of the various States having labor bureaus, fifteen in number, and the Labor Commissioner of the United

THE following Kansas postmasters were recently appointed: Bacon, Lincoln County, William H. Yenser; Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie County, Mrs. Deidamia Area; Purdyville, Hodgeman County, John W. Lillis; Shiloh, Ness County, W. N. Dilley; Toronto, Woodson County, John D. Can

A PORTRAIT of Governor St. John has been given to the State Historical Society by Mrs. St. John. It is a life-size oil painting, and said to be an excellent likeness.

It is stated that Bob Hutchinson has taken a contract to plow five furrows on each side of the Union Pacific railroad track between Wilson, Kan., and Denver, Col. Each one of these furrows will be 400 miles long.

A MAD-DOG at Kickapoo recently bit a number of hogs, geese, cattle and horses. A little child of a widow named Bowers was also bitten. LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Es-

tablished-La Grand, Seward County, Jesse H. Scearce, postmaster; Sharon Springs, Wallace County, Martin L. Bissell, postmaster; Vanham, Clark County, Charles G. Lenthstrom, postmaster. Names changed -Tolle, Butler County to Wingate, Reuen Boothe, postmaster. Discontinued-Daisy, Leavenworth County; Defiance, Woodson County; Diggs, Decatur County; McCloud, Rawlins County; Menno, Marion County; Stone Mound, Smith County. FRANK LYNCH has been confirmed as ostmaster at Leavenworth.

KILLED BY HIS SONS.

The Assassination of Swain Anderson Traced to His Sons-They Confess the

MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo., May 26 .- A great sensation was created here yesterday when Ewing Sanders, Edward and Henry Anderson, the last named pair sons of Swain Anderson, the wealthy farmer and Mason who was assassinated last Saturday evening, were arrested, charged with the murder: and a still greater sensation came when it was announced that the three had made confessions acknowledging the crime.

Ewing Sanders told the full story of the commission of the crime as follows: "The plan was laid about two months ago. Ed came to where I was at work in the field and proposed that I help him kill the old man. I said I didn't like to, but then and afterward he kept persuading me, and I finally yielded. Ed told me he had laid a light to kill him care before when he went plan to kill him once before, when he went to salt the cattle, by knocking the old devil in the head with an axe and then letting the wagon run over him, but one of the little boys was along. I agreed to his plan about two or three weeks ago and since then every thing was perfected. Ed begged and begged me until I didn't know what I was about. It was my gun, a muzzle loader. I got the ammunition last Wednesday night. The plan was to have Fred Archer stay all night to keep down

"I hid the gun about 300 yards from where he was shot and we got it about twelve o'clock at night and waited for him. He came along between one and two walking fast, all unconscious of danger. Ed lifted the gun and fired and he dropped and nttered 'Oh' and instantly expired. We didn't go up to the body but ran away home to Mr. Cox's and put the gun away and went to the kitchen and got something to eat and went to bed."

"O, God, what have I done! O, boys, Ed and Henry, you have got me into this! O, horrible, horrible! They were to pay me \$50 and give me work as long as I wanted it. The old lady and Jennie didn't know any thing of it. O, Ed, Ed, why did you persuade me to go into it, and O! to think

my poor old mother raised me better. It will kill her. O, God! O, God!"

Ed and Henry Anderson, when questioned, said: "We worked it up together how to kill father the first time and failed. The last plan proved successful. W. S. Campbell, who worked for us, first put it into our minds, and who got mad at father about one year ago, and said to me in the field that it would be a blessed thing if the old fool was dead, meaning father. gan to meditate about it from that time, and others put it also in our minds, among whom were Joe Lee and Price Byers. Joe Lee told me if it was him in our place that father would be a dead man in less than

twenty-four hours. "If it had not been for them this awful murder would never have happened. It has worked on our minds. Ed was to do the shooting, as Henry said he would not help shoot him. About three or four years A PATENT medicine vender by the name of Cusick attempted suicide in the Union Hotel at Topeka the other morning by swallowing nitric acid. He was pumped a rail and made for Ed and said he would not like the conditions of the contract of the contract of the conditions of the conditi out, but it was thought he could not live. knock Ed's brains out. That was the beginning of our bad trouble, and has worked The Jefferson City, Kanas & Oklahoma on us since and has got worse and worse, Railroad Company filed its charter the until we planned to kill him. He always worked against our going to church and

"We never really thought about what would follow after the killing. We did it in a worked up passion. We shot him with a musket and shotgun. We got scared and ran and got separated, but finally got together and went direct to Mr. Cox's. came ambling to me and we shot and nearly

missed him." There arose a dispute between Ed and Ewing Sanders as to who did the shooting. Ed said Ewing did the killing and Ewing denied it, but the weight of evidence is that

Ed did the shooting. There is strong talk of lynching. The young men say that the rest of the amily knew nothing about it. Ewing loaded the gun with turkey shot and three

buckshot. The investigation will be continued to day and new developments may be brought There is intense excitement in town. The three prisoners were taken to Springfield for safe keeping. Ewing Sanders mother, seventy odd years old, is now in

The Knights of Labor.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor began its session here yesterday at three o'clock and closed at eight, taking a recess at four for the purpose of giving Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ravenna, O., recording secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an opportunity to address

Frances Willard, Caroline B. Buell, L. M. N. Stevens and Esther Pugh, which contained the following: "We earnestly urge upon you the importance of retaining the rule by which all persons who engage in that nefarious liquor trade, which renders no equivalent for value received, are declared inelligible to membership in a society of honest and hard-working men and women, whose labor is the great magician of the world and makes the wilderness to ossom as a rose. We are glad that you society proposes to defend the rights of women by demanding equal wages for equal work, and we assure you of our hearty sympathy in the heroic efforts of all sober minded toilers to improve their own condition and that of their families through such reforms as are rendered peaceably possible by co-operation, arbitration and the ballotbox. That you repudiate the methods of those misguided and wicked men whose muster-hall is a saloon, whose inspiration comes from a whisky cask and beer barrel, whose weapon is dynamite, whose ensign

is the red fleg, we are fully assured. The conference between the trades union ists' committee and the Knights of Labor ties existing between the two orders and it will be submitted to the general assembly for ratification. It seems as if a perfect un many of the delegate.

WILLIE BALDWIN.

His Attorney Claims to Have Discovered Evidence Showing That He was Wrongly Convicted of Murdering His Sister.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—A special to the Times from Atchison, Kan., says: Interest in the Baldwin murder case has been renewed and public excitement increased by the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Peter M. Stokesberry, charged by Mrs. Baldwin with the commission of

the murder of Mary Baldwin. From the first a majority of the people of this city have believed that Will Baidwin was guilty of the marder of his sister; but a small minority have as conscientiously considered him innocent. After his conviction and imprisonment his attorneys spared no pains to secure a new trial, and spared no pains to secure a new trial, and in January last they were informed by John Dougherty, depot master of the Union depot, of facts tending to connect Stokesberry with the murder. Stokesberry was then in the county jail on a charge of burglary committed on the night of July 7, 885, the night Mary Baldwin was killed. With a view of ascertaining his character and antecedents, the Hon B. P. Warverer

and antecedents, the Hon. B. P. Waggener instituted an investigation which led to the discovery that Stokesberry was a professional thief and had served a term of three years in the Iowa penitentiary for burg-lary. Soon after his release in 1884 he married a widow with three children in Nebraska, and in the early part of 1885 re-moved to Atchison. He was a sort of ear-penter, and worked for Marshall & Park, of

this city, during the summer of that year.
On the night of July 7, the time of the perpetration of the crime, Stokesberry and his wife, with Mag Hoover and a man named John Bethel, went to a dance at Harmony Garden, a pleasure resort in the suburbs. Stokesberry remained there but a short time, leaving about seven o'clock, and did not return until midnight. He told his wife that they would have to start for home immediately, and left the garden in

an excited and hurried manner. When Mag Hoover returned to her house, which adjoined Stokesberry's, she found that the premises had been burglarized and a quantity of clothing stolen. She did not suspect Stokesberry at that time, but in January following Mrs. Stokesberry sent for her and told her that her husband was the burglar, and she had the stolen goods in her possession. The premises were searched by the police and the property found in a feather bed, as described by Mrs. Stokes-berry, who also told Mag Hoover that her husband had committed another crime of an awful character, which she did not dare

to reveal. Stokesberry was arrested for the burglary, but acquitted on the evidence of his wife, who swore he had been at Harmony Gar-

who swore he had been at Harmony Garden with her from eight to twelve o'clock
continuously on the night of July 7, 1885.

As soon as he was acquitted he fled the town.
B. P. Waggener, one of Baldwin's attorneys, attended this trial, having been advised to do so by John Dougherty, for the
purpose of discovering some way of connecting Stokesberry with the Baldwin mur-

der, but failed.

In April of this year, one George Searles, then confined in the county jail on a charge

the hands of Baldwin's attorneys. The contents of that note were as follows:

Mrs. Stokesberry: When Pete left here he was afraid you would give him away in that Baldwin trouble, I want to see you before I go to the "pen." Pete told me about it when he was in jail, and I said that I would not tell, but I think I must. Don't you think you ought to tell all you know? Come up to the jail if you can.

Shortly after this note was received. Shortly after this note was received, Searles was sent to the penitentiary. Jus before he left he sent Mrs. Baldwin a note in which he said that he had something of importance to communicate, and in respons to this note Mr. Waggener went to the Leavenworth penitentiary and interviewed

Searles in the presence of the warden. The affidavits of Searles and the wife of Stokesberry (who is suing for divorce) are both tending to fix the murder of

Mary Baldwin on Stokesberry.

The attorneys for Baldwin are reticent upon the subject, but say that they have additional evidence which leads them to be lieve that Stokesberry and not Will Bald-win murdered Mary Baldwin. All they ask is an investigation before a competent wibunal of this newly found evidence and the release of Baldwin if found innocent of the

crime. THE MAXWELL TRIAL.

The Defendant Somewhat Weakens Under the State's Rigid Cross-Examination. Sr. Louis, May 28 .- Only a small portion of the crowd who desired to hear the proceedings in the Maxwell case were allowed to enter the criminal court room yes-terday morning, and a large number of those who did gain admittance were ordered to leave by the judge, who feared the floor

the direct examination of the prisoner. asked the defendant why his parents had Mrs. Woodbridge read a letter from not come to him when he stood charged with such a heinous crime. The prosecution objected and were sustained. The defendant in continuation of his

Mr. Fauntleroy of the defense continued

story gave an account of his return from Auckland in charge of officers; knowledged meeting the detective McCullough, who testified against him, but said the detective's "whole statement was an infamous lie from beginning to end." At the close of the direct examination the prosecution subjected the defendant to a severe cross-examination, in which he con-tradicted himself in several points. One

was as to when he wrote certain marginal notes in a medical book. Some things he could not remember; other faulty men he attributed to the liquor he had taken. When asked if he purchased the champagne drank while on the way to California with Preller's reply was, "I don't know," When shown a forged diploma and asked where he got it, se replied he wrote it, and when asked why, replied: "Simply as an exercise of penmanship to keep myself in practice." Many other questions were evaded or answered in

an unsatisfactory manner.

The further promised sensation in the Maxwell trial has been uncovered and conwas highly satisfactory. The trades union-ists presented the pian adopted by them in Philadelphia for a solution of the difficul-killing claiming it to be the result of an accident, in treating l'reller for stricture, the prosecution had the remains exhumed and examined, and, it is said, found posiderstanding is altogether probable, although | tively that Preller was not suffering from there is unmistakable bitterness among the disease, for which Maxwell said he was treating him

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAL

OVER THE RIVER.

The hours creep by on leaden feet,
And all the day is long to me,
I drink the bitter with the sweet—
Things are not as they used to be.
It's lonesome, living on this way
Since papa went to Canada.

Good sooth, he did not want to go.
He told me when he said good-by,
He had the boodle with him, so
They could not find it should they try.
Then in a hurried sort of way
Poor papa went to Canada.

His place is empty on the board,
At home we see his vacant chair;
And we, alas, seem quite ignored
Because he's neither here nor there.
There is no place to go or stay,
Since papa went to Canada.
—Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

BIAR'S BACKSLIDING.

Narrow Escape from General Wos Because of It.

Biar Gillett-Tobiah, by baptismdrove down the muddy road and stopped at Stephen Pinney's front gate. It was a Sunday afternoon in early spring. The first thaw had set in; the sun shone down warmly, and the roofs of · the houses and barns and the few dirty drifts of snow in the fence corners appeared dazzingly bright beneath it. The wheels of Biar's two-seated buggy dripped with mud, and the tall, red Pinney's place was severely neat in all particulars. The square house was wingless; the yard was undecorated, save for an evergreen bush set with geometrical precision on each side of the walk, and an elliptical flower bed whose bareness was atoned for by the large pink sea-shells which bordered it; the green paper shades in the front windows were rolled up as nearly as possible to the same point, and gave a glimpse of chair backs set close aginst the wall. The door opened before Biar could alight, and a girl came out. She wore a red-and-black checked shawl over a black alpaca dress, and she came down the walk with a stiffness which indicated a consciousness of being dressed up. Her thin, freckled feelings toward Biar Gillett, but now face wore a pleased look.

She had never thought much about her feelings toward Biar Gillett, but now she realized dimly that the pale-haired, "Good afternoon, Louise," said

"Good afternoon," the girl respondout and coming in."

ed, and sat down on the front seat beside the long-legged, light-haired, serious-visaged young man. The mud splashed upon them as they started possessed, except a lumber wagon, and they would not have stopped at that if it had been a condition of their going. without turning his head. The hired girl had been watching from the other window. "I should think this was first-rate su-

ged along. "You hain't tapped yet, I s'pose?" "We're going up to the sugar-bush to-morrow if this warm spell hangs on," Biar responded.

gar weather," said Louise, as they jog-

did not occur to talk for the sake of alpaca. breaking the pause. They often rode for miles without speaking and without ing, and again three days afterwards. embarrassment from the silence. On that occasion Mr. and Mrs. Pinney Biar flicked the horse occasionally with the frayed tip of the whip; Louise sat quiet, her plain face lighted with a simple content.

"Mis' Baldwin's got a visitor," she said as they came in sight of a long, yellow-painted house. "She's got her cousin from over in Dodsonville; Mandy Sawyer's her name. Her folks are away from home and she's staying to Baldwin's while they're gone. was down to Mis' Baldwin's yesterday and she introduced me. She's a real lively acting girl."
"Is that her?" said Biar.

He was gazing admiringly at a young girl who was standing at the Baldwin's front gate. She was lifteen at the most, but she was tall and plump, and there was a marked pretention to style and gayety in her blue, silk-trimmed dress, her white beads and the ribbon on top of her head. She was pretty, too, from a rural standpoint-she had red cheeks, sharp blue eyes and a profusion of light curls, which fell about her round face in the manner of an old-fashioned china

"Ho d' do, Miss Pinney?" she called

Biar was staring at her broadly, and she gave him a pert little nod. He turned to look back at her as they drove on, and she returned his gaze boldly, shaking back her curls jauntily and other pause, with a piece of informaswinging herself on the gate.
"She's pretty good-looking," said
Biar; but that was a feeble expression

of the admiration with which Miss Mandy Sawyer's blooming charms had overpowered him.

Biar generally dropped in at Stephen Pinney's two or three evenings a week; it was a necessary part of keeping company. That week he did not come. Louise put on her black alpaca every evening, and took it off at 7:30. Biar never came later than 7:30, and there was no need of keeping it on after that | ment in the crude young courtship, and time and wearing it out. She did not she felt it vaguely. Her hands were know why he did not come, but she had unsteady, and she rubbed them up and full trust in him and his non-appearance down the little paste board box. Then did not arouse her suspicions. But Ly- she put it on the table and shoved it man Baker came in toward the end of away, without anger. It did not seem the week with a piece of news.

Lyman Baker had been mildly attentive to Louise before Biar Gillett's suc- that she and Biar Gillett had been keepcession. He had not admired her particularly—he flattered himself that he that she could have given Biar Gillett knew a good-looking girl when he saw one; but he had established an enviable reputation as a lady's man, and to keep it untarnished it was necessary that there should be no girl in the neighborhood who had not "gone with" him. which was encouraged by recollections of Tilley Dillingham and the last so-ciable. He moved about briskly on his

He had bestowed his preference on Tilly Dillingham of late; but he was leaving Tilly severely alone at present because she had "other company" when he had invited her to the last sociable. He was a short, bony young man, with small dark eyes and a prominent tooth. He had clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a shoet had a clerked for a month or so in a store in the nearest town, and his metropolitan experience showed itself in his spotted cravat and his celuloid cuff-but-

tons.
"There's a smashing girl down to Baldwin's," was Lyman's opening re-mark. It was a term which had been frequently employed at the shoe-store. Stephen Pinney, his wife and the "hired girl" were in the sitting-room. If it had been Biar they would have re-tired to the back part of the house, because Biar was "steady company," and steady company was never infringed upon by the family in general.

"I met her and Biar Gillett out walking jest now," Lyman pursued. "They

say they're going together."

Louise looked at him. Her thin cheeks grew hot, and then colorless. Stephen Pinney and his wife and the hired girl looked at her anxiously, and the former addressed a remark to Lyman Baker concerning the working out of taxes on the road. He, himself, was road-master, and he didn't calculate to have any shirking this season. Louise sat silent, smoothing down her black alpaca-Lyman had come before 7:30and saying nothing. But when he finally got up to go, she rose also.

"Be you certain it was him?" she

"Who?" said the young man.

"Be you certain it was Biar?" "That I met walking with that girl that's to Baldwin's? Oh, land! yes," Lyman responded.

The hired girl looked sharply at Leuise where she stood without moving horse was well spattered. Stephen after Lyman had gone. She was not a cook nor a servant-she would have resented being called such; she was a "hired girl." She was on equal terms with the family; she ate at the same table, occupied the sitting-room when not engaged in the kitchen, and entered

into the family discussions.

"I declare for't Louise," she said with sympathizing asperity "if I'd take on to worry. Biar Gillett ain't the only feller in the world-great spindle-legged thing!

Louise only looked at her silently. It was beyond her power not to worry; it was beyond her power to be any thing but utterly lost and miserable under this great calamity: and she was too simple and honest to pretend to any thing else. solemn-faced young man was in some way necessary to her only happiness, and that now it was probable she had ed. "I was all ready, and I thought lost him. She did not give up all hope. there wasn't no need of your getting Sunday afternoon she put on her black alpaca and her red and black shawl, and She climbed into the buggy unassist- stood watching for him in the front window. She could not believe that he would not come; and when she saw the two-seated buggy coming down the road, with Biar's lanky form on the away. But Biar was "keeping com-pany" with Louise Pinney, and it had not entered their heads to omit their The mud was dried to-day; the wheels usual Sunday afternoon drive because of Biar's buggy were black and shiney; the going was bad. Neither were they Biar himself had an unusual air of disturbed by the lack of a single buggy. smartness, and wore a new hat—a wide-The two-seated one was all that Biar brimmed felt. But he drove straight by

> "Wal, I never!" she ejaculated. "He's going down to Baldwin's after her," said Louise unsteadily. "Wal, there——!" the hired girl be-

gan, with some motive of consolation; but she stopped then, powerless before the look of suffering in the girl's face. They drove on silently after that. She watched her with helpless sympathy Teither was much of a talker, and it as she went upstairs to take off the black

> Lyman Baker came in the next evenyoung man sat in a large rocking-chair with figured calico cushions and erocheted tidy. Louise had been sitting at the table, with its stamped oil-cloth cover and its red-wicked kerosene lamp, with a small paste-board box before her, whose contents she had been soberly fingering over. It held all that Biar had ever given her, a plain silk handkerchief, a small tintype of himself and a red carnelian bracelet. She put the cover on the box and dropped it into her lap when the visitor entered. She knew quite well that Biar had deserted her; that he was drawn away and held fast by the superior charms of another girl, and that he was "going with" her steadily; that there was no hope of regaining him. She had settled down into a hopelessness which was worse than the first sharp pang; and ber despair had developed a quiet passivity. She was not troubled by Lyman Baker's visit; she had not the jealousy for her trampled hopes nor the self-assertion necessary for rebelling against him, even in thought. She accepted him as part of her misfortune.

Lyman broke the long opening silence by a remark concerning the weather. He followed it up, after antion.

"They say that Biar Gillett and that girl to Baldwin's-what's her name?" "Mandy Sawyer," said Louise, rais-

ing her eyes in quick apprehension,
"They say they're going to be married. They say Biar's been over to the Center and got a license, and they're going to be married next sunday night, after meeting."

"You don't say so!" said the girl. But she felt no astonishment. The suddenness of the consummation was a fit eleto belong to her now. Lyman Baker looked at her undisturbedly. He knew ing company, but he had no suspicion more than a passing thought, in the face of his own superior attractions. A sudden idea occurred to him-an idea hadn't really made up her mind. I right in front of the horse, which

said.

He was thinking that perhaps Tilly Diffingham flattered herself that he was

worrying about her. "It'd be a pretty good one on him if you sh'd—if you was to"—he rubbed up his hair and cleared his throat. get a license, and you and me was to get married next Sunday night after meeting, same as him? I guess he'd be considerable surprised." It was Tilly Dillingham's figure, however, which he pictured vividly to himself. Louise stared at him.

"I s'pose it'd be rather sudden," the young man pursued; he was emboldenjest as lief do it as not." He was moved to admiration of his own magnanimity.
"I'd jest as lief do it as not," he re"Oh, Biar!" she said, as she wiped the happy tears off her freekled face.—

His listener heard him dumbly. Her mind was confused; but it was not with speculations concerning her own part in the burlesque. Her chief sensation as regarded herself was a quiet conviction that nothing would make much differ-ence to her. She looked across at this

sudden suitor in unresisting silence.
"I'll speak to your folks," said Lyman. He went into the kitchen, and Louise heard his voice for a brief space. Stephen Pinney and his wife and the hired girl did not appear to be saying

any thing.
"Wall, I'll go over to the Center to-morrow," said Lyman, coming back into the sitting-room and shutting the kitchen door after him. "And I'll come pa and ma h'aint no objections.'

There did not seem to be any thing more to say on the subject, and Lyman took up his hat. He was feeling highly complacent; he had thought no further than of Tilly Dillingham's astonished

chagrin. There was an unusual attendance at 'meeting" Sunday evening. There had never been a church in the small community. The two Sunday services and the Friday evening prayer-meeting were held in the school-house. To-night the rough, wooden seats, scratched and notched and carved with initials, were full; for every body had heard that Biar Gillett and the girl at Baldwin's were going to be married at the close of the service. Lyman Baker and Louise Pinnev sat together on a front bench. The young man was flushed and fidgety; the girl sat motionless. She kept her hands clasped together under the red and black shawl, and she looked shrinkingly towards the door; Biar Gillett and Mandy Sawyer had not vet arrived. The table on the small platform at the end of the room held a lamp, and there was a candle on the shelf, which contained the water-pail with its long tin dipper. A map of the United States hung on one of the dingy walls, which was scrawled over with chalk and lead pencil, and stuck here and there was a paper wad. The blackboard above the platform contained a humorous sketch, whose figures had graduated circles for heads and bodies, and straight lines for legs.

The minister, a mild old man with dim eyes and a feeble voice, held the lamp over his Bible while he read his text. He had preached for half a century, buffeted about from post to post and taking his buffetings meekly. Now he had found a comparative calm in the little, sparsely attended, unorgan-ized church; he had settled into a pleasant peacefulness, and fallen back into

the vernacular of his youth. "For he clave to the Lord'-I hain't no idea," he said, setting down his lamp and taking off his spectacles slowly, "that Hezekiah got none o' them teachings from his father; it ain't likely that Anaz done nothing towards leading him into the way o' the Lord. Ahaz had been one o' the worst o' the kings o' Judah. He'd ben idolertrous; he'd broke up the Temple and set up altars in every corner of the land and worshipped idols. There ain't no sort o' probability that Hezekish got none o'

them teachings from him.' The door had opened and Biar Gillett had walked in, alone. His face took on a darker tinge as he met the eyes of the congregation upon him in a frank stare. He sat down in the nearest seat, fingering the rim of his hat. Louise Pinney gave a gasp. Her face grew white and she pressed her hands tightly together under her shawl to stop her trembling. He alone; she was not with him; she had not come. That was all she was conscious of. She sat staring across at him; she saw nothing else and the words of the preacher were a vague murmur in her ears. The discourse wandered striding up the room, mounting the platform and slapping a folded paper down on the table. He was red and ex-cited and he was keeping an eye on

Tilly Dillingham. "If you'll jest do me the favor to examine that paper," he said, with an off-hand air, which he had acquired at the shoe store. "It's a license." he added. in explanation to the gaping assembly,

"and the name of the lady But Louis had stood up, clinging tremblingly to a desk.

"I can't-I can't!" she cried faintly, the blood rushing back to her white face, and she sank down weakly on her

There was an excited hum, and then the formality of the meeting melted away. It became a social gatheringsympathetic, inquiring and judicial. knot of women promptly surrounded Louise. They had immediately comprehended the entire case and they were influence for good is untold." ready to discuss and advise. Lyman Baker stood open-mouthed.

one of the women, putting into words town limits the other day a black snake the popular conclusion. "I guess Louise six feet long darted out of the bushes wouldn't do any thing more about it

just now.

The museums of Rome contain principally antiquities, comprising tombs,

pavements, frescoes, architectural fraglooked upon, strangely enough, as something of a lion, and he was comoosedly aware of it. He went home with Tilly Dillingham's elder sister, as a first step in a gradual and dignified return to Tilly Dillingham herself. Louise Pinney looked up into Biar's

face as they walked along. "Ain't you going to marry her?" she

"Wal. no." Biar responded; "I was was going to be married to-night?"

"Yes," said the girl.

"Wal, we was calculating to be. But

her folks come home, and come over to Miss Baldwin's after her, and they didn't favor it; they thought she was ed by her cvident amazement and awe, home with 'em. I ain't expecting to and he spoke patronizingly. "But I'd see her again," he added, with some jest as lief do it as not." He was moved faint conception of the tumult in the

HOUSE DRESSES.

Economic Fabrics for Summer Wear in Al-

most Endless Variety. The thin fabrics for midsummer wear are shown in great variety. Many of over the world by engravings and lithothe so-called canvas goods are classed among them, but since they must be made over satin or silk, they can not be made over satin or silk, they can not be spoken of disparagingly. It has considered cool. They will help utilize some trace of Guido's color-old satins and silks that are good for no ing and a bare suggestion of other purpose. Unless this canvas is of a superior quality it will fray and cut on the seams. The extreme close-fitaround for you Sunday night and take you to meeting. Is pose every body'll think it's pretty sudden; but I'm willing if so you be? Is pose you be? Your any thing clinging or close is uncomfortable in hot weather; yet they look cool with low linings and no sleeve lining, and comfort must be extracted from appearances. It will be well for women making their thin dresses on Corsini palais is one of the most intertheir own responsibility to remember that any fitted thin material not placed upon a close lining should be made with French seams—i. e., the cutting should leave space for two narrow seams to be sewed first upon the right side, near the edge, then turned and sewed on the wrong side, thus forming a fell. Yet Fashion's laws allow a wide latitude fortunately, and there are easy and graceful designs that give the free dom that is always graceful in warra weather, and at the same time preserve the general outline figure, robbed of its sharp angles. A useful dress is mad, in the following manner and is easy laundried, which is one important point in making up wash goods. The goods should be plain on the shoulder and fulled at the waist as much as the uncut darts will permit in front, and alfinest collection of ancient busts, statues lowance made in the center back-seam and bas-reliefs in Rome, though they for a corresponding fullness in the are seen every where in perplexing conback, and all to be sewed into a belt. fusion. - Rome Cor. San Francisco The skirt should be plain and full, with | Chronicle. a deep hem; the sleeves scantly fulled at the shoulder and rather short at the hand is a style pretty in itself, and forms a basis for elaboration that may give wide variety. The waist may be laid in perpendicular plaits, and the skirt finished by a group of tucks above the hem, with the the sleeve matched, as a fall of lace, broad or narrow, placed around the neck and extended to the waist line. This style shed. The man sniffed the air in a suspicious manner, and the woman flushed till dew is off and cut till noon. Rake picious manner, and the woman flushed till dew is off and cut till noon. scarlet. promise between a morning wrapper and something more elaborate, and tains its popularity for ginghams, calicoes and cambrics. The above design. is the first remove from severe simplicity. known instances-Even in wash goods a low peasant waist

around the arm, and similar puffs lengthwise, are made occasionally. The old fashion of white waists with colored skirts is revived. These are commended for economy and usefulness. Basques of thick white-figured goods like vestings are provided for home and street wear. These are ornamented by large buttons of gilt and other metals. Stripes are conspicuously prominent in all the new goods; some of the striped ginghams are beautiful, both in texture and colors. Embroidered ginghams are among the novelties of the season. Embroideries and laces are the most desirable trimmings for all nice on to its end. The last hymn was given out and sung through. Lyman Baker prevented the benediction by narrowest edges to those sufficiently broad for skirt depths. These are made full, with gimp waists, the lace to be worn over under-slips of color, with broad sashes, having belts of ordinary width to match, and made over stiff

may be added; this is very pretty made

of gingham, sateen or chambery in solid

colors-pink, green, blue-in contrast

with or matching, which is better, the

gored, or the front is entire, made of

the solid colors. Draperies are as buf-

fant as ever and tournours as large.

Sleeves for thin fabrics begin to show

more generous proportions. Elbow sleeves broader than those worn for a

long time are promised. Sleeves made

in puffs from shoulder to wrist, between

which the fullness is drawn on cords

-Rev. Mr. Jones a missionary from China, in an address delivered in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, N. Y., on the Chinese question said: "The Chinamen returning from California are even worse than any class in China. It is no uncommon thing for the missionaries to be cursed in English by Chinamen, and even little children follow their example. I hope that no more Chinamen will come to America, as they learn all the vices here. An exception is seen, however, in the cases of those boys who have been gathered into Christian Sunday-schools, and their

-While John H. Ballard, of Worces "I wouldn't urge her, Lyman," said ter, Mass., was driving just outside of the whirled around, threw Mr. Mallard out somebody brought the tin dipper with then dashed wildly home. -- Soston Post. State convened -- Chicago Sun.

ROMAN MUSEUMS.

Some of the Most Noteworthy Galleries of the Eternal City.

ments and statuary. That of the Lateran has relies of the early history of Christianity, in the form of mosaics, inscriptions and sarcophaguses. There is also here a gallery of paintings not containing much that is noteworthy. The museum of the capital is filled with ancient marbles of every description, and in the new department has paint ings by all the great masters of Italy, with representative pictures of all the schools of the north of Europe. The private galleries are often disappointing. Scattered through them are pictures of that in which good pasture will keep the Dutch school, Claudes, Van Dycks, them.—Albany Journal. landscapes of Gaspard Poussin, canvases purty middling young. They took her home with 'em. I ain't expecting to see her again," he added, with some best specimens of the respective masters. best specimens of the respective masters. The Colonna palace has some fine old tapestries, a Van Dyck or two, a Palma the elder, and some landscapes by Gaspard Poussin which may have once been hand-ome and which the catalogue en-deavors to make you believe still are so. The Barberini has canvases, some of them good by comparison, of Titian, Paul Veronese, Andrea del Sarto, Ribera, and the famous portrait of Beatrice Cenci, said to be by Guido, known all graphs. It is hung where it can scarcely be seen, and if the visitor finds an artist copying in the gallery he always is his manner. But it is really weak and watery, and the probability is that it was neither painted by Guido nor that it is a true portrait of the unhappy Beatrice. The Farnese palace, now occupied by its principal halls. The Borghese gal-lery has much of the various Italian schools that is interesting, and the largest if not the best collection of pictures of the Dutch school in Rome. esting. It contains like the rest, a great gel wurzels or beets, and if these are number of mediocre pictures, with not not to be had, put in a liberal portion of a few master-pieces. Among the artists represented are Guercino, Poussin, Bergheim, Caraccio, Carlo Dolci, Guido, Titian, Raphael, Albano, Salvator Rosa, Murillo, Fra Anglelico, Ribera and Yelasquez. There are found here an unusual proportion of "Ecce Homos," Madonnas and portraits. An Ecce Homo by Carlo Dolei will attract attention for its wonderful combination of agony, tenderness, power and pathetic beauty, in which respects it excels even those of Guido. The portraits of this artist seen in Rome and in Florence show the same remarkable ability to idealize within the limits of truth and nature. At the Vatican and the Museum of the Capital are the largest and

A RAW SPOT. How a Detroit Peddler Succeeded in Ef

feeting a Sale of His Wares. He knocked on the front door, but as there was no response he passed around fore any begin to turn brown, and as to the rear and found the woman of the house wiping off a bedstead in the wood-

"Corrosive-sublimate is a capital thing," he blandly observed, "but there s great danger in using it. I have

"What do you want, sir!" she demanded as she came forward. "Madam, I am selling a preparation

"Don't want it!" "A preparation which I warrant to

figures of the body material, the same being used for other trimming, bands or knock side parels, in which case these are "I told you I didn't want it!"

"Please do not misunderstand me, madam. My preparation is to remove

corns. "Oh! it is! I thought it was to-"While corrosive sublimate is good

for corns, madam, it doesn't begin with my preparation. Full directions accompany each box-price twenty-five cents.

"Well, I'll take a box. I am sorry if I hurt your feelings, but I thought you meant the-the bedstead.

"Never! although, madam, if you ever discover that the bedstead is troubled with corns or bunions use this salve freely. I warrant it to remove 'em." Detroit Free Press.

GONE TO THE WOODS.

Cause of the Marked Improvement of Young Physician's Patient.

Dr. Pillman was young at the business, and was thoroughly convinced that he only needed a chance to startle the world by his ability. He was finally called to attend an old lady who was suffering from all the diseases invented up to date, and who had been given up to die by several physicians.

For two months he spent his time mixing up new compounds for her, and finally she was so far restored that Dr. Pillman was told his services would no

longer be needed. On his farewell visit he commenced fishing for compliments, which is a failure of all physicians.

"Madam," he said, "your recovery s as grateful to me as it could possibly have been to you, as this was my first important case." "Yes," she replied, "I feel much bet-

ter than I have for years; but there is one thing peculiar about my recovery. "What is it?" "My husband had no faith in you

when you commenced, and I have just learned that he emptied all the bottles you sent and filled them with cold tea." At last account the learned doctor had gone to the woods to hide his shame, -St. Louis Whip.

-A poplar tree in Wilkes County. State convened under its shade in 1790.

USEFUL AND SUEGESTIVE.

-Stock turned on the highway tount their living must steal it ome one. Is their owner obeying the golden rule?-Farm Journal.

-From one-third to one-half of each rear's growth should be cut off the oung plum trees. This course hastens he fruit by two or three years and gives the tree increased vitality.—Troy Times.

-We know of one farm where all the water for five horses is caught from the coof in a big cistern, and a copious supply of pure, soft water is secured the year round.—Our Country Home.

-No young animal should be kept excessively fat, nor should it be allowed to become lean and gaunt. The proper condition to maintain in all animals except those intended for the butcher, is

-A strip of old black broadcloth, four or five inches wide, rolled up tightly and sewed to keep the roll in place, is better than a sponge or cloth for cleansing black and dark-colored clothes. Whatever lint comes from it in rubbing is black, and does not show. - Cincinnati Times.

-In giving any one sick a drink of water when the draught should be limited, hand him a small glassful.

This will satisfy his thirst, be it ever so little. It is a mistake to offer a goblet of water in such a case, and direct how many swallows must be taken. The patient will not be satisfied nor his thirst quenched. - Exchange.

-Mr. Phipps, chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, Canada, is strongly in favor of planting the silver leaf poplar for producing fuel. He says he has known a tree only twenty years old to afford four cords of wood. He raises the trees from cuttings of last season's growth. He does not plow the land near the rows, as the plow cuts the roots and causes a growth of sprouts.

-A litter of pigs farrowed in spring or summer grows rapidly if at pasture. because the green food keeps the pig's digestion good and enables it to get full benefit from any other food that may be eaten. Part of the food for sows giving milk at this season should be manbran with the meal and mix with hotwater .- Western Rural.

-There ought to be a fair sharing of farm income with the good wife; also, of course, a division of the burden of outgoes. The profitable consequence of necessary disagreements in enforcing this humane system finds illustration in the pleasant ending of a suggestive experience recorded by the Louisville Courier - Journal: "A happy couple agreed to bear equally the expenses of the family. One of the children fell ill, and a difference arose as to which should buy medicine for the little one. Both held out firmly. The result was the child was soon well."

CURING CLOVER HAY.

An Old Farmer's Direction for Cutting and Curing Clover.

First brush down or roll down the stubble as soon as you can get on the ground in spring without tramping up the surface with team for the first crop. Commence cutting when the first half of the heads are in full bloom and bewe have most of our heavy rains and storms about the time of new moon, try what is wilted and partially dry into small winrows, and cock in small cocks what you can before dew falls, by pitching into cocks snug and compact; don't roll it. In morning—or if you wait a day, will be the better-open out in small forkfuls, to dry out, and when dry enough to rattle, haul in, but be sure to have it dry before hauling. Mow every forkful away as you dump it from the load with as little tramping as possible; keep the mow level. It will come out of the mow enough easier in winter, or when rehandled, to pay the extra work of mowing away care-

fully. If you follow these directions your hay will be bright with red blossoms when fed, and will be nutritious. Cattle, sheep and horses will eat it up clean and thrive as on green pasture. If you should be so unfortunate as to have hay damaged by wet, get it dry as soon aspossible. Mow it between bright layers of equal bulk of well-cured hay, and you won't know the difference when feeding. The dust in hay is caused by heat in mow, which produces funci injurious to the man who inhales it and the animal compelled to eat it. The mould on wheat straw, or fungi, when inhaled fastens to the lungs and causes measels. When compelled to haul in hay green or damp, I have frequently spread good bright straw a few inches thick between loads. Stock will eat the straw readily and it will draw the moisture from the hay. But never salt hay of any kind unless it is well cured and thoroughly dry; on such hay I

think salt beneficial. I have frequently used fire-slacked lime, say from four quarts to a peck, on a ton of damp hay when put in mow. Mammoth clover when cut and cured in this way makes better hay and twice as much of it as the small kinds. will eat stems and all clean of the Mammoth, when they will only eat the heads and leaves of the small.-Cor. Ohio Farmer.

Setting Out Young Trees.

Do not buy trees over one year old, and do not unpack them till you are ready to put them in the ground. When they arrive, dig out a place for them, and make it large enough to hold the roots well when they are spread out. Cut off all broken or injured roots, and trim up the young tops. Spread the roots out and do not bunch them, and be sure that the tree is planted deep. No manure should be used, but the top soil should be packed around the roots and pressed firmly upon them, the subsoil thrown on the surface of the ground around the young tree. If necessary a stake may be driven by the tree to support it, but if plenty of room Ga., is twenty-seven feet in circumfer- be allowed for spreading out the roots, ence. The first synod ever held in the and the earth well packed over them, stakes will not be required. - arm, Field and Stockman.

FOR A TIN WEDDING.

Though far away on your festal day, Be sure I shall step in, But least in song, to join the throng Bearing its gifts of tin—

Friends and companions new and old, Neighbors, and near of kin, Hearts tried and true, all wishing you Long life and pienty of tin!

Long life is good, but many conclude It isn't worth a pin Without enough of the precious stuff We symbolize as tin. A quantum of bread, with may be a spread Of butter, not too thin, Must be had somehow, but it can't, you'll al-

Without a tribute of tin. So Pater Famil, who expects to fill The household barrel and bin With daily supplies, must endeavor likewise To line his till with tin.

For leisure, culture and cheerful days—
To take your ease in your inn,
Cross lands and seas, and do things like

You certainly must have tin. To this, sometimes, we owe the rhymes
Which needy poets spin;
And teachers will teach, and preachers will preach, The better, I'm told, for tin.

Genius must have its share; for even Columbus, to begin The grandest of trips must furnish his ships With good Castilian tin.

And every one knows what a flood of woes And troubles, up to the chin, Surely besets the mortal whose debts Are more than his store of tin.

And alas! for the proud, romantic youth Who now-a-days would win A prudent bride, yet can not provide The needful box of tin!

The champion of his fellow-men
Your modern paladin,
Must right their wrongs with the power
that belongs
To a righteous use of tin.

In short, whoever would be a man,
And a not a mere manikin,
Through the thick of the fray must cleave his With weapons of toil and tin.

Yet, though it may load their shelves with gems.
Their tables with terrapin,
There's a rare bird which not even the rich
Can catch in a cage of tin!

And, Oh my friends! in the river of life Are fishes of finer fin Than ever man took by hook or crook, . With a shining bait of tin!

I almost envy the plous and poor Bare-footed capuchin, Who wanders about the world without The bothersome burden of tin.

Good children, modest and well-behaved, Who never make any din; Good service, good sense and little pretense, In those who earn our tin;

Hope, happiness—ah, so many things That are, or might have been!— A heart of truth, and the dreams of youth, Can not be bought with tin.

Yet tin, as I say, is good in its way, And it causes me huge charrin That I can not be there to-night to share Your festival of tin.

But may be there, in the mellow glare Of gas or of paraffine, Amid the bright throngs, bringing flowers and songs, And treasures of glittering tin;

When the tales have been told, and the sober and old. And young folks all a-grin, Have honored the lays of your poets in praise Of the mystical feast of tin—

Some voice, in a pause of the songs and ap-Of piano and violin, At just the right time, may ring in this rhyme That I've set to the tinkle of tin. —J. T. Trowbridge, in Youth's Companion.

THE ENGLISH PRISON.

How Far it has Advanced from its Original Shape.

Private Lockups of Bishops and Lords-Transportation to America and Afterward to Australia-Great Progress in Suppressing Crime.

It is an old saying, though probably not older than the era of Howard, and not accurately true one, that the worst use you can put a man to is to hang him. It is becoming more and more evident that the worst way to crush crime is to crush the criminal. Yet exactly a hundred years ago 242 persons were sentenced to death, and 103 were actually executed, in a single year, out of a population of eight and a half millions; and two centuries before that 800 persons were hanged in a fore that 800 persons were hanged in a fore that 800 persons were hanged in a single year out of a population of less On March 31, 1884, out of the than five millions. Since the abolition twenty-seven millions of England and of capital punisment except for the crime of murder, which was one of the effects of the Reform bill of 1832, the number of executions has averaged twelve a year, and has once fallen as low as four. Yet we do not hear that crimes against person or property have increased. But in old days capital punishment was inflicted only in execution in due course of law. In those days the phrase "rotting in jail" was no empty form of words, but was merely a terrible expression of a terrible truth. Every town which had bought up its rights of lordship had its own jail and every jail was a hotbed of disease and crime. The state of things tolerated by the great lords is illustrated by the Duke of Portland's prison, reported on by Howard. It was farmed out to the jailer for eighteen guineas a year: it consisted of one room, with a cellar under it, which at the time of Howard's visit had not been cleaned for months, nor had the door been open for weeks. The Bishop of Ely kept a prison in which the prisoners were chained down on their backs to the floor, across which were several iron bars, with an iron collar with spikes about their necks, and a heavy iron bar on their legs. The prisoners were more than half starved, half clothed, unshod, unwashed, and they lived perforce in a poisonons air

and drank poisonous water. The system of transportation, with all its horrors, was sort of an attempt to lessen the pressure of the two systems, if systems they could be called, of indis-ciminate capital punishment. Transportation was an alternative to capital tom-house officers chalked her trunk to punishment, introduced in Charles II.'s signify that it was passed, and she went

bome and giving cheap labor to the colonies. "It was," says Sir Edmund, "a kind of slave trade, and offenders were put up to auction and sold for the period of their sentences by the person who had contracted to transport them.

produced all the horrors of the "middle passage" of the slave trade. Literal rotting of the feet was common, and American War of Independence put an end to transportation to America. The "hulk" system was invented as a "temporary expedient" till the penitentiary could be adopted. This temporary expedient lasted till 1857. This was even worse than the prison system. The mortality of prisoners was at differ-

ent times 30 and 26 per cent. per annum. "Hulk fever" took the place of "goat fever." The mortality in the modern penitentiary systems of prisons is 13 per 1,000. With the discovery of Australia the

transportation system was renewed. The Botany Bay settlement was founded in 1787, and from first to last 134,308 persons were transported to Australia. The state of things which existed then is fairly shown by two quotations. In 1834 the number of convicts in Van Dieman's Land was about 15,000, the summary convictions amounted to about 15,000, and the number of lashes inflicted was about 50,000. From the formation of the establishment at Macquarie Harbor, January 3, 1822, to May 16, 1827, there were 116 attempts at escape. Of these 75 were supposed to have perished in the woods, 8 are known to have been murdered and 6 eaten by their companions; 24 escaped to the settled districts, 13 of whom were hanged for bush ranging and 2 for murder; in all, 101 of the 116 came to an untimely end. After 1847, transportation ceased to any other colony than Western Australia, and was then conducted more on the penitentiary system, and in 1868 it ceased altogether, and the present penal servitude convict system was established in its place. This system is absolutely uniform, so the first nine months the prisoner passes cell, apart from all other prisoners, During the second stage he sleeps and has his meals in a separate cell, but strict supervision at employment suited reachign influence on the Republican to him. The third period is that of the campaing for 1888. ticket of leave. The second stage is divided into three classes, and on probe paid on discharge. Corresponding punishments are inflicted, but corporal punishment only by the director of tions. No intelligent person believes number of prisoners under sentence of penal servitude is gradually decreasing. Notwithstanding an increase of popula-March 31, 1885, only 8,790 persons in penal servitude, instead of 11,660 in 1869. At the same time the average number of prisoners in the ordinary prisons has also fallen from 20,000 in 1869 to 17,000 in 1884, and the lowest figure known, in February, 1885, of 15,733, while the percentage of extra punishments in prison has fallen 3 per cent; and the most striking proof of improvement is that the death rate has fallen 2 per 1,000, and the average num-

system of prison discipline has not contributed to the increase of the number or the criminalty of criminals. But perhaps the most encouraging fact of all is the diminution in the numunder 20, or one in every 500 persons. Wales, there were only 5,500 prisoners under 20, or one in every 5.000 persons. Further, while in 1816, 1,500 of the 3,000 prisoners in London were under 17, in 1884 there were in all England only 275. Even adding the number of children in reformatory schools (6,601) the number of juvenile criminals is 500 per cent. less than it was in 1816. It is also satisfactory to reflect that while the cost of prisons in 1870 was £456,000, it was in 1884 only £381,400. If progress continues at its present rate we may hope to see the number of prisons, the number of prisoners and the cost of keeping them reduced almost to a vanishing point. With the progress of education in the young, the improvement of the dwellings of the poor and the progress of hu-manity in the efforts to reform and reclaim prisoners, the prison population may gradually be reduced to these irreconcilable enemies of the human race whom inherited depravity or exceptional circumstances have contorted into a spe-

ber of suicides from 17 a year to 13 a

year. It is certain, therefore, that the adoption of the reformatory, and humane

gies of wild beast .- London Spectator. -A flock of jolly larks flew over Georgetown, Col., recently, apparently eastward bound. An observer fancied they had received some intelligence of the new law which makes a song bird's murder a capital offense, for they carried their bills high in the air, and darted along as though there was not a bonnet or a milliner in the world. Chicago Mail.

-When Alice, the widow of Jumbo, landed at New York, one of the custime and extended to non-capital crimes to her new residence free from duty.—in 1717 by way of relieving prisons at N. Y. Mail.

NOT PRESIDENT YET.

The Pine Tree State Politician Has His However, Not the Country.

According to our Washington dis-The contractor released them on payment of a sum of money, and it was said that some contractors who shipped to the organization of the Republican publican in 1888; but I honor manliness wherever I find it, and I found it is President Cleveland, and I should their convicts at Bristol, landed some of on what is regarded as a Blaine basis. them on Luddy Island, a few miles down the channel." The transport ships rechairman and Edward McPherson, as secretary are looked upon, as directly in the atterest of the law candidate extracts are given from some Bristol for the P!esidency. It is asserted that convict contractor to a jailor, saying:

"Sore feet prove very fatal. The mortality we met with in our last ship, if repeated in this, will so surfeit us that we shall never take another," The American War of Independence put an throughout the country. Of course, the efforts they are to make toward throughout the country. Of course, the alowed object of the latter movement is the renomination of the Maine leader as the Republican Presidential candidate two years hence. The gossip on the subject is an interesting contribution to current political discussion. To similar outgivings from other quarters it makes a timely and suggestive addition. Moreover, it bears the unmistakable stamp of truth and indicates correctly the present condition and tendencies of the Republican organization in the Nation. Whatever may be thought of Mr.

Blaine either by critics or adherents. his strength with his party can neither be ignored nor denied. As the matter stands to-day he is, even in nominal retirement, the most conspicuous Republican in the country. Out of office his movements are more closely watched by the politicians of both parties than any representative of the minority who occupies official station. Defeat has not deprived him of the adhesion of a large body of followers in every State of the Union. The numerous body of partisans of his train do not necessarily represent the original Republicanism of the United States. Of that element much of the best has already passed over to the Democracy. A section not so large but still influential is irrevocably arrayed in antagonism to the Presidential aspirations of Mr. Blaine. evertheless, wha remains of the old party stands firmly committed to his fortunes and looks upon him as its most capable and influential chieftain. Nor are the manifestations of sympathy and support confined to his original followers. They are as visible among the extremists far as rules can make it so. During of the old Stalwart school as they are in the circle formerly characterized as his whole time-excepting the period the Half-Breeds. Reverses at the polls allotted to prayers and exercises-in his may have impaired his standing with the multitudes of voters; his relations working at some employment of an industrial or remunerative character. It is machine men have been strengthened and solidified by his overthrow. His position in his party is such that it must inevitably, unless a complete works in association, under a close and change occurs, exert a potent and far

Undoubtedly, Mr. Blaine and his adherents are giving careful attention to motion from one class to another the the possibilities of 1888. Undoubtedly prisoner gains certain privileges, such they mean to set him again in the field, as more frequent communication with if a reasonable prospect of success is friends, more freedom for exercise on presented. Can he be elected? is the Sundays, and earning more money to only question that disturbs or restrains prisons, and after full trial with evi- for a moment that Mr. Blaine himself dence taken on oath. It is significant would hesitate to make the effort, if he of the improvement which is taking believed the prize within his grasp. If place in the convict prisons that, while he conceives the consummation of the in 1871, of 13,500 prisoners, nearly half received punishments, in 1884-5, out of the possibilities, he will accept the prisoners numbering nearly, 100 more, under 5,000 were punished. It is satisfactory, also, to know that the average pears out of the question, as now seems probable, he will resolutely decline to serve as the standard bearer of an army doomed in advance to irretrievtion of five millions, there were on able defeat. Mr. Blaine has always been regarded as a sharp and shrewd politician. With all his sharpness and shrewdness, however, he learned some valuable lessons in the last campaign, and one of these was that a Presidential candidacy, unless a reasonable chance of success is involved, is not a thing to

be coveted or willingly accepted. Meanwhile, the opponents and sup-porters of Mr. Blaine are not inclined to permit him to rest, even though he were desirous of withdrawing altogether from political association. Discussions of his availability or unavailability go forward with increasing earnestness and frequency. The Independent Republicans who anta maized him in 1884 announce their readiness to repeat the operation in 1888, should he again enter the lists. The Blaine Parkhi ter the lists. The Blaine Republicans insist that he would be stronger two years hence than any nominee who could be submitted; that the fire of accusation has been withdrawn, and that he can concentrate the party forces and attract outside recruits to an extent that no other Republican could hope for. That these considerations are to be debated for many months to come is an accepted fact in politics. In the interval of discussion it is not probable that Mr. Blaine's hold on his party will be broken or loosened. His continued ascendency renders futile for the time being the aspirations of Logan, Hoar, John Sherman and their compatriots. It effectually shelves Ed-munds and every other anti-Blaine Republican as a Presidential quantity. It will enable Mr. Blaine to nominate himself in the next Presidential strug-gle, if he desires the nomination. It will, in all human probability, empower him to dictate the nomination of his favorite candidate, if he does not desire it for himself. In fact, Mr. Blaine is obviously the boss of his party at this hour. But his party is not the country, and a nomination, as Mr. Blaine very well knows, is not invariably equivalent to an election.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Neither Snob Nor Coward.

Frederick Douglass has written a letin this week's issue of the State, the organ of the Republican State Committee. Mr Douglass says:

"I am a Republican, and did all I "I am a Republican, and did all I ic appointments have been made by could to defeat the election of Mr. the President lately, of which the secured and. He wounder no political lection of Mr. Hendrix, as postmaster obligation to me whatever, yet I held at Brooklyn, is a fair example. This the office of Recorder for nearly a spect of the situation ought to elate whole year under his Administration, an office by law held not for any term, but solely at the pleasure of the Presi-has had his innings, and it is thought dent. While in office, President Cleve-and treated me as he treated other officeholders in the district. He was

brave enough to invite Mrs. Douglass and myself to all his grand receptions, thas rebuking the timidity—I will not say cowardice or prejudice—of his-pred-ecessor. I am a Republican, and, if living, shall do all I can to cleer a Redespise myself if I should let anybody

think otherwise. Whatever else he may be, he is not a snob and is not s coward."-Boston dispatch.

THE "OLD" SITUATION.

The People Are Not Calling for Repub-lican Rule to Any Alarming Extent.

A Republican organ at the West complacently observes, in: view of the apparent failure of the Democratic apparent failure of the Democratic as Licking County,) with a horseload House to accomplish what was hoped of appleseeds, which he planted in from it, that "it has served at least to various places on and about the bank show, by practical contrast, how much Republican rule was, worth to the country, and to satisfy doubtful voters that the great duty of the times is to restore the old situation as soon as pos-

What was this "old situation?" It is well to recall it before accepting the assumption that it was something which it would be desirable to restore. The old situation must have been bad, or the people would not have decided to change it. It was bad. Without injustice, it may be said that every unsettled question which now troubles the Democracy, and every evil in the Gov-ernment which they are striving to cure, is a legacy of Republican neglect or misrule. To restore the "old situation" is to restore a civil service thoroughly and intensely partisan through-out, and to permit its use as an adnct of a party machine. One year of Democratic rule has brought a great improvement in this respect. The pubic service is being departisanized, and there is no complaint of the neglect of their duties by officials to engage iu partisan work, nor of the interference of the people's servants in the management of elections. The new situation is vastly better than the old one in

this respect.

Of the labor troubles the same thing is true. It was under Republican rule and Republican laws that cheap contract labor was introduced to this country, that over-production was stimulated by the bounties of protection, and that the wages of miners were forced down to eighty cents a day. It was the "old situation" that saw the panic of 1873 and the depression of 1881, and that ended with a million unemployed laborers in the United States. The rise of the many millions and the combination of gigantic corporations were both incidents of this former regime. In 1860 the men in this country who were worth \$5,000,000 could be counted on the fingers of two hands. In 1884 fortunes of \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000 were not surprising, and men, "rich beyond the dreams of avarice," were piling still higher their superfluous wealth. The rich have superfluous wealth. grown richer and the poor poorer, in spite of the better condition of some classes of working-men and the larger earnings of salaried persons. Tramps, strikes and labor riots are developments of the Republican era. The Credit Mobilier, the grand larcenous land grabs, the star route frauds, the decay of the navy, and the department

thieveries were all incidents of the "old interest, did not a recent Republican Congress fail to pass a national bankruptcy law, as well as bills for the relief of the Supreme Court, the regulation of the presidential count and presidential succession? Did not the last who were on his head a tin utensil, who were barned. "Johnny," to the lawyers, Judge Porter was in very bad health during the trial, and Congress of that complexion enact a river and harbor grab of \$18,000,000 and a mush-pot, filled it with much. Mr. Davidge is looking as well river and harbor grab of \$18,000,000 and it water and quenched the fire and working as hard as ever. Judge cover the President's veto? Did not it water and quenched the fire and working as hard as ever. Judge cox, who presided at the trial, is still to a sum in excess of the entire expenses of the Government in the year before the war? The Republican party "as it was" did many great and beneficent acts. But the Republican party as it is offers no inducements to the people to "restore the old situation."—Boston Sunday Herald.

AN ISLAND HOME.

Senator Fair's Scheme for the Removal of the Apaches to a Place Where They Will Be Well Off and Can Do No Harm.

Senator Fair, of Nevada, has written the following letter to the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth a plan for passion, put the heel of my seythe on the settlement of the pache question:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 10.—L. Q. C. Lounar, Secretary of the Interior—Dean Site: I inclose the pamphlet of which I spoke to you vesterday. By examining the map you will see the exact position of the "Santa Catalina Island." It is isolated and too far from the shore for any ordinary boat to reach it. My does is that if the Apaches were put on this island the would be needed would be a small steam tender and orew to run between the Island and the would be needed would be a small steam tender and orew to run between the Island and the port of Wilmington for the purposes of communication and supply. This would, in my opinion, set the Apache question it rest forever, would save the country many valuable lives and the Government millions of money. The title to the island its perfect. As near as can remember the price asked by the owners is either three or four dollars an acre. Owing to the location of the island the culmate is as mild and salubrious as can be found anywhere in the world. Should you look with favoupon my suggestion as to the value of this island for the purpose named I shall be glad at any time to go more into detail with you upon my suggestion as to the value of this island for the purpose named I shall be glad at any time to go more into detail with you upon my suggestion as to the value of this island for the purpose named I shall be glad at any time to go more into detail with you upon my suggestion as to the value of this island for the purpose named I shall be glad at any time to go more into detail with you upon my suggestion as to the value of this island for the purpose named I shall be glad at any time to go more into detail with you upon the subject. I am yours very truly, I shall be glad between the stand the climate is an or the purpose of the value of this island for the purpose named I shall be glad.

Enter the control of the island the climate is an or the purpose of the value of this island for the purpose named I shall be

Senator Fair when spoken to upon the subject said that he really believed the Indians would be pleased with Santa Catalina after they got there, although they might possibly fight against going. The island is situated in the Pacific Ocean, about twenty-five miles southwest of Los Angeles. climate, he said, is delightful and the fishing excellent. Should this island be purchased and the Indians placed thereon it will forever put an end to the annual summer raids of these Indians upon the unprotected white set-tlers and their families, and the Govter to Hon. F. W. Bird, which appears ernment should take some steps in this direction looking to the protection of its citizens .- Washington dispatch.

-A good many stal wart Democrat-

JOHNNY APPLESEED.

One off the most striking and in fact interesting pioneer characters of 1800 January, 1882, the weather cloudy and was Jonathan Chapman, a man who, gloomy, that there filed into their box owing to his odd occupation, was gen- in the old criminal court-room of Washerally known as "Johnny Appleseed." He made his first appearance in Western Penasylvania, coming from Boston, ments in the case of the trial of Guiteau Mass. He possessed a strong passion for raising and cultivating apple trees from the seed, claiming that that was the only proper way to plant an orchand. In the spring of 1801 Chapman made his way to Ohio, at which time he appeared on the borders of Lickingcreek (in what is now known of that stream. There is no authentic account of his movements during the five succeeding years, although he was undonbtedly following the same strange vocation.

Early in the spring of 1806; a pioneer settler of Jeffersou County noticed a peculiar craft with a curious eargo and a remarkable occupant moving down the Ohio river with the current. It was "Johnny Appleseed" (by which name Chapman was known from 1806 until the time of his death, which occurred in 1847, in every log cabin from the Ohio river to the great lakes on the eastern boundary of Indiana) with two canoes lashed together, transporting a load of seeds to the then western fron-tiers for the purpose of planting them in the remotest verge of white settlements. In following his favorite pursuit he always kept on the outskirts of the settlements cleaning spots in the loamy lands on the banks of streams, where he would plant his seeds, place a slight inclosure around the ground, and then leave the place until the trees had become sufficiently large to be transplanted. Settlers began to flock in and open clearings. To those who wanted an orchard on their place "Johnny" would furnish young trees. He had no idea of making any money out of his occupation, generally giving the trees away or selling them for a trifle, such as an old coat or any article of which he could make some use. In this way he proceeded for years until

and supplied with apple trees. as striking as his character. He was a small man, quick and restless in his motions; his eyes were black and sparkled with a peculiar brightness, while his hair and beard were long and dark. He never shaved, and lived the roughest life, often sleeping in the woods in preference to accepting the hospitality of a settler. His clothing was old and ragged, being generally given him in exchange for apple trees. He invariably went barefooted, and frequently traveled miles through the snow in that nection with it. way. Only once was he ever known to wear foot-covering of any kind. A settler who happened to own a pair of reluctantly put them on. The next day family moving westward, and as they shoes.

removed his fire to the other end and bitten by a rattlesnake. Some time after a friend inquired about the matter. "Johnny" drew a long sigh and replied: "Poor fellow! he only just is raising corn, potatoes and wheat on his farm in Ohio. touched me, when I, in an ungodly

Florist (sotto voce)-John, is Towser loose and the sand bag in the cash drawer where I can reach it?

John, in a whisper—Yes, sir; 'an' Towser ain't eat nothin' sence yester-Florist-Well, sir. What did you say? Customer-I wanted to know if flow-

ers that bloom in the early part of the year will bloom again later?—Pittsburgh Chronicle. No Time to Lose.

Miss Longout-Mamma, I think I'll accept young Snoopkins. He seems to be the best thing I have on the hooks at present.

Mrs. L.-Why, my dear, you have plenty of time before you.

Miss L.—You're mistaken, mamma;
I am failing rapidly. I know, because
I have heard several people say lately

Presently a number of armed junks that I am "growing younger and prettier every day." I have no time to lose. - Rambler.

-A bullet aimed at a rat by a New Yorker missed its mark, and striking a gas meter, caused an explosion.

GUITEAU'S CURSE.

Old Ploneer Who Went About Plant It Has Not Particularly Affected the ing Orchards in the Wilderness.

Men Who Tried Him.

It was after dusk on the 25th day of ington twelve jurymen who had listened for months to the testimony and argufor the murder of President Garfield, and announced their verdict, "Guilty, as indicted." Without, a drizzling rain and snow was falling, and the large dingy old court-room was lighted by some half dozen candles placed on the judge's desk and on the tables of coun-sel, giving but little light and adding to the weird darkness of the room. Judge

Cox took his place on the bench.
At one table sat Judge John K. Porter, Mr. Davidge and District Attorney Corkhill, representing the Government. Mr. Scoville, the prisoner's brother-inlaw and his leading counsel; the pris-oner's brother, and his sister, Mrs. Scoville, and some personal friends of Guiteau, sat with him at an adjoining table. As the verdict was announced the prisoner exclaimed in a loud and

defiant tone:
"My blood be on the head of that jury. Don't you forget it. That is my

answer." And when afterwards, on February 4, 1882, the court asked him if he had north and as far west as the present any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he replied:

"Every officer, judicial or otherwise. from the President down, taking in every man on that jury and every member of this bench, will pay for it.' And when the sentence was pro-

nounced he repeated vehemently: "God Almighty will curse every man who has had any thing to do with this

Various statements have from time to time during the last four years appeared in the press of the country calling attention to the realization of "Guiteau's curse" and the fulfillment

of his prophecy. A correspondent called on Colonel Corkhill, the United States District Attorney at the trial, for some of the facts connected with the history of those engaged in it, and whom Guiteau had specially anathemized. Colonel Corkhill was found at his law office in the country was in a measure settled this city, and he looked little if any older than he did during the trial. Chapman's personal appearance was | When his attention was called by your

correspondent to the subject, he said: "Yes, I have seen these statements often, and I frequently receive letters asking me if there is any truth in the stories that are told. There seems to be an anxiety on the part of a large number of people to seize upon any thing that borders on the superstitious, and it only needs the slightest coincidence of a prophecy and a corresponding occurrence to enable them to discover an inscrutable mystery in con-

"As to the Guiteau trial all the witnesses for the Government that were called to prove the crime before the shoes that were too small for his own grand jury, and whose names were in-use forced them upon "Johnny," who and who were examined in chief by the "Johnny" overtook a poor barefooted Government, are alive and pursuing their ordinary business except Surgeon appeared to be in greater need of foot-wear than he was he gave them the ago. I saw the foreman of the jury. hoes.

Chapman was peculiar and eccentric days ago, and he informed me that all Coming down to matters of current in the extreme, as the few anecdotes the jury who tried and convicted which I give below will illustrate: On Guiteau are alive and engaged in the one cold autumnal night, while lying business they were before the trial, except one, Michael Sheenan, who was and then remarked: "God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort that should be the means of destroying any of His creatures." Another time he made his camp-fire at the end of a hollow log, in which he intended to pass the night, but finding it occupied by a bear and her cubs he removed his fire to the other end and control of the law on account of age and long service. Mr. Justice removed his fire to the other end and slept upon the snow in the open air rather than disturb the bear. He was corpus, is still on the bench of the Suone morning on the prairie and was bitten by a rattlesnake. Some time though old enough to be entitled to re-

"Assistant Surgeon Lamb, who aspassion, put the heel of my seythe on him and went home. Some time after antly carried off his bones, which he

> ville is in Chicago trying to raise the thirty dollars a month alimony for his wife, who is trying to have him arrested because he has not succeeded. Guiteau's brother John, who was a specta-tor at the hanging, is wrestling with the intricate and uncertain business of life insurance, as of old; Hicks, Guiteau's ministerial adviser, has stopped preaching, and has gone to Florida to raise oranges."—Washington Cor. N. Y.

> -The German ship Auguste, belonging to Bremarhaven, and bound for Hong Kong, narrowly escaped falling a prey to some one hundred and fifty pirates. When not far from her destination she was hailed by a junk, all of whose crew seemed to be unarmed, the Auguste. The German crew had to defend themselves vigorously. Five of the pirates were killed and several wounded. A smart breeze sprang up and the German vessel got away with

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Commencement Exercises of take place June 4 to 9, inclusive.

the State Normal School at Emporia cession came to town and disbanded. every one is invited.

The Democratic State Central Committee met in Topeka, last Thursday, and decided to hold the next State Convention at Leavenworth, on Wednesday, August 4,1886.

Demorest's Magazine for June is filled with an unusual array of interesting articles. Jenny June contributes "The American Drama and its Typical Stars," "The Sign of the Times," and Katharine Armstrong, "Art Work in Metal." Other good articles are "Emanuel Geibel," "Rose Hartwick Thorpe," and "China Painting at Home." "That Other Person" is continued and the shorter stories are of interest. The departments including that devoted to the cause of Prohibition, are quite full. The frontispiece is a steel engraving,"The Love Story.'

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas has decided to hold a camp meeting at Salina park, July 1. 2, 3 and 4, 1886; and Saturday, July 3. will be celebrated as Independence Day. Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge, of Ohio. Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, and Mrs. Sudith Ellen Foster, of Iowa, will be numbered among the brilliant speakers from outside the State, arrangements for their attendance being now complete. Engagements with other speakers of national repute are pending. An invitation has also been sent to Miss Rose Cleveland, Washington, D. C., and hopes are entertained that she will consent to attend.

IN MEMORIAM

Decoration Day Duly Celebrated at Cottonwood Falls.

Procession over a Mile and a Quarter Long.

Two Thousand People in At tendance to do

Honor to the Nation's Dead.

Last Sunday, May 30, 1886, being memorial Day, a day set apart by the memorial Day, a day set apart by the come peaceful citizens again. But the language of the immortal Lincoln people of these United States on alas, they didn't all go home; thou let us resolve "that from these honor." graves of the nation's soldiers dead, and a day made a legal holiday in the minds of all patriots as it was in 1865, here highly resolve that the dead shall State of Kansas, the people of this and the remotest posterity will catch not have died in vain; that the nation. county gathered at the county seat to up the gladness, all the landscape will under God, shall have a new birth of march in procession to Prairie Grove drink it in; the very roses seems to be freedom, and that the government of Cemetery, in the afternoon, to pay the sad and beautiful tribute of decorating of the defenders of the nation. It Eearth." the soldiers' graves with floral offer-ings. Long before apply emyevances at the tomb of Washington. An Amings. Long before approximates filled with people, and men on horse back began to arrive in town, from the will feel that he is better for it; and country; and by 2 o'clock, the time at the emotion that he encounters as he which the procession moved, the streets gazes upon the marble sarcophagus were filled with vehickles, and people.

J. M. Kerr, Marshal of the Day; Aides. good citizens to day. A noted travel-Capt.S. A. Thomas, of John A. Martin Camp S. of V.; Capt. John E. Harper, Lieut, Matt. McDonald, Lieut. Jesse

At 2 o'clock the line of march was formed and moved off as follows: John A. Martin Camp S. of V., of Elmdale; Dan McCook Camp S. of V., Cottonwood Falls; Grant G. A. R. Post, Elmdale; John W. Geary G. A. R. Post, Cottoawood Falls,; Falls Cornet Band; Zeradetha Lodge A. F. & A. M., decorating committee, in vehickles, compared of six young ladies from Cottonwood Falls, Belief Corns and six young The American Navy is governmented by the content of the content of the content of two grages. The Goddess of History.

In that seemed to be dedicated to the dedicated to the delicated to the column with a should be exclaimed: Tally was not so eloquent as thou, thou marble column with a buried base," Our country has not been neglectful in trying to commemorate everything that goes to make up the sum total of gratitude.

In front of the capital at Washington, is a monument dedicated to the memory of the American soldiers, and sailors.

It is a marble block, surmounted by a statues of two grages.—The Goddess of History.

The American Navy is government and leading teacher—of Elmdale Union Sunday-school as unpatriotic, un-hristian and not in accordance with the teachings of our savour, in refusing to make announcementate everything that goes to make up the sum total of gratitude.

In front of the capital at Washington, is a monument dedicated to the memory of the American soldiers, and sailors.

It is a marble block, surmounted by a statue of two grages.—The Goddess of History.

The American A. R. Post, the translation of the teachings of our savour, in refusing to make announcementation and not in accordance with the teachings of our savour, in refusing to make announcementation and not in accordance with the teachings of our savour, in refusing to make announcementation and not in accordance with the teachings of our savour, in refusing to make announcementation and not in accordance with the teachings of our savour, in refusing to make announcementation and not in accordance with the teachings of our savour, in refusing to wood Palls Relief Corps, and six young The American Navy is represented by ladies from Elmdale; the womans Retwo cannon balls, and History is recordsion reaching from town to the grave children, yar '. a distance of a mile and a quar-

that city of the dead until they reach-od a manufact which had been pre-war." Near by is the bronze statue of Washington, and of Marshall, It ed a menument which had been preory of our unknown dead and those of our country.

The Chase County Courant.

grave a small American flag, beginning and little children shall ask of their to fit themselves for the work. Such persons aged fathers why was all the strife and bloodshed, the answer will be, "It was all for fredom, the most sacred right on additions for the work of teaching they a floral wreath, a boquet and a collectof man. tion of flowers. A solute of three. rounds was then fired by a detachment then spoke as follows: of the G. A. R.; after which the line of march was again taken up and prothe State University at Lawrence will cession moved to the grove at the braves. The flowers with which we Messrs, T. H. Grisham and J. E. Har-The Commencement Exercises of per, were listened to, and then the pro will be had June 12 to 17, to which It has been estimated that there were fully two thousand people in the procession. The following is

Helper called it the "Impending Crisis:" Seward called it the "Irrepressible conflict;" but it remained for Lincoln to give us the sentence that roused the world, when he said

have to be submitted to the arbatra-ment of the sword, the highest trail of right, the last argument of kings.

In 1861 the American people found themselves confronted with a great rebellion; and we have met, to-day, in honor of that magnificent host who lost their lives that a nation might ive; and it is certainly well that we are here for that purpose; it would be a base ingratitude should a nation's heroes be forgotten.

The purpose for which we have assembled shows that the memory of to behold; and so long as life lasts the archism. survivors of those glorious but, sad such transcendental heroism.

Exhausted and depleted in numbers bleeding at every pore, but still proud and defiant and strong in the accomplishment of a great feat of arms, heroically accomplished, it was one of

poet and the painter.

In 1861 half a million men responded to their country's call.

camp and field, that army that had savel the nation, that army that had saved the nation, that army that bad crowned itself with glory was unlowed to disband and return home and her and ever will be revered by us. In which to bestrew with flowers the sands were left sleeping on the great ed dead we take increased devotion to erican who loves his country and has the that encloses the ashes of Washington is not greater than the patriotic senti-The officers for the occasion were: ments that sweeten the bosoms of all of his visit to Rome, while standing among the monuments of her former Gray, of Dan McCook Camp S. of V. that seemed to be dedicated to the memory of her former glory, he ex-

posed of six young ladies from Cotton-of Liberty and the Goddess of History. list Corps, followed by citizens in car-riages and on horse back, the proces-dess of Liberty is weeping for her

The American infantry is represented by a soldier standing with his gun at a parade rest; the Cavalry by a mounted trooper, with drawn sword; tor, J. W. Cooper; Instructor, A. H. Newfoot im the procession marched and and the inscription reads: "Dedicated ton. counter warched through the walks of to the Soldiers and Sailors of the late would take me too long to detail to you pared for the occassion, on the four everything that is to be seen that goes! i des of which was a seribed 'In Mem to remind us of the glory and renown

who sleep on Southern battiefields," that since the war a hundred and fifty Let me say to you, in conclusion, and arround which a hellow square thousand of our comrades have been was then formed; "We are tenting to night," was then sung by the church choirs of Cottonwood Falls: after which the G. A. R. exercises were gone through with; and then the decorating committee, assisted by a committee of the S. of V., performed the duty of decorating the graves with flowers and also planting upon each the course of the course of the course of study prepared by the State Board of Education will be the 'asis of all the instruction given at the bustinute. In this instruction given at the bustinute in this course outlines of the leastons for each day, in the case of study are now that the course of study are now the standing in solid column, with the instruction given at the bustinute in this course outlines of the leastons for each day, in the course outlines of the leastons for each day of said county, on Monday, June 7, 1886, f. I the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all performed the course of the County Clerk of said county, on Monday, June 7, 1886, f. I the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all performed the course of the County Clerk of said county, on Monday, June 7, 1886, f. I the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all performed the course of the county counts some sof the least on the instruction given at the bustinute in this course outlines of the least on the county commissioners of Courty County C was then formed; "We are tenting to mustared out and crossed over to the Board of Education will be the asis of all the

JOHN E. HARPER

Nothing that I may say is necessary to refresh your memories of the sacrifices, heroism and victory of our fallen kept green; but because we honor ourselves by engaging in this solomn and appropriate service. Indeed, it it would be dishonorable not to make cession. The following is

T. H. GRISHAM'S SPEECH:

A solemn duty has fallen to my lot to day; this is decoration day, the day that is fast becoming sacred, because of the memories it revives. Decoration day is a modern institution; it took a civil war to bring it about; twenty-six years ago and all was peace and sunshine; but there was a great throughout all time. Long after our local in the same recognition of the loyalty, hard, some recognition of the loyalty, hard, ships and achievements of those who saved the life of this nation. These heroes do not sleep the sleep of oblivion; they stand before us, to-day, in all the honor and glory in which we enshrouded them when they fell. Nor do they live alone in our hearts and memories; they will be remembered and sunshine; but there was a great throughout all time. Long after our love of the institute, beginning on Saturday, July 19th. All persons not holding certificates, and who intend to teach in the schools of the county during the year 1886-7, will be expected to acten 1 that examination, as there will be no examination thereafter, our love of the institute, beginning on Saturday, July 19th. All persons not holding certificates, and who intend to teach in the close of the institute, beginning on Saturday, July 19th. All persons not holding certificates, and who intend to teach in the schools of the county during the year 1886-7, will be expected to acten 1 that examination, as there will be no examination, as there will be no examination of the close of the institute, beginning on Friday, July 19th. All persons not holding certificates, and who intend to teach in the close of the lost of the close of the institute, beginning on Friday, July 19th. All persons not holding the and sunshine; but there was a great question to be settled in our country.

Statesmen for half a century had tried to stem the tide.

Helper called it the "Impending portant era of the grandest nation under the country and der the sun. It matters little, therefore, that the ed.

resting place of many of these brave warriors is unknown. Their dust lies beneath the sod of many a sickly the ond.

2 Gring and along the line of many a weary march and on many a field of in your possession. mark the place where they lie; and comparatively few will share, to-day. in the coronation of flowers strewn by loving hands. They are not, however, on that account forgotten: the cause for which they fought still lives; and this free land is dotted over throughout its length and breadth with impershable monuments to their memory.

These war-searred veterans (pointing to those around him) and those mist variable examples of instruction. When you begin to teach you will find that note-book your mist variable examples.

When you begin to these variable of instruction. When you begin to teach you will find that note-book your mist variable examples.

These war-searred veterans (pointing in the color) and the color is reour soldiers is safely deposited in the who have fallen did not offer their quest did not offer their quest did not one day during the last For four years the fiercest civil war might afterwards become a more the world ever had on it it was our lot | shameful prey to communism and an-

History says that when the Confeddays will remember, with quickened pulse, that army when it reached the goal for which it had striven, with Union soldiers, not a cheer went up, not a remark was made that would wound the pride or pain the heart of the proudest foe. This was done in compliance with orders given by the magnanimous, great hearted General U.S. Grant. How different was this with those magnificent episodes which dignify a nation's history, and is a fit theme for the grandest efforts of the poet and the painter.

In 1861 half a million men responding the painter of the poet and the painter. The first time in the nation's history it was discovered that a farmer boy Union, and to whom he now owes his could command a regiment, and a man who had spent his life in a lumber camp could be an engineer, and a miller could man a battery, and in all the world's history such an exhibition of patriotism as was shown by the American people during our civil strife has never been recorded by the history of this or any other country in either ancient or modern times.

But the grandest triumph was yet to come, after four years of bloody strife the rebellion was crushed and that the cause for which they fought was unboly, and called the crime of rebellion a holy cause. What better is this than anarchism? I fully agree with his Northern sympathizers who declared the war a failure, this far, that such a man has been permitted to live to rekindle the worstspirit ever manifested in our land.

But the grandest triumph was yet to come, after four years of bloody trife the rebellion was crushed and that grand, heroic host was mustered out; that army that had been tried in camp and field, that army that bend on Decoration Day by showing to the could command a regiment, and a man freedom and his life, were invaders

The Rev. S. Davis delivered a very interesting memorial sermon in the M. E. church, in the evening, which was listened to by a crowded church.

To the Editor of the Courant:

At the close of memorial services held at Elmdale, May 30, 1886, the following resolutions were adopted: A. M. BREESE, Adj't.

Resolved. That U. S. Grant Post. No. 201, G. A. R., of Elmdale. Kansas, together with their families and the loyal people here as sembled, denounce the action of the Super intendent and leading teacher of Elmda's

FORMAL NOTICE OF THE CHASE COUNTY NOR-MAL INSTITUTE.

The Teath Annual Normal Institute of

Institute in each county also provides that to defray the expenses of said institute, the County Superintendent shall require the payment of a fee of one dollar from each conditional part of the Board of County Clerk.

Bid. to be opened at the office of the County Clerk on Mon my, June 14, 1886, at 10°clock, pm.

The Board reserves the right to reject any of all bids.

For further, particulars call on or address the County Clerk.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, known, J. J. MASSEY, county Clerk.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, known, J. J. MASSEY, county Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAX DAYSEY.

A Panorama Mod. T.

A Panorama Mod. T.

A Panorama Mod. T.

A Panorama Mod. T.

seculd selze every opportunity to fit themselves for he work before them.

Instituction will be given in Orthography Penmansh p. Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar Geography, U S. History, U.S. Constitution, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Physi-Fair grounds where speeches by have just decorated the graves of our ology and Hygiene, School management and Messrs, T. H. Grisham and J. E. Hardead heroes were not needed in the Didactics Inteaching here branches each sense that it is necessary that this be instructor will be expected to show by exdone in order that their graves may be ample and precept he best methods of teach-

entire satisfaction wherever he has instruct MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS. 1. Come on the first day, and persevere unto

2 Bring all text-books and reference book

battle, while there is scarcely a burying ground anywhere in our broad land not consecrated by a soldier's grave. Few have shafts of marble to know, no teacher even the his manufacture on examination day, as the examining board know, no teacher even the his manufacture. knows no teacher exec, t by his manuscript. 4. If you have had any advanced pupilin your school, whom you think nature ha designal for teachers, persuade them to

5. During each recitation have your not book on your desk and let no lucitescape you. In the school management cass note every suggestion in relation to discipline and metaods of instruct on. When you be-

week of the institute, either as a board of by

Remembe that the tanners wa are doing me bust work and are receiving the lest wage- are ta se who attent i stitutes and as see a lons; that the vast in p eveme t mane n he met ods of treipline and instruction in the schools of the county during the fast ten yes seaa be traced directly to our institutes; hat in education, is in everything else there is no stanting stil; that the tea her who is not progressing is retrograding; that who is not progressing is retrograding; that the mott of each teacher should be mot as though I had already attached, either were already be feet, but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are blinds and ceaching forth unto the sentings which are before. I press toward the mark of the prize of the high calling."

Yours, today.

Co. Supt., Chass Co. Cottonwood Fal's, June 1, 1886.

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Notice To Bridge Builders

Cottonwood Falls, May 12, 1886. Cottonwood Falls, May 12, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk, of Chase county, State of Kansas, for an Iron Bridge over the river, at what is known as Wood's crossing, one mile east of Cottonwood Falls; and also for two approach spans for the same; length of mann span, 144 feet; length of approach spans 28½ and 23½ teet, respectively; which of readway 16 feet in the clear. Each bid shall be accompanied by a bond with one or more sureties, equal in amount to the accompanying bid

Bid to be opened at the office of the County

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N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal

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TERMS—Drumore Boy and Rockford, to insore a mare with foal, \$20, payable as -oon as she is known to be with foal. \$15 for the season, payable July 2, 1886.

I will do what 1 can to prevent accidents; but no responsibility is assumed. Parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance money. Persons failing to return mares at the regular times forfeit the insurance money apr8 2m GEO, DRUMMOND.



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items under the head of "Local Short Stops."



EAST. PASS MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T pm am pm pm pm am Cedar Pt, 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 00 Cedar Pt, 10 08 10 08 8 32 3 08 6 48 11 00 Clements 10 14 10 20 9 11 3 34 7 (6 11 22 Elmdalc., 10 31 0 36 9 39 4 31 7 35 12 01 Strong... 10 45 10 52 10 66 5 03 8 00 2 50 Safford... 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 WEST. PASS.MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T.

am pm pm am bm am Safford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong... 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elmdale... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 65 10 68 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 stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a tine, first it sertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. F. P. Cochran is again at home. Mr. C C. Watson was down to Emporia, Thursday.

Mr. E. W. Ellis was down to Topeka, last Thursday.

Mr. Scott E. Winne has moved into his new residence.

There are a few cases of whooping cough at Strong City. Capt. Henry Brandley was down to

Emporia, last Friday.

Mr. James Harvey, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last Thursday. Mr. Adam Hann is putting new

weatherboarding on his residence. Mr. M. H. Pennell left, Friday af-

ternoon, for Colorado City, Colorado. Mr. George W. Newman, of Strong

City, was down to Emporia, last week. The Rev. H. Cook, of the Christian Church, has settled at Matfield Green.

Mr. Wit Adare is building a 16x40 foot front to his residence in Strong City.

The festival at the Congregational church, last Fridayenight, was quite a success.

Mr. Seth J. Evans has built a large carriage shed to the east side of his livery stable.

Mr. W. E. Walton, of the Butler, City, last week.

Mr. G. D. Baker, of the Topeka Commonwealth, gave us a pleasant call yesterday morning.

Mrs. Richardson, of Carthage, Mo. was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Lyeth, of Strong City, last week.

Mr. Geo. Campbell has built a new house on Main street, west of Mr. M. H. Pennell's place and moved into it.

The Cottonwood Falls Nine went to Florence, yesterday, to play a game of base ball with the Florence "boys."

Mr. D. A. Ellsworth closed a very successful term at the Arch Miller school-house, with a picnic, last Fri-

Mr. David Rettiger will soon resume work on his new store building in Strong City, and push it to completion.

It rained a very little, Monday even ing, and a right good shower, Tuesday night and yesterday, which was badly needed.

Born, on Thursday, May 20, 1886, to pounds.

Chick Smith returned from Wichita, Sunday. He says Orlando Romigh is1 working in his father's fence factory at that place.

The Mite Society will hold a socia (Friday) evening, June 4th. All are cordially invited.

Mr. Geo. Drummond has bought of Mrs. Harriet Dickson, eigthy acres of land on Diamond creek, and he will go to farming again.

The programme for Decoration Day was handed to us after the COURANT was printed, last week; hence, it did not appear in this paper.

Mr. J. S. Shipman, of Elmdale, left, whence, he goes on his spaying trip sides. into the Indian Territory.

Mr. John R. Sharp, formerly of this city, and a most excellent blacksmith, especially at horse shoeing, is at work at Mr. W. C. Giese's blacksmith shop.

profanation of the Sabbath is an office the sabbath is an office against God and religion," is certainly true. "Observer" says: "The sons William and Frank may constant Mr. W. C. Giese's blacksmith shop.

Sabbath and Christianity stand or fall.

and at night, on next Lord's Day, June

Mr. G. Remy moved his family into the J. V. Moore residence, yesterday and his barber shop into the old broom factory room, in front of which a new sidewalk has been put down.

Miss Nannie Pugh returned homes Saturday, from her visit to Dallas, Texas. She says her sister, Mrs. Dart, of that place, will arrive here, next week, on a visit at her parents'

Mr. Philip Heck, of Racine, Wis. who was visiting his brother, Mr. L. W. Heck, has returned home. His sister, Miss Anna Heck, who came with him, concluded to remain here.

Soldiers' widows now drawing pensions are notified that they will receive the increase recently adopted by Congress, without application. Hence, no attorney's will be required to be paid iness was transacted.

Married, on Wednesday, May 19th, 1886, in the First Presbyterian church. Kansas City, Mo, by the Rev. Schaff mittee on grounds. Pastor, Mr. F.E.Dwelle and Mrs. E. J. county, Kansas.

Mr. C. C. Watson and wife and their daughter, Frankie, went to Topeka Monday, to attend the commencement exerises at Bethany College where their daughter, Miss Ferry, was at school, and returned Tuesday evening bringing her with them.

The 2d Volume of Grant's Memoirs s now being delivered in this county. Subscribers will please to leave the amount due for their books at their homes or office, so as to cause no delay when I call. J. H. FISHPOOL.

Agent for Chase county. On May 23d it was ordered that a special meeting of the M. E. Sundayschool be held, May 30, for the purpose of reorganizing said school, which was done, last Sunday, as follows: Superintendent, Mr. Geo. W. Weed; Asst. Supt., Mr. G. E. Finley; Secretary, Mr. C. C. Watson; Asst. Secretary, Rev. S. Davis.

Mr. E.W. Hock, editor of the Marion Record, and his estimable wife celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding on Saturday night, May 22, 1886, with a most enjoyable party of about one hundred of their friends and neighbors who presented them with many valuable articles. Long may they live to enjoy them.

The First Quarterly Meeting of Cottonwood Falls charge will be held, on June 6 and 7. Elder B. Kelley will conduct the services. Quarterly Conference, Monday morning, June 7. at 9:30, a. m. We desire a full attendance of the Official Board. Elder Kelley will preach at Strong City, June 7, at 8, p. m. S. DAVIS.

Cedar Point and Clements have been organized into one Church, to be called the "Cedar Point and Clements Presbyterian Church." A business Dr. Wyatt was elected Elder for Cedar Point, and Mr. Clay Shaft for Clem-(Mo.) National Bank, was at Strong ents. Thirty-two members were re ceived from the two places; some by letter and others by profession.

> The District Convention of the I.O. G. T. held in Good Templars' Hall. Tuesday and yesterday, was attended by the following delegates from abroad: Peabody Lodge No. 107, Chas. Stewart, N. M. Matthews, M. Hisle; Marion Lodge No. 264, A. D. Billings, O. H. Billings, E. N. Billings, J. Brumbaugh, O. E. Shook, N. E. Hoops, E. C. Hoch; Strong Lodge No. 158, Mrs. S. Davidson, L. S. Hackett.

THE STRIKES ARE A DIVINE JUDGMENT.

To the Editor of the Courant: Under the above heading is an article in your issue of the 13th inst. which I wish to review. The writer begins with the assertion that profaning the Sabbath is one great sin of which the strikers and R. R. Companies are guilty. Here we heartily agree with the writer; but for his information we will state that the civil laws for making. [15 cents a number.\$1.50 are so arranged as to destroy the Sabare so arranged as to destroy the Sabbath and institute Sunday in its place. Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Hensler, of Prairie Hence, the companies are not so much Hill, two daughters; weight, 7 and 8 to blame for breaking the Sabbath as the writer would have us to think. Let me make an assertion that will cover a large scope of ground. The civil law makers and moral expounders are almost entirely to blame for the great amount of Sabbath profanaat Mr. C. C Watson's to-morrow tion that is carried on. To prove my assertion I need only state that there is but one in a thousand of the ministers that teaches Sabbath observance. The other nine hundred and ninety-Sunday observance. Then, is it to be garding salemen of nursery stock, especially from Eastern States. wondered at that the masses have no regard for the Sabbath when the socalled ministers of the gospel teach the people to follow a man-established day and disregard the plain commands of Jehovah? Surely it is last Friday, for Dodge City, from no wonder that calamity comes on all

> The saying of Blackstone "The profanation of the Sabbath is an of-

the school-house, at 11 o'clock, a. m., strikingly true the above proverbs are, as may be seen from the almost total obliteration of the Sabbath and low ebb of religion. When pretended Christians disregard the commands of God and teach others to do so, what can be expected of the Goddess?

"Observer," in the close of his article. gets back to the true Sabbath. He quotes Neh. 13. 17-18 which certainly means the Seventh day and not the first, for the Seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, etc. R.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a joint meeting of the citizens of Strong City and Cottowood Falls, held in Messrs. Cochran & Harper's office Tuesday night, to make arrangements for a joint celebration of the Fourth of July, J. M. Tuttle was elected Chairman of the meeting, and J. F. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS Kirk, Secretary, and the following bus-

E. A. Hildebrand, A.C. Burton and W. P. Martin were appointed a com-

J. M. Tuttle, of this city, and J. F. Craig, both of Cedar Point, Chase Kirk, of Strong City, were appointed a committee to take charge of the Sunday-schools of their respective places, and assist in forming the pro-

> J. S. Doolittle was appointed committee to make arrangements with the Cornet Bands of the two towns. and to spur up the committees on Printing and Programme.

It was decided to hold the celebra tion on July 3, in Cartter's grove, north of the river.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, was appointed Marshal of the Day.

Adjourned, to meet on next Tuesday evening to hear the reports of the various committees.

BIRTH-DAY PARTY.

Master Clint Breese, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Breeze, was given a most enjoyable party by his parents, last Saturday afternoon, that being the tenth anniversary of his birth, there being about forty of his school mates at the party. The following is a list of the present:

Collar button-Harry and Sidney Breese and Gertie and Mertie Estes. Pair of cuff buttons—Nettie Cartter, Rosa Ferlet, Dora Cochran, Estella

Collar button-Eddie Estes and

Ninnian Turner.

Harmonica—Harry Zane.
Silk handkerchief—Stella Kerr.
Base ball—Lee Cochran.
Harmonica—Carie Pratt.
Neck tie—Miriam Tuttle, Peal Turners

er and Eva Tuttle.
Base ball and bat—Robbie Cochran. Beautiful birth-day card-Willie Heintz.

Crochet comb case—Freddie Kerr. Harmonica—Hallie Kellogg. Pen knife-Annie Morgan. Silk handkerchief and bat-J. Dud-

ley Doolittle. With Babyhood for June comes a Muntz, on Buck creek. supplement with pattern outlines for the "Gertrude Baby Suit," the invenmeeting was held at each place, and tion of a Chicago homeopathic physician, who says he was "the only old lady present at a certain birth," was so impressed with the absurdity of just received at M. A. Campbell's. the old style of "first toilet" that this simple suit was evolved; one pin answers for the usual dozen or more, and bell's. the saving of trouble and worry to the mother in dressing the baby is said to be in keeping with the increased comfort secured to the child. This number contains an article by an expert you may want. chemist giving a practical method of testing wall-paper, the subject having been suggested by a Massachusetts M. A. Campbell's. lady, who recently wrote to Babyhood relating how a severe sickness of one of her children had been traced directly to arsenic in the paper of three rooms Among other topics treated are "Hives" "Freckles." "The care of Children's Feet" (illustrated), "Reckless Spank-

ing," the "Selection of a Wet Nurse," etc. Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the New York Board of Health, exposes the dangerous contents of certain of the little tumblers of jellies which so often tempt children to part with their change, and there is a picture of a very useful wire-gauze cradle to completely enclose the baby when out of doors in hot weather, with directions Falls. All work warranted.

STARK NURSERIES, LOUISI-

ANA, MO. To our salesmen, we wish it distinct of, and will not permit, salemen ing the commission of the Stark Nursmisrepresentations so often made by clothing. Give them a call. unprincipled men, dealers and agents for other nurseries, many of which in dingy back rooms, and, perhaps, a leased lot. They buy where they can spring and summer suits. feb18-tf buy the cheapest, regardless of varie-We would call attention to the ty. We would call attention to the dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, laws that were passed by the Kansas flowering shrubs, green-house plants, Legislature, in the winter of 1886, re- etc., has located in Strong City, with STARK NURSERIES,

Louisiana, Mo. Note.-We have received some stock from the Louisiana Narseries, and it was as represented, in every respect; therefore, we can recommend

Elder A. Pickerill will preach for together. When the Sabbath goes the Christian Church. of Elmdale, at religion and morality go with it." How



Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

BAUERLE'S My lean, lank, hun-CONFECTIONARY gry - look ang friend, why don't you take RESTAURANT your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow BAKERY.

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.



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BOARDING HORSES MALL A SPECIALTY.

SALESMEN WANTED. Energetic, reliable men who can de-

vote their entire time and attention to the work. The business is easily learned, previous experience not necessary. Growers of a complete assortment of Fruits and Ornamentals, in cluding the Wonderful New Iron-clad Plum, Mariana. 52d year. 300 acres. Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.

FOR SALE.

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BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The stock of goods at Breese's store, at cost, to close out. For Sale—A 2-year-old colt. Broke to ride or drive. Apply to Geo.

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 A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campoct5-tf

A new heavy spring wagon to trade for a light one. Apply at Bauerle's restaurant. M. A. Campbell can furnish you

with any kind of a cooking stove that A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at

Don't forget that you can get FERRY & WATSON'S anything in the way of general may 20-tf merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

Son's. Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed 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 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 ly understood that we do not approve shelves filled with good goods that

they are selling at bottom prices. eries to make the gross and fraudulent They also keep a full line of cheap

> A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling deal-er, and desires you to get his prices.

RACCOON, SKUNK, MUSKRAT, Beaver, Opossum, Mink, bought for cash at highes prices. Send for circular, which gives full particulars. E. C. BOUGHTON, 44 Bond St., New York

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BOOTS

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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

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M. Lawrence has just received a Consisting of Breaking and Stir-fine line of samples of some of the ring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Consisting of Breaking and Stirhave no existence, save on paper and best woolen goods in market, which any 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.

Chase county. Geo. W. Hill is their agent for this county.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that we will not be Poultry, Tells how to make an incubar to build cheap poultry houses, cure choicra, make hens lay, etc., etc. C. G. BESSEY, Ablence, Kansas, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls and Poland China Swine. Price List Eree.

Is hereby given that we will not be Eree. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

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Use Sharp's Black Ink as you go thro' life.
Keeping your accounts in black and white,
With stranger and friend alike.
As years go by memory will fade awaye
But Sharp's Black Ink, the Old Reliable,
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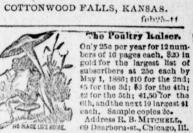
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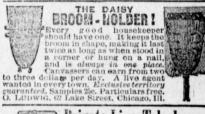
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Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses

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FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD HERD At the great St. Louis Fair, 1885, headed by FORTUNE 2080, by Sir Richard 2nd. SIR EVELYN 9350, by Lord Wilton. GROVE 4th 13.733, by The Grove 3rd, DEWSBURY 2nd 18.977, by Dolley, half brother to Archibald. Herd numbers 275 head. Send for prices

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For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs. Cheese, Grain, Flour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. Ship your goods to us and will we sell them at the highest cash price. Prompt sales and cash remittances. Address G. W. FOSTER & Co.

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Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

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HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND. WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

TO THE

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

GRANDMAMMA'S GLORY.

Beth brought them in at breakfast time
All shining with the dew—
Bright morning-glories, freshly blown,
Some red. some white, some blue.
And gave them to her grandmamma.
"You can't go out," said she,
so I brought a lot of glory
Into the house with me.

Then grandmamma her loving hand
Placed on the golden head—
You are the sweetest flower that grows,
My little Beth," she said.
You bring me back the sunshine bright;
The dew of childbood's hour,
And twining 'round my heart, you are
My morning glory flower."

But later, when dear little Beth
Came in the house to tea,
Her eyes were filled with tears. "I can't,"
She said, "your glory be
To-night, dear grandmamma, for when
I went to get the flowers,
I found that they were all as

"I know that flowers, like children,
At evening go to sleep,
But I thought they always waited
'Till stars began to peep.
The morning-glories, though, get tired
And sleepy very soon,
They go to bed in broad daylight,
Right in the afternoon!

44 Se dear grandmamma, I'll ask you—
I think you will not mind—
Some other flower to call me;
Some wide-awaker kind,
Because vour glory I would wish
The whole day long to be,
I would not like to go to sleep
Before you had your tea."
Good 6

. -Good Cheer.

OUR ROBIN. How We Came by Him, and the Manner in Which We Lost Him.

"Tootie" was our young robin. He was blown from a neighboring tree into our yard, late in the autumn, and found in a forlorn condition by the children, who brought the wretched little bird into the house to be cared for until it should be able to fly.

The family cat was far from being friendly, and the basket containing the robin was hidden round in various corners, until finally, a vacant room upstairs was devoted to its especial use.

Tootie was carefully fed with an abundant supply of bread crumbs dipped in water, flies and dainty worms, until he grew into a respectable looking bird. It was surprising what an appetite he had. His bill seemed always open and eager, for the out-door food, particularly. The children spent a great deal of time in digging up the ground to supply his wants

Tootie's intelligence increased with his good looks, and by the time his Zeathers were well grown he astonished the family by exhibitions of his knowledge and his amusing ways. He learned very soon that the door of his room opened into the children's chamber, and early in the morning he would be gin to sing as loud as he possibly could, and fly impatiently against the door until it was opened for him. Then he would begin his loud screaming and fly across the room to their bed, where he would hop on the children's heads and be satisfied to stay awhile in their hands, but soon made known his desire to be taken down-stairs to breakfast.

When one of the boys was ready to go, Tootie would perch on his shoulder and ride down to the dining-room, with perfect satisfaction. When there, he did not hesitate to fly on the table and help himself to any bit which hap-And what confusion was everywhereesseless to try to teach him good manners, he was not permitted to remain long. The children's papa quite spoiled him, however, giving him cream out of a silver teaspoon. He drank it very gracefully, and evidently considered that the proper way to take cream.

He liked to hop around down-stairs during the day; but if allowed to stay in a lower room toward evening, he became uneasy and wanted to be taken to his own apartment. If carried into the hall, he would fly up-stairs and hop around discontentedly, uttering his shrill "cheep, cheep," until permitted to enter the right door. He had a perch in his room which suited him, and he never wanted it changed.

After awhile, Tootie was taken out in the yard every day, and allowed to fly up in the trees and on the roofs of the nearest houses. He enjoyed that greatly; but as soon as he heard one of us calling "Too—tie!" he would turn his little head on one side and then on the other in a coquettish way; and, finally, after a little more coaxing, he would begin his shrill cry of joy, and come fluttering down right into our hands, and be carried, contentedly, into the house. We never could think of putting Tootie into a cage; and it became quite a task to care for him, keep him out of danger, and yet allow him some desirable freedom. We loved Tootie; but we didn't know what to do with him. It was too late in the season to turn him out alone, to care for himself; and all the robins seemed to have left the vicinity. One morning Tootie was taken out

to enjoy his daily exercise, and he flew far up in the tree-tops and upon the roofs, singing and merry in the autumn sunshine. The children lost sight of him for awhile, and when they to look for him he was not to be found. They noticed, however, a large flock of robins flying around and pausing in the trees on the sidewalks, apparently chatting gayly of their flight to a more Southern home. Tootie had disappeared, and then every one began to be very sorry. The whole family went out in the door-yard, and made themselves ridiculous, calling in high-pitched and what they intended to be musical and enticing tones:
"Too—tie! Too—tie!"

And the children's papa went along the sidewalks down-town, stopping under every tree where he fancied he heard a robin, and looking up in the branches, saying: "Tootie!" too, while people must have thought him very queer indeed.

But Tootie did not come again. We preferred to believe that our robin had recognized his friends and joined them in their southward flight, and that he had escaped all prowling cats and heartless boys, and was happy with his own bird relations.

So, when spring came, the children. imagined that each pretty red-breast that hopped, unafraid, to our very doors,

friends to ever pay much attention to the once familiar call of "Too-tie."—
Celeste M. A. Winslow, in N. Y. Independent.

WHAT IS BEST.

The Evils Which Would Result Were the Government of the Weather Given Up to Man.

The other day there was a little girl with a very long face in a nursery I visit sometimes, and when I heard what was the matter, my face grew long too, for a minute, in sympathy. A bright, sunny morning spent in school had been followed by a downpour of rain that left no hope of afternoon play out of doors, no riding on the new tricycle, and call at grandma's coming home. "It was too bad," she of her disappointment. But in a moment I hastened to explain, and assure the little one that we were poor judges of what was best in the matter of weather, and that the "too bad" for us was the very best for nature and some other people who wanted rain. And then this story came to mind, which was well received by my little friend, and tells its own lesson of contentment with things as they are, and trust in a higher power.

Many thousand years ago the people of Greece believed in a god whom they called Jove. They fancied that he lived in a mountain called Olympus, and from this place ruled the world; that he made the clouds, and bade them go forth to water the earth; that he made the thunder and lightning, and commanded them to display his power; that he made the sun to rise upon the world, giving light and heat. At the foot of Mount Olympus there was a little village where the people were always grumbling at the weather. They thought it too wet or too dry, too hot or too cold. Even if the weather was right for the season of the year some of the people were sure to find fault with it. If Jove sent rain, there were sure to be people who wanted to take a journey, or to work in the fields, or make a holiday out of doors, and they were disappointed and cross. Jove heard of their discontent and determined to show them their folly; so he sent to the village a messenger called Mercury, a lively little fellow, with wings at his shoulders and heels, with which he flew swiftly on the errands of

his master. Mercury told the people that Jove had concluded to resign his government of the weather and give it up to them, and that he had commanded the clouds and rain, the thunder and lightning, the sun and wind, the heat and cold to obey the inhabitants of the village. This announcement delighted the villagers, and they assembled in the market-place with shouts of joy, telling Mercury to return with their thanks to Jove, which he promised to do. But, said he, remember that by Jove's decree it is necessary for you to be united in what you do. The sun will not rise while any one opposes it, neither will it rain till every one is ready; in fact, the business of making the weather must stop until all are agreed about it. It was evening when Mercury went away, and the next morning most of the people rose, but the sun did not. the farmers wished to work in the fields, the maids to milk the cows, the fishermen to go to their nets, but it was dark. There were some lazy people in the village, however, for whom the sun had always risen too early, and they could not get these people out of bed and agree to have the sun rise until about twelve o'clock, so half the day was lost. But this was only the beginning of trouble, for the sun was up they took hours to agree as to when it should set. It was so with every thing else. Months passed before they could all agree to have a high wind, and so disease came among them and many of the villagers died. They positively refused to have rain until it was too late to save the crops, the cattle died, and the people came near starving. It was so with hot weather; most of the people liked it cool, and so they had no hot weather; things did not grow, and that was another reason why they had famine. After trying for a year to make their own weather, and finding that more than half the inhabitants of the village had died, and the rest were very miserable, these sad ones who were left their midday meal in the engine-house, sent for the messenger of Jove. Mercury came flying down, and the forlorn people gathered in the market-place sent this message back to Jove: him," said they, "that now we know Jove is wiser than we are, and that he ruled over the weather in mercy and prolonged their agonies by preventing not in judgment. Tell him we wish things to be just as they were before, for we are sure that it is best for man that there should be a guiding power ment inspectors, whose powers, how-above him, whose ways are above our ever, are far too limited, and some ways, and whose thoughts are higher than our thoughts."—N. Y. Observer.

Increase of the Earth's Mass.

Considerable interest attaches to the and foreign scientists in their attempts to ascertain, by careful and prolonged observations, the daily increase of the earth's mass from the falling upon it of meteors and cosmical dust. Briefly, these observations indicate that about four hundred and fifty thousand meteors fall upon the surface of the whole earth every hour, the average weight of these bodies being about five grains each, the total representing nearly five thousand pounds per hour, or a fraction short of sixty tons every twenty-four hours. It is remarked that such an amount of material falling daily is certainly no small increase to the earth's mass, and for this increase the earth's attraction is considered responsible to the extent of twenty per cent.; the balance of eighty per cent., it is alleged, would be increased each hour by globe the size of the earth, even if it stock. He sent his wife to Europe and had no attraction.—N. Y. Sun. kept her in luxury until she ran away

or sang merrily in the trees, was our lost pet, returned to his early home. But, if he was indeed one of them, he was far too happy among his robinto have sold his gooseberry crop from thirteen acres in full bearing for seven thousand dollars. This is more than five hundred dollars an acre.

marry her new love, and, in bidding her good-bye, told her when she wanted a true friend to let him know.—

Piltsburgh Post.

DIAMOND MINES.

Priceless Gems Are Obtained The famous diamond fields near Kimberly, South Africa, comprise four famous mines. They are now easily reached because of the extension of the railroad from Cape Town to Kimberly, and a correspondent, who has recently been over the ground, thus describes the process by which the valuable gems are oltained: The soil, he says, in which the diamonds are found in these mines is called in miner's phrase "blue," from its color, and I have never heard that geologists or mineralogists have attempted to give it a scientific name. blue appears to be a tough dry mud of volcanic origin, sometimes said, and I echoed the words, thinking hardened into absolute rock. It is blasted by dynamite and drawn to the sarface by aerial tramways, and then carried to the depositing floors; for so tenacious is the "blue" that it requires to be weathered for from three to twelve months before it will give up its treasure, and finally washed and sorted. Let us accompany it through the whole process. The courtesy of the

manager of a mining company places every thing at the disposal of the visit-

or, and after inspecting the engine-

house and the powerful hauling-engines

you take your seat in an iron truck, which travels on small wheels along the aerial tramway. An electric bell sounds in the engine-house, and you begin to descend, not without an uneasy glance into the abyss beneath, and some envy of the nerve of your guide, a smart young Englishman, who sits on the frame of the truck, with his legs dangling in space, and avails himself of the momentary rest to fill and light his pipe. The heavy steel ropes on which your carriage travels are firmly anchored in the floor of the mine, and you arrive in safety at the bottom. No sooner have you quitted your convey-ance than another truck, filled with blue, runs up on rails and is tipped into it, when it again ascends; and so the work goes on. The scene at the bottom of the mine is remarkable. Scattered over the irregular surface are, perhaps, two thousand Kaffirs, well-made men. stark naked and black as ebony. These men drill the blasting holes under the orders of white miners, work out the loosened ground with pick and shovel, load and tip the trucks, take up and relay the tramways as the levels alter, and do all the hard work under white overseers, who are directed by the claim manager. To a stranger the scene is weird and uneanny. The noise of the pumping engines, the resounding blows of heavy hammers on the steel drills,. the jarring noise of the iron trucks and their tipping, and the wild appearance and unearthly shouts of the perspiring Kaffirs, all combine to make one cast a longing glance upward, and hail with inward joy the sound of the bell above, which proclaims that the day's work is The ascending trucks now carry done. up the white overseers and officials, while the Kaffirs swarm like black ants up precipitous paths and hanging ladders, and in a few minutes the mine is silent, and apparently deserted. Then the bell rings again, giving the signal to fire the blasts, and solitary figures, white and black, are seen rushing about with tiny sparks, and then making for the appointed shelter place. A few minutes more and the cannonade begins. The explosions shake the solid ground on which you stand. The blue flies into the air or falls in masses. Huge slices of dangerous "reef," wall, come down with thundering noise. Then once more all is still. The smoke clears away, the dust settles, and again the bell rings, and the "night shift" of miners and Kaffirs go swarming down to their work. The blasting takes place at six and twelve o'clock, and the roar from the four mines at midnight can

be heard for many miles around. Before leaving the mines a word should be said about the terrible danger of the work. On an average twenty men are killed every month, chiefly by sudden falls of treacherous blue or crumbling shale. Only a week or two ago a mass of at least two hundred thousand tons fell suddenly from the north wall of the Dutoitspan mine. Fortunately, it was during the dinner hour. when but few were in the m ne, but welve Kaffirs were instantly buried alive, and a still more horrible fate befell eight Europeans. who were taking which was overwhelmed by the falling ground, so that the poor fellows, when their bodies were dug out, were found to have been scalded by the escaping steam, while the roof of the building, though crushed down upon them, had the contact of the earth.

The mines are, for the purpose of safety, under the control of the Governmeasures will have to be taken for the better protection of the workmen. For the management of their affairs inter se each mine has a mining board composed of claim-holders, who assess the value of the claims periodically and levy rates, which are expended in pumpresults attained by various American ing out the water, removing dangerous reefs, sanitary arrangements, the searching system and other public matters. The searching system requires a word of explanation. The natives going to work pass through the search-house, on the bank, where in warm weather they leave their clothes. On leaving work they again pass through the search-houses and are searched, after which they resume their garments. The system is a farce, and thefts of diamonds are constantly effected. white employes are not searched. An attempt to do it in 1884 led to serious riots and some bloodshed, and, though the workmen were beaten, the mining companies have not since then attempted to enforce the searching rules against them.-London Standard

-The model husband has been found at Reading, Pa., and his name is Rebkept her in luxury until she ran away with another man. Then he arranged -A gardener near Baltimore is said with her for a divorce that she might

THE CATCHER'S MASK.

Invention and First Use of This Popular Base-Ball Implement.

The catcher's mask is the greatest inrention of the National game. It would be almost suicidal to attempt to eatch the rifle-shot pitching of the present day without wearing the wire protector. Nearly twelve thousand masks are manufactured and sold every year,

which shows their universal use. The mask was conceived in the ingenious brain of a Harvard student in greatest pitcher the Harvard nine ever was to do the twirling, and Jim Tyng was expected to catch him. Although straight-arm pitching was still in vogue, Ernst had a remarkably swift delivery, and after a while Tyng informed Captain

crude but satisfactory protection for \$20 each per month. rests, which form the essential features and they were frequently injured and

badly hurt. Thayer took his invention to Boston and hunted up the noted ball player, George Wright. He carried his mask in a small bag, and many thought it a bird cage. He explained to the profes-Shaffer put on the mask and found that ty in 1880, and it is now worth \$1,000,it worked very well. Wright put it on 600 at a low estimate. The house is and Shaffer amused himself in throwing Gothic in style, and is 3,000 feet from the ball at his face, which the mask protected perfectly. Wright saw that the nificent view. It has twenty rooms invention was a good thing, and being above the basement. On the second in the base-ball business, made arrange-

ments with Thaver to introduce it. The first game in which the mask was ever seen was at Lynn, when the Harv- Mr. Gould's employ over twenty years, ards played the club at that place, and and receives a salary of \$2,000. The Tyng wore the "cage," as the specta-tors called it. Later on the Harvards played the Bostons, and Tyng wore the mask. The spectators were greatly aroused and wanted him to "take of the muzzle and try a bird-eage." A boston catcher then tried the mask, but said that he could not see with it, and so the professional ball-players did not teen men are on the place constantly, use the invention at all that season. The next year, however, im 1878, the hundred. The hot-houses and conser-Boston catchers again tried it, and began to approve of its use. Very soon 450 feet wide, and with their contents all these are eager purchasers of fresh every back-stop in the country wore a are valued at \$250,000. At a fair estimask, and those who at first laughed at it praised the mask as the greatest invention in the base-ball world.

The mask of to-day is a very differemt one. When it first came into use it was very large, and the front line was further away from the face than at present. In front it was much like the bow of a vessel, and so made that a ball striking on either side of the ridge would glance off. All improvements in the mask have been made to render it more compact by bringing the front nearer the face. The mask as made at present is heavier than the original, though smaller. It also has openings through which the catcher can see. There are no broken noses now among catchers, but occasionally a slight cut is received from a broken wire.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

CHEERFUL HOMES.

Retreats Garnished with Grace and Sweetened with Love and Smiles.

A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household, while a smile, like a glean of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so the kind words and gentle acts, and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn longingly toward it from all the tumults of the world; and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot

under the circuit of the sun. And the influence of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in her daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of death, and fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons who come to wear his mantel and to fill his place; while, on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned and disordered home go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions, the strifes, the railings, which have made their own early lives

so wretched and distorted. Toward the cheerful home the children gather "as clouds, and as doves to their rend their prey .- Farmers' Home.

-One of the strangest sights to be een in New York is a blind violinist led by a beautiful spitz dog. The musical beggar claims to live in Five

GOULD'S ESTABLISHMENT.

A Correspondent Pretends to Give the Millionaire's Living Expenses.

Mr. Gould's mansion, on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fortyseventh street, is a plain-looking double brownstone house, the interior of which is literally palatial. There are half a million dollars' worth of paintings on the walls, and the furnishings and decorations are of the costliest description. The suite on the second floor, occupied by the heads of the family, consists of the winter of 1876-7. Captain Fred. bed room, boudoir, dressing-room and Thayer was training Harold Ernst, the bath room, decorated chiefly in pale blue and silver. Across the hall, Miss Nelhad until Nichols made his debut, who lie, the only daughter, has a similar suite in pink and white. On the third floor there is a study and a large nursery for the three small boys, Edward, Frank and Harold, whose tutors are paid \$2,000, \$4,000 and \$1,800 a year respectively. Thayer that he would not face such George Gould's apartments are on the pitching without some contrivance to same floor, while the servants occupy protect his face. Thayer knew that without Tyng the \$1,000; butler's assistant, \$400; Mr. nine could do nothing, because Ernst Gould's valet, \$600; head-cook and would be useless. He immediately assistant, \$1,500, and housekeeper, \$1,went to work on the matter, and for awhile he dreamed of fencing masks and bent wires. Various experiments waiting maids, two lady's maids and were tried, and finally he completed a two kitchen girls are paid from \$15 to The food in the Tyng's face. It was a cumbersome servant's hall is entirely different from affair, and resembled a fencing mask, that of the family table. Mrs. Gould except that it had chin and forehead spends two hours a day with her youngrests. The patent, in fact is on these er boys, and they read only what has been inspected by her. Since she joinof the whole thing. This was the first ed the Forty-second street Presbyterian mask ever made, and though Thayer church, several years ago, she has been had spoken to some of the professional liberal in religious benefactions. Miss players of Boston, none of them saw Nellie, a graduate of Mme. Reed's fathe invention until one day shortly be-fore the season of 1877 opened. Hitherto the catcher had no protection for the has an allowance of \$5,000 a year for face, and but few knew of the use of her wardrobe. The Gould stable, on gloves for the hands. Snyder used a Forty-fourth street, is a handsome small piece of rubber between his teeth, building of brick, with brown stone which only in a small measure p rotect. trimmings and plate-glass windows. ed his face. He caught, also, the swift- Six horses are kept in it during the winest pitchers without gloves. Other ter, and a closed carriage, a landau and catchers were at no better advantage, two compes. The staff consists of a two compes. The staff consists of a coachman, two footmen, two grooms and two stablemen, and their wages accepted as the plain, unvarnished range from \$45 a month down. The truth by our readers. But we may be expense of keeping up the stable is \$6,-

000 a year.
Mr. Gould's country seat at Irvington which he had invented for Tyng to wear gant, attractive and thoroughly-equipwhen catching, and begged some of the ped summer residence in the country. players to try it. George Wright and Mr. Gould paid \$200,000 for the properfloor is a fine art gallery extending the lawn about the house is ninety-five acres in extent, and macadamized road leading to the entrance is a quarter of a mile long. There are in the estate 510 live-stock consists of twenty horses, as mate it costs Mr. Gould \$380 a day to keep up his Irvington place. The taxes

on it amount to \$250 a month. Mr. Gould paid \$190,000 for his steam yacht Atalanta, and to run the same costs him \$750 a month for wages, \$200 a month for coal, repairs, etc., and \$800 a month for general expenses when he is aboard with his family. Besides the tifteen sailors and five officers, forming the erew, there are four cooks and a baker at \$40 a month each, with two waiters, a valet, a lady's maid and a parlor maid. There are separate dining saloons in the yacht for the family, the officers and the servants and sailors. Breakfast is served from six to eleven luncheon at two; tea and ices at four and dinner at eight o'clock. George Gould's allowance before he attained the dignity of partnership with his father was \$10,000 a year. His young brothers have \$5 a week a piece for pocket money.—N. Y. Cor. N. O. Pica-

GOLD AND SILVER.

Quantity and Value of These Metals Used in the Arts and Manufactures.

From a table recently prepared by the Director of the Mint, it appears that during the calendar year 1883 a total of \$14,459,464 worth of gold was utilized in the arts and manufactures of the United States. Of this amount, \$7,905,163 was used in jewelry and smaller sums for dental supplies, pens, linger. In our modern type we print instruments, plate, spectacles, chemicals it I. For two he drew two digits, or and jewelers' supplies. During the II; for three he wrote III, and four he of silver was utilized for similar purposes. Of this amount, \$2,066,294 was used for plate; \$1,815,599 for watch cases; \$1,098,220 for jewelry and just the fingers of one hand. But how watches; and the remainder was divided among the other uses specified for gold. The table is of considerable importance, for by giving the amount of gold and silver annually utilized in the arts, it permits an approximate estimate of the available metallic currency of the country .- Scientific American.

Both Were Counterfeits.

A curious anecdote is related of a windows." while from the home which he could imitate an old violin to perfecis the abode of discontent and strife and thon. One day a fiddler, more eminent trouble, they fly forth as vultures to than honest, brought him a fine Cremonia, and said, with a twinkle in his eye: "I want you to make me an exact copy of this Amati." The maker knew to whom the fiddle belonged, and guessing the object promised to have it ready in two months. At the end of The spitz leads him safely that time the player returned, paid the about the city by day and at night guides him home. When pennies are dropped into his master's tin box the close he found both were counterfeits, spitz wags his beautiful tail in a thanktul manuer.—N. Y. Tribune.

elose he found beautiful the clever imitator having kept the true.

—Cornhill Magazine.

Amati for himself.—Philadelphia Press.

BREEDING HORSES.

The Most Profitable Industry in Which Farmers Can Engage. The figures given in a late report

upon live stock in regard to the values of horses, mules and cattle are well worth the study of all those farmers who are concerned in the profitable management of their farms. From this report we learn that whereas cattle at three years old average a value of \$21 and cows of the same age \$27, threeyear-old horses are worth \$71 and mules of the same age about \$80. All farmers know that this relative difference in value exists, but it is doubtful if they give much consideration to the fact. We have frequently called attention to the profit there is in rearing colts and have had a lively regard for this kind of stock since the time when we discovered, by pleasing experience, that a good yearling colt sold for \$150, when a yearling heifer brought only \$40, and that the one cost no more than the other except for the service of the sire, which was \$25. For ordinary farm stock these figures may be halved and will then amount to the usual prices at which these animals are readily salable. But we do not wish to be understood as encouraging the sale of such young animals. On the contrary, we desire to show that there is a greater profit in keeping colts until they are mature and training them carefully and well, and then get three times the above amount for them, which is not difficult to be done. From close figuring we have found that a fairly good ordinary colt cars be reared the first year for \$25, the second year for the same and the third year for \$30-in all \$80. At that age the animal may be completely trained to work, and if it is sold for no more than \$160, the profit is one hundred per per cent. on each year's cost. A threeyear-old cow or steer can not be reared for much less and would sell for about \$40 to \$60 at ordinary prices. If the cost of rearing were but half this there would be far less profit in the animal. It is needless to comment upon thisstatement, for we doubt not it will bepardoned for saying a few words as tothe future prospect for a regular business of breeding horses upon farms. bird cage. He explained to the profes-sionals that the instrument was a mask George Dawson Merritt, the most ele-feared that the supply may overrun the demand if a large number of farmers should go into it. This, however, is altogether improbable and, so far as experience of the past goes, wholly impossible. It takes three years to rear a horse for work. Under our present high-pressure system a large number of horses are worn out in three years. There are about 40,000 horses in the city of New York car stables entire depth of the house. Mangold, alone, which require to be replaced the steward at Irvington, has been in every three years. We doubt very Mr. Gould's employ over twenty years, much if this number is not too small, and this is only to replace the present supply and has no reference to the enormous growth of business and other horses which are not worked so hard: and have a longer life. This is a dropacres, 200 of which are woodland. The in the bucket as compared with the needs of the whole country. Every railroad built, and every additional many cows, a drove of Southdown railroad built, and every additional sheep and a lot of blooded fowls. Eightrain of freight cars put on existing roads call for more horses at each end, The demand is indeed insatiable. Thousands of farmers never do, and never will, rear their own horses, a stock. A neighbor who recently bought a good horse for \$275 told me it was the third in eight years; this is an outlay of more than \$100 yearly for horseflesh, and it is merely a sample of what is doing constantly every day, in the year all over the country. Moreover, a change in the habits of the American people is impending. Riding is being found a cheaper way of preserving health than paying doctors and buying drugs. The saddle is becoming popular and American ladies are adopting the more athletic and healthful habits of their English sisters, and a saddle hørse is kept in the subunban home where it was never thought of before. This pleasing recreation will become popular and will stay so. Al-ready there is a call for trained saddle horses far ahead of the supply; and it is only the beginning of it. There never was yet known in history a surplus of horses, and there never will be. Horses are the most profitable of farm stock to the breeder, and with the demand in sight and the plain scarcity of these animals, and the profit of them, there is no more certainly remunerative, easy and pleasant business for the farmer, who has the will and the tact for it, than this .- Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

THE NUMERALS.

Origin of the Most Ancient Roman Figure

When the noble Roman of remote antiquity wanted to mark the number watches; \$3,598,308 for watch eases; one he drew a single straight line or \$1,084,824 in gold leaf; \$827,000 for digit to represent the uplifted forewatch chains; and the remainder in finger. In our modern type we print same period, a total of \$5,556,530 worth represented, not by IV., which is a comparatively late innovation, but by the good old clock-dial symbol, IIII. just the fingers of one hand. But how about five? Why should it be represented by the apparently meaningless symbol V? Simply because V is not , but a rude hieroglyphic of one hand, the broad stroke standing for the four fingers united, while the narrow one stands for the extended thumb. V, in fact, is nothing more than a very degenerate pictorial symbol, like the still used by printers in certain circumstances to call special attention to a particular paragraph. As for X, violin-maker so skil.ful in his trade that that is usually represented as equivalent to two such hands set side by side; but this interpretation I believe to be erroneous. I think it much more likely (on the Indian analogy) to stand for "one man up"-that is to say, ten, with a people who counted by fingers alone, or, in other words, employed a decimal notation. If this hypothesis be true, X represents a double of the Indian man figure, with outstretched arms and legs like a colossus, the hard when he got home and examined them as often happens in the evolution of close he found both were counterfeits, what are called cursive hieroglyphics having disappeared entirely by disuse,

Why doth a little human praise
Flush all the forchead sunsetwise,
Strike the heart's fire, till it betrays
Itself by leaping to the eyes.
And shining through them, till they grow
Star-lustrous with the inward glow?

Why should a little world-praise peal So rapturously across the brain, When to and fro men's judgments reel, With pendulous throps twixt wise and

Vain? Why ask we not, if angels raise A silver shout of blame or praise?

Earth makes such tumult in our ears, Scorn clashed with praise, it often serr To drown God's whisper, through

Along the soul's ethereal nerves Borne softly; soul, couldst from but know The rapture thou art missing so!

If I once wrought some Christly deed, Lifted some soul from deathful things Into God's smile, supplied the need Of some sick heart, or touched its strings Left tunciess by the jar of pain, And made them sweet and true again;

Then if God's finger gently slid
The bolts of sense, and locked my soul
From world approval, and amid
The inner slience, roll on roll
Rushed angel harmonies complete—
His praise in modulations sweet; Oh! whatsoever height of heights

My feet might rise to, evermore— Above the flickering, shifting lights Of human smiles, above the frore Of human scorn—my sou lwould gaze Throneward for God's dear blame or praise. Though stars of human power should rise, Should blaze, should burst, should sink

unseen;
Though storms of change across the skies
Should sweep their skirts, serene.
My soul could stand, and strong and clear,
Like God's own bugle blast, could hear—

Above the deep, discordant clash Of mortals judging mortal things, Above the wondrous silver crash Of angel gitterns swept by wings, One grand note of approval run Through all, above all—God's Well done!

—Lillen B. Fearing, in Chicago Advance.

International Sunday-School Lessons

SECOND QUARTER.

May 30—Jesus Feeding Five
Thousand.......John 6:1-21

June 6—Jesus the Bread of
Life, John 6: 22-40

June 13—Jesus the Christ....John 7: 37-53

June 20—Jesus and Abraham
John 8: 31-38, and 44-59

June 27—Review. Service of Song: Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected by the school.

RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.

Men Should Be Judged by the Actual Results of Their Lives, and Not by Appear-

It is almost, if not actually, impossible to avoid comparing ourselves with our fellow-men, and them with with our fellow-men, and them with each other. There may be in our fatherless and widows in their afflichearts no enviousness, nor any dispotion, and keep himself unspotted from and break off the interview. And then, sition to be wakindly critical, and our the world."-Youth's Companion. relative judgments honestly may be meant to be, and really may be, rigidly impartial and scrupulously good-natured, yet make them we do, and must. It is most important, therefore, that we make them wisely and not always heralded by a signal-flag on rightly, and be not misled by unjust standards. In most cases he is assumed to have made the most and best of his life who attains the highest eminence before the world. He is pointed out as an illustration of enterprise, and there is general con-sent to the assumption that—because he is more widely known than other men, has secured for himself larger resources of one kind or another, and appears to possess a wider influencetherefore has made more of a success of his career. This assumption is natural, but after all it is a mere assumption and may not bear exami-

life is a success if be have made the most and the best of the opportunities which God has given him. He is blameless for not having used those afforded to others but not to him. He has no responsibility in reference to them. Upon his use of his own depends God's verdict as to his success, and, although not "a great man," so called, he may have accomplished far more in the tious volume which cost many toilsome folks to take that sort of dose. If he sight of the All-knowning Lord, as in days of research and of writing. In had said "hot water with trimmings," that of every impartial fellow-man who knows the facts about him, than many hope of greatest good, is the one thing everybody as a good idea, and they'd another has accomplished whom the world delights to honor. The man who makes the most progress is not he our least doing for great results.—S. S. who reaches absolutely the loftiest place, but he who climbs highest above his starting point. He who is born into exalted station, favoring opportunities and stimulating associations, and also inherits the accumulated abilities of generations of talented ancestors, may die far more renowned, and after a seemingly much more useful life, than he who springs from humble stock in obscurity and powerty, and is forced to make his own way to creditable usemake his own way to creditable use as not, is the one of the two who has made the best use of his life, when he lays it down at last; be is fully as likely as the other to be a nobleman, in the .truest sense, all the time.

These truths should be weighed well by each of us. Theoretically we all accept them. Practically many of us are somewhat slow to aet upon them. But it would do many somewhat pre-tentious persons good to be caused to realize that they are not regarded as superior beings merely because their blood is blue, their pockets deep and full, and their honors notable. It would do many patient, unassuming heroes far more good could they feel that their sacrifices and labors are recognized and appreciated in some de-gree. It would do us all, and the world at large, incalculable good, were we to correct our standards, so far as necessary, in order to "judge not according to appearance, but judge righteous judgment." - Congregationalist.

A NOBLE OBJECT.

Jenny Land's Prayer and the Great Joy of Mer Life.

Years ago we heard Jenny Lind sing in the Messiah. She revealed, by her rendering of "I know that my

She sang: "Though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh I shall see God," with a tone and a phrasing that made the doctrine of the resurrection luminous.

"She must be a Christian,"

mused, as we went out from the concert hall, "else she could never have given these vivid expositions of faith in the Lord who rose again from the

dead." The musing of forty years ago was kinson, the English chaplain to the King of Hanover. He met Jenny Lind just after she had signed her contract to sing in the United States. In the course of their conversation, she mentioned the great ignorance of the lower classes in Stockholm, and their up again and resume your wonted to the lower classes in Stockholm, and their up again and resume your wonted to the lower classes in Stockholm, and their up again and resume your wonted to the lower classes in Stockholm, and their up again and resume your wonted to the lower classes in Stockholm, and their up again and resume your wonted to the lower classes in Stockholm, and their up again and resume your wonted to the lower classes in Stockholm, and their up again and resume your wonted to stockholm.

plans. May I not, sir, hope for God's blessing upon this work, undertaken for the lambs of Christ's flock? My daily prayer is that I may be spared three years, so that I may carry out my plans for my poor children in Stockholm. Is there any thing in that prayer inconsistent with the will of

One morning, after a charity concert which she had given, the clergyman found her counting and sealing up the the ruins of Herculaneum in one brief money received, preparatory to dis-tributing it among the poor. He began complimenting her, but she cut him short by saying:

"It is the only return I can make unto the good Lord for the gift He has joy of my life. I can only repay Him through the poor and the suffering. This I delight to do."

When Bishop Stanley, of Norwich, the father of Dean Stanley, was sneered at for receiving "a professional singer into the Episcopal palace," the "pro-fessional" being Jenny Lind, he re-

"I always wish to honor virtue and talent wherever I may find them. As swamp and sluggish streams of the through a small butternut tree.—N. Y. to my friendship with Jenny Lind, I South. He visits Washington and calls have no hesitation in saving that I con- on the great guns of the land, and he sider that I am the person benefited. For I never converse with her without

feeling myself a better man." The chaplain says he indorses that himself never departed from her sociman for having conversed with her. balls jingle. Her soul and heart seemed absorbed in

the thought of obeying St. James' rule:

Little Opportunities.

After all, our greatest work is not that which at the time seems to be great; and the epochs of our lives are the turret-outlook of our anticipations, nor are they always marked by a redletter in the calendar of the memories. The opportunities of doing an obviously great thing are true, but the opportunities of doing our simple duty, which natural, but after all it is a mere sumption and may not bear examiation.

One thing is certain. Whether a liven man attain eminence or not, his l over which he and we shall rejoice together when the books are spened. A personal note which is written under the pressure of a sense of duty, or a about the other ingredients that are brief paragraph prepared at the printer's call for another "stick" of copy, may have larger permanent results in the impulse it brings to its reader—

the impulse it brings to its brings to its reader—

the impulse it brings to its brings to its reader—

the impulse it brings to its brings to its reader—

the impulse it brings to its brings to its reader—

the impulse it brings to its brings to its reader—

the impulse it brings to its brings to its reader—

the impulse it brings to make it and a sure and prompt cure is the impulse and a sure known or unknown-than an ambifact, the best thing for us to do, in the his malaria remedy would strike almost

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

-The biggest fool of all is the fool who takes every man for a knave. -F. H. Bennett.

-As the earth, after the strong spring rains, appears washed clean and off, by a superhuman effort, I suppose, ready for her fresh garments of green, and he came round and devoted his

so great a price is paid as a knowledge and was, as long as I stayed, a sort of of the world; and no one ever became malaria safety-rod for the community, an adept in it except at the expense of they were wild to have me stay with a hardened and a wounded heart .-Countess of Blessington.

-Trust Him when you can not trace Him. cloud which He brings over you and to look through it. Rather keep your eye rod in the still small hours of a moon-fixed steadily on the bow that is on the less night.—Scott Way, in Puck. cloud. The mystery is God's; the promise is yours. - Macduff.

-Show me the father who fences his home around with God's commandments, and lights it up with domestic comforts and pleasures, and anchors himself to his home, and I will show you the best kind of restraint from Cauter.

-I am old-fashioned enough to befallen in love with this gentleman of the upper ten thousand, here in John, whose religion ran through his entire family. I should like to have heard the prayer of that restored boy. I don't believe the family went to sleep over the father's prayer. I have no donbt that servant who ran up the mountain side to tell his master about the convalescence of the lad was one of to suffer. Redeemer liveth," the ability of song family it must have been. Perhaps said the editor; "but, you see, I boarded the converts of that day. A happy to interpret the sublimest of themes. there are brighter moments than those at that house three years, and when I we spend with our whole house in the kingdom of God, but they must be in 'going out to supper wasn't any better, the resurrection. Love in the family, so I just left it that way."

prayer and instruction, genial godli
Jones scratched his head a minute

GEORGE W. MALARIA.

A Gentleman Whose Acquaintance, Once

You have probably met George W. Malaria yourself at some time or other. confirmed, the other day, by reading the reminiscences of Rev. C. A. Wilkinson, the English chaplain to the

indifference to the education of their course; he sits on you; he sits on you children. hard. He shakes you with emphasis, 'I have." she said, "determined to and remains with you to see how you endow schools for these poor little children. My motive in going to America is to earn thirty-six thousand pounds, which I intend to hand George W. Malaria is. He can get a letter of introduction to that effect and control of the c over to trustees, who will carry out my letter of introduction to that effect from me any day.

Those who have studied the grand and petty meanness and other characteristic traits of malaria at short range, and charged for it. have, within the past three or four years, changed their opinions in regard to his habits, business rules and office hours. They formerly advanced the opinion that John S. Frost could lay out Mr. Malaria as flat as a buckwheat cake from round; but Mr. Malaria has disproved the charge. He has shown his ability to meet John Sullivan Frost and come to time, either with or without gloves.

And George W. Malaria is a traveler. He is constantly visiting fresh fields and had been driven until they stuck cities of the North as well as by the spends the season at the five-dollar-aday summer-resorts without paying a cent. He has fun with the high and the low, has George W. Malaria, and compliment as the literal truth, for he whenever he meets a new acquaintance or old friend or spring poet, and says ety without feeling himself a better "Shake!" he makes somebody's eye

George W. Malaria excites the undivided attention of the person he has "Pure religion and undefiled before business with, and nothing less than very likely, he will come straight back

and begin it all over again, just as if nothing unpleasant had happened.
"What is malaria?" has often been asked. I do not intend to answer the question now, as I am in a hurry and an invalid; but when I become strong enough to lift medical terms without straining the small of my back, I will do it if I can thus be of any benefit to my fellow-shakers. Doctors disagree on the habits, business customs and proper treatment of malaria; but they are unanimously of the opinion that he can't be successfully boycotted.

may have infinite consequences of good or ill, are at every moment of our lives, wherever we find ourselves. A and his victim; but there are times single sentence of counsel or of warn- when George W. Malaria seems to ing to a child, in the home circle or in fatten on quinine, and to be not just the Sunday-school, may shape his course for all the future, in a line of times a day before meals. I have conduct not thought of by us at the known him to be fed on quinine and

reference. He can't persuade many wonder they hadn't thought of it them-

selves long ago.
Malaria was always fond of me. It has been his custom, whenever he met me, to say "Shake!" and generally I

Once I stopped in a town where Mr. Malaria was having full swing. Everybody, from the oldest inhabitant down, knew him not wisely but too well. But, after my arrival, they shook him them permanently. In order to get away from the town without starting a riot, I had to lower my valise with a Do not try to penetrate the cord from the window of my boardinghouse and climb down the lightning-

NOT SERIOUS.

A Thrilling Mistake Which Contained Great Deal of Truth.

Jones had written a little local item of a social occurrence at his boarding house, for the paper, and the next day dangerous evening resorts. -Dr. T. L. he called around to interview the editor about it.

"Well," said that gentleman, "your lieve in family religion. I have rather notice was a good one, Mr. Jones, and we are always glad to have our friends help us get all the news."
"That's what I thought," replied

Jones, "and so I sent it in; but there was a trifling mistake in the print."

"Ah, what was it? I didn't notice." "In that part where I had written as the guests were oing out to supper," you got it as the guests were going out

saw that 'going out to suffer,' I thought.

cigar .- Merchant Traveler.

Some one not long since invented a papier-mache coffin. Among the advantages claimed for it was its close resemblance to wood, its lightness, waterproof quality and incombustibility. though why this latter quality should recommend the new casket is not apparent. The paper casket has been patented, but has not been put upon the market. Iron and bronze caskets have been for some in favor,

and recently marble caskets have come in. They are practically indestructi-ble, being made of a composition of powdered marble dust and Portland cement, and moulded and baked like pottery. A certain peculiar postmortem vanity has found gratification in transparent glass coffins, but hard wood is still more used than any other material, and for all practical purposes it is, doubtless, as satisfactory as any thing else. On the score of health-fulness, indeed, the less durable the easket the better for the surviving population of the earth .- Indianapolis Senti-

Peculiarity of the Tornado.

A resident of Minnesota, who has seen several severe tornadoes, says that their most peculiar feature is the singular sucking movement. Buildings are sucked up into the clouds entire, and come down soon in frag-Now the long-headed doctor will tell ments. After the great Rochester tor- Is more prevalent in the spring than at other seasons table in his field. Another found a very large sheep that had come from no one knew where, and had been deposited in his yard unhurt. The Minnesota man further said that he had seen a board into which wheat straws had been driven until they stuck through on the other side. Also he saw a plank driven through a big tree, and a piece of pine moulding driven sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness, and loss of appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best known remedies for billousness, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, drowsiness, dizziness, and loss of appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best known remedies for billousness, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive o milk of human kindness in your bosom, deerge W. Malaria is about wearing no one knew where, and had been deposited in his yard unhurt. The Minmaking new acquaintances. He is met through on the other side. Also he in the most aristocratic quarters of the saw a plank driven through a big tree, and a piece of pine moulding driven

> INTERNATIONAL prize medals have been given St. Jabobs Oil as the best pain-cure.

THE man with a No. 15 neck and a No. 14 collar has a hard struggle to make both ends meet,—Detroit Free Press.

A Printer's Error.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, the printer's copy said, but he set it up, sweet are the uses of advertising. Sweet, indeed, to those who in sickness and suffering have seen the advertisement of some sovereign remedy, which upon trial has brought them from death's door. "The best thing I ever saw in my paper was the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery'" is again and again the testimony of those who have been healed by it of lung disease, bronchial affections, tumors, ulcers, liver complaints and the ills to which flesh is her. A Printer's Error.

BENEATH your notice—Advertisements on the sidewalk.—National Weekly.

\$500,000,000.

Many splendid fortunes lie in the English Court of Chancery, which belong to Amercan citizens. The court has held possession in some cases, for more than one hundred and fifty years. Cox & Co., London, England, have with great care and diligence compiled a book containing the names of fifty thousand heirs and their descendants who have been advertised for to claim these fortunes. The book gives Christian and surnames, and instructions how to proceed for the recovery of money and estates. Sent free to all parts of the world upon receipt of one dollar. Remittance may be made by registered letter or money order. Address COX & CO., 41 Southampton Buildings, London, England. Cox & Co. refer by permission to the Kellogg Newspaper Company, New York.

FITTING a coat is a mere matter of form.

-National Weekly.

WHATEVER name or designation is given the public. A trial is its best recommende

EINGERS are the only people who wish to hold a note for a long time.

CLERGYMEN and physicians recommend Hall's Hair Renewer for diseases of the scalp and hair. Ayer's Ague Cure neutralizes the mias-matic poison which causes fever and ague.

"I am generally up to my neck in business," said the teacher of swimming.

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

Working like a horse—A lawyer drawing ap a conveyance.—Rambler.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY May 28

| KANSAS | | May | | 1 |
|--|--------|--------|------------------|---|
| CATTLE-Shipping steers. Native cows. Butchers' steers. HOGS-Good to choice heavy Light. WHEAT-No. 2 red. No. 3 red. No. 2 soft. CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No description of the steel of the st | \$4 65 | 0 | 4 90 | ١ |
| Native cows | 2 50 | 6 : | 3 65 | ı |
| Butchers' steers | 4 00 | 60 | 4 65 | Ł |
| HOGS-Good to choice heavy | 3 80 | 60 : | 3 90 | 1 |
| Leght | 3 50 | 60 : | 3 77% | ı |
| WHEAT-No. 2 red | 54 | (0) | 55 | 1 |
| No. 3 red | 49 | 60 | 4914 | 1 |
| No. 2 soft | 60 | GA | 6514 | i |
| COPN-No " | 9614 | (A) | 9614 | ١ |
| OATS No. 9 | 95 | 6: | 9614 | Ī |
| DVP V. 0 | 2017 | 60 | 5079 | į |
| RIE-NO. Z | 10/2 | CO . | 0.0 | ı |
| FLOUR-Fancy, per sack | 1 10 | 0 | 1 70 | 1 |
| HAY-Large baled | p 00 | (0) | 6 00 | ı |
| BUTTER-Choice creamery | 11 | (0) | 12 | 1 |
| CHEESE-Full cream | 10 | (1) | 12 | 1 |
| EGGS-Choice | 7 | 0 | 81/2 | 1 |
| BACON-Ham | 8 | 0 | 81/2 | 1 |
| Shoulders | . 5 | 60 | 6 | 1 |
| Sides | 6 | 64 | 634 | 1 |
| EGGS-Choice. BACON—Ham. Shoùiders. Sides. LARD. WOOL—Missouri unwashed. | 6 | 60 | 614 | 1 |
| WOOL-Missonri unwashed | 14 | (0) | 16 | 1 |
| POTATOES. | 45 | (0) | 50 | 1 |
| DM TARRE | - | - | 00 | 1 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | - | | 1 |
| CATTLE-Shipping steers | 5 80 | 0 | 5 50 | 1 |
| Butchers' steers | 3 50 | 0 | 4 75 | 1 |
| HOGS-Packing | 4 10 | 0 | 4 20 | 1 |
| SHEEP-Fair to choice | 2 50 | 60 | 4 75 | 1 |
| FLOUR-Choice | 3 45 | 0 1 | 3 55 | 1 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 red | 751/6 | 0 | 761/ | 1 |
| CORN-No. 2 | 321/6 | 7 | 33 | 1 |
| OATS-No. 2 | 2834 | à | 29 | 1 |
| RYE-No. 2 | 6114 | à | 65 | 1 |
| BUTTER-Creamery | 14 | ã | 15 | 1 |
| PORK | 9 00 | m 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Butchers steers. HOGS-Packing. SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Choice WHEAT-No. 2 red. CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery. POKK. COTTON-Middlings. | 8 | 9 | 834 | 1 |
| | | | 078 | 1 |
| CATTLE-Shipping steers | | | | 1 |
| CATTLE-Shipping steers | 4 40 | 0 1 | 5 20 | 1 |
| HOGS-Packing and shipping | 4-00 | (A | 25 | 1 |
| CATTLE—Shipping steers HOGS—Packing and shipping SHEEP—Fair to choice. FLOUR—Winter wheat WHEAT—No. 2 red No. 3. No. 3 Spring CORN—No. 2. | 4 25 | 00 4 | 1 75 | 1 |
| FLOUR-Winter wheat | 4 25 | 00 4 | 1 75 | 1 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 red | 7216 | 4 | 74 | 1 |
| No. 3 | 59 | 43 | 60 | 1 |
| No. 2 spr.ng | 73 | 60 | 74 | 1 |
| CORN-No. 2 | 25 | CA ASS | 3534 | 1 |
| OATS-No. 2 | 27 | (0) | 271 | 1 |
| CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 1 |
| RUTTER-Crosses | 1917 | 20 | 2734 60 16 | 1 |
| BUTTER-Creamery | 0 15 | on i | 8 50 | 1 |
| PORK | 0 40 | 0 | 00 | 1 |
| NEW YORK. CATTLE—Exports 40GS—Good to choice HEEP—Common to good FLOUR—Good to choice WHEAT—No. 2 red CORN—No. 2. | | | | ĭ |
| CATTLE-Exports | 4 80 | m (| 20 | 1 |
| HOGS-Good to choice | 4 40 | 00 | 4 60 | 1 |
| HEEP-Common to good | 4 10 | 60 | 4 20 | 1 |
| FLOUR-Good to choice | 3 65 | 1 45 | 25 | 1 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 red | 81 | à ' | 8814 | 1 |
| CORN-No. 2 | 47 | à | 473/ | 1 |
| | | | | |

Papier-Mache Coffins.

Sad to say, many a good thing attains to nothing more than a fair beginning. On the other hand it is a matter for congratulation that the growth of some evil things may be also promptly frustrated. A large proportion of the cases of the most wide spread and fatal of diseases—consumption—have their inception in nasal catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is pleasant, soothing and effectual. Try it. It has cured thousands. All druggists.

A woman and a new dictionary always try to have the last word.—New Haven News.

however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps for reply and book of particulars, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A LITTLE girl asked her mother if boy-cotter was the same color as terra cotta.— Dansville Breeze.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

The best medisin I kno ov for the rumatism, is to thank the Lord—that it aint gout.—Josh Billings.

THE Frazer Axle Grease is the best in the world. Sold everywhere. Use it.

BOYCOTTING the baby-Putting him to

Biliousness

you, free of charge, that when the nado a farmer twelve miles from the being brought on by sudden changes in the weather bestowed upon me, which is the great township is snowed under, and the town found an uninjured marble-top causing bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, weather is cold enough to freeze the table in his field. Another found a sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness, and loss of appeton, Ill.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparlila for billousness; think it a great remedy for that complaint." J. W. Abborr, Manchester, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

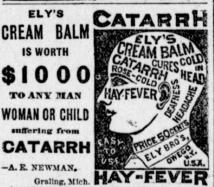
100 Doses One Dollar

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

131

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the ystem, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to

prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable ouse. Price Society, by mail or at druggists. Send for incolar. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. M.

SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE. HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is the best salve used in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbinins, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure you get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits.

and counterfeits. O DOLLARS each for New and Per-

SEEDS FOR TRIAL. for new seeds. The lot mailed for dime, (no stamps, PAPER OF SUMMER RADISHES THROWN IN. AMES HASLEY, Seed Grower, MADISON, Ark.

MUSTANG Survival of the Fittest FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS! XICAN MUSTANG LINIMEN'

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA SALES LARGER THAN EVER

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold

BROWN'S **IRON** BITTERS

HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA NERVOUS PROSTRATION MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVERS TIRED FEELING GENERAL DEBILITY PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION FEMALE INFIRMITIES RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA KIDNEY AND LIVER

TROUBLES FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.

CONTAGIOUS!

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient a Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not curedisuffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and
was covered with sores all over my body and limbs,
Finsily I completely lost all hope in that country, and
sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in
this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New
York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I
determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I
can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my
life.

New York City, June 12, 1885.

Treating on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer S, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

FAREWELL TOUR BARNUM'S

Greatest Achievement!

-GRANDEST-Armament Enterprise on the Globe.

P. T. BARNUM'S Greatest Show on Earth and the Great London Circus. Circus, Museum, Hippo-irome, Aviary, two Menageries, Elephant Pavilion, Elevated Stage, Three Rings, Congress of Giants, European Specialties. Larger, Richer, Grander, detter than Ever. An Enormous Array of Won-lers. 100 Acts, 300 Performers.





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We will furnish duplicates of LIVE STOCK UTS, or any other Cut shown in any Specimen sock; at or below quoted prices for same. A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., Electrotypers and Stereotypers, 214 West Sixth St., Kansas City.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. 5

To Newspaper Publishers. For Sale, two lots of Second-hand Bourgeois at 15 and 20 cents per pound. Cases, \$1.00 per pair.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., Kansas City.

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\$40 aday made WELL AUGER & DRILLS with our Address C. A. BROCKETT & CO., Catalogues free. Kannas City, Mo. \$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

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MAXWELL'S DEFENSE.

The Case For the Accused Opened By His Counsel.

The Prisoner, On the Stand, Relates the Story of the Killing Relying On the Plea of Accident to Save His Neck From the Noose.

ST. Louis, May 26 .- The expectation that Maxweii would take the stand in his own defense was sufficient to pack the Criminal Court-room at an early hour this morning. As early as eight o'clock hundreds were in waiting to secure good seats, and some of the women came that the urethra is the most sensitive portion of the human frame, and that in all operations on it a complete anæsthesia is recommended had more difficulty than usual in preserving order, as the crowd did a large amount of whispering and commenting on the probabilities of the defense.

At 10:30 Mr. Fauntleroy commenced his opening address to the jury, in which he outlined the defense, which is that of accidental homicide. His speech lasted an hour.

Mayortt on the commenced his held it again over his face. All the while I kept my flugers upon the pulse and watched the pupil of the eye. At no time did I hold the lint nearer than two or three inches of the nostrils. Sudden-At 10:30 Mr. Fauntleroy commenced his

MAXWELL ON THE STAND.

The defendant then took the stand amid great excitement, the noise and demonstration becoming so violent that Judge Van Wagoner threatened to clear

Clerk Finney swore the defendant, who looked a little flushed, but otherwise

Mr. Fauntleroy commenced the direct examination as soon as anything approaching order could be restored.
"State your full name?" was the first

question. "Hugh Motham Brooks."

"How old are you? "Twenty-five years."

"Hyde, England."

"That is your home?"

"Are your parents living?"

"They are, sir."

"When did you first engage in busi-"Eight years ago I entered a law office

an Stockport, where I remained four years. After I left Mr. Brown's office I went to a London agency, in which Mr. Brown was interested, and completed my "Are you a lawyer by profession?",

"Have you ever studied medicine?"

"I have in the school at Manchester. I studied chemistry, physology and allied branches. I have studied medicine more or less ever since I left school."

"Where did you first meet Mr. Prel-Aer?"

"I first met Mr. Preller at the Northwestern Hotel in Liverpool, the evening before the sailing of the steamer. I was looking at the sailing list in the hotel and remarked that the Cunarder sailed late in the afternoon, and he asked me if I was going aboard the Cephalonia. I re-plied that I was. I was not introduced to him until we were on board the vessel. I met Mr. Warren on board, and as there were only five gentlemen passengers on board the vessel, we were thrown to-gether a good deal. Mr. Preller and my-self were Englishmen, coming to a strange country, and our acquaintance-ship ripened into a firm friendship, and

we were together a great deal.

"It is true as stated by Mr. Warren that Preller and myself were more together than any other of the passengers. I talked to him about my plans and pur-poses in life, and told him what they were, and he talked about his. I had with me the medical books shown to the jury and a number of others-about six or seven altogether. I had the books four or five years and had studied them. I should say that I am not a skilled physician and surgeon.

"I had the case of surgical instruments with me alluded to by Mr. Warren, and Phase no doubt I showed it to him. I Wild Mr. Warren that I was an attorneyat-law and had studied medicine and chemistry.

"We landed in Boston February 3, and we went to Young's hotel, where Mr. Preller remained three or four days, and

then went to Canada." Continuing, the witness told of his ripening acquaintance with Preller; his cure of a girl in Boston; his arrival in St. Louis; life at the Southern; his financial condition while a sojourner there; his visit to the drug store: his meeting with Preller, and his inseparable companionship with that unfortunate young man: all of which was supplemented with his own version of the killing of

Preller.
After detailing the causes leading to the performance of the proposed operation, witness said:

"Mr. Preller took off his pants and Then he laid down upon the bed. I placed the four-ounce bottle of the poured about a fluid dram of the poured about a fluid dram of the poured about a fluid dram of the classification and took out the cork. I then poured about a fluid dram of the classification in the core in a stranger of the law that permitted a norant of the law that permitted a classification in the core in the chloroform upon the washstand, where I that is to say, linen one side of which had been rubbed or furred up—replacing the bottle upon the stand. The lint I folded three thicknesses and held in my hands flat—so. Preller was lying upon the bed. I held the lint above his face, about six inches from the nostrils." Why did you hold it at that dis-

"So that the vapor of the chloroform might be well mixed with the atmospheric

"Well, what then?" "I told him to breathe naturally, and The inhalation began. In a moment I

turned to the bottle of chloroform, when I found that it had been upset and nearly emptied." The narrator paused and passed his hand across his forehead, which was

dame with perspiration. "In my epinion enough chloroform did not remain in the bottle to produce ana thesia or unconsciousness to pain. I accordingly left Preller lying there and

went down to Mr. Fernow's drug store to procure some more." "Who did you see there?" Mr. Fernow's boy. I told him I had accidentally spilled the chloroform I had and wanted some more. Mr. Fernow, who was in the rear of the store, called

out: 'All right, doctor, I'll give it to you in a moment.' I told him when he came out what I wanted, and he said that two ounces was all he could let me have, as he was very short of it just then. I took that and went out." "Were you at that time excited?"

"Not at all. I was in a hurry-that "Did you leave Preller in that un-

"Yes; he was still lying upon my

mony, that you objected to the label being placed upon the bottle?"

"Yes; what I recollect about that is that I told him it was not necessary to place a label upon the bottle, as I intended to empty the chloroform into the bottle I already had."
"What did you do on your return?"

"I again saturated the list with chloro-form and held it to his nostrils until I thought that a sufficient degree of unviously warmed and greased and pro-ceeded to insert it. Upon that Mr. Preller made a peculiar noise as though the operation caused him pain. I at once came to the conclusion that he was not sufficiently unconscious and withdrew the instrument. I would like to say here by the authorities. The eyes were opened, and I noticed that the pupils were still sensitive to the light. Upon that I poured about a dram and a half more of chloroform upon the lint, and

ly I noticed that he began to breathe in a sterterous manner." "Hold on," interrupted Mr. Fauntle-roy, "explain that word to the jury."
"I should say hard. He breathed hard and loud. I at once suspended the administration of the chloroform, and seizing either the straight or curved scissors -I forget now which-I cut off the shirt and undershirt. Then I took his arms by the elbows and raised and lowered them

rapidly. That was to produce artificial respiration." As he spoke, the witness raised his own arms with a quick, jerking motion. This was one of the points where the cold calm of desperation, that had thus far sustained him, broke for the instant, and be ceased in the middle of the illustration and turned from the jury with a haggard indrawing of his breath and a sudden clutch at the arms of his chair. Mr.

Fauntleroy sprang into the breach.
"Bring out the shirt and undershirt," THE GARMENTS PRODUCED AGAIN.

The torn and tumbled garments were brought from the circuit attorney's room and handed to the prisoner. By this time he was composed again and took them without hesitation, handling them over and over and looking closely

"Are those the shirts you cut off of

"Yes; I believe they are." "Are they are the ones taken from your trunk at Auckland, are they Preller's?"

On the bottom of the white shirt is a dull red spot. The attention of Maxwell was called to it and he was asked what it was. He drew himself up with a semiprofessional air and inquired:

"Do you want my opinion as an expert?"

"No, just your opinion." "My opinion is that it is blood."

"Does the use of the catheter ever draw blood?" "Oh, yes, quite frequently."
"Would the drawing of blood be more apt to occur if the catheter was handled by an inexperienced person?"

"Yes." "Do you mean one deficient in medical book-knowledge or in practice?"
"I mean practice in handling the

"Weil, go on and tell what happened in the room from the time you began to work the arms." "I continued my efforts to revive my friend for upwards of half an hour. Very shortly after I began the heart's action

ceased, the pulse stopped, and the mirror held over the lips bore no stain. Still I could not bring myself to believe the worst, and, in addition to the artificial respiration, I beat him over his naked back and shoulders with a wet towel and dashed cold water upon him."

Maxwell paused. He turned again toward his lawyers, and through a strange drawing away of his lips his teeth showed in a ghastly fashion. This was more than once noticeable in the examination, but not so strongly as then.

"Well, what did you discover?" "That Preller was dead." "Why did you not call for help be-

fore?' "I did not because all my efforts were fects of the chloroform. In such cases the loss of a few seconds sometimes means the difference between life and death. I thought it best to employ every instant to resuscitation, dashing cold water, beating with wet cloths, working the arms and all the usual methods, but I was finally convinced that he was dead. He was beyond all hope. He was past

"What did you then do?" "I scarcely knew what to do. My first impulse was to communicate with the authorities. Then I thought but supposed that it was as it is in England, that he can not go upon the stand. I was alone. I alone could explain it. I thought the best thing I could do was to

A STRIKE ENDED.

Settlement, By Mutual Concessions, Between the Operators and Miners in the Clearfield, (Pa.) Bituminons Coal Dis-

TYRONE, Pa., May 26 .- A settlement of the strike in the Clearfield bituminous coal district was effected vesterday by mutual concessions. The result was wholly unexpected, and gives rise to great rejoicing by both operators and Yesterday a committee of five representing three thousand miners, in-structed to act independently of the Federation or Knights of Labor, met here with a committee of operators appointed by the Philadelphia Coal Exchange. After considering the question of resumption, written agreement was reached whereby the miners agree to re-sume at the old wages of forty cents per 2,240 pounds, on condition of just weight with check weighmen; the abolition of the store-order system, and cash monthly payments, and the privilege of making purchases wherever desired. The price for all dead work and other disputes will be settled between mine superintendents and their men, and all miners shall be re-employed without discrimination. Work will resume Thursday next. This action governs two-thirds of the whole number of miners employed in this district. No action that the miners in Federation No. 3 may now take can change the result of yesterday's work of the independent com-"Do you remember Mr. Fernow's testi- | mittee.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

The Total Mileage and Assessed Valention

—A Marked Increase.

The State Board of Railroad Assessors has completed its work, and increased the assessed valuation of the 'railroads within Kansas \$1,977,775. The increase in mileage is given up to date of assessment, March 1, being 315 miles. Since that date there then took the catheter which I had prevalue of all the roads and their stock: Miles. Assessed Valuation.

Name of Railroad.

| Name of Rauroda. | Mues. | vatuation. |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Atchison Union Depot and Railread Company | 13 | \$ 28/208.00 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe | 470.58 37.24 | 5,547,880.21 |
| Atchison & Nebraska Atchison, Colorado & Pa- cific—ma n line | 107.90 | 240,160.67 674,404.46 |
| Atchison, Colorado & Pa- cific—Washington br'h Atchison, Colorado & Pa- cific—Republican Val- | | |
| lev branch | 31.00 | 161,080.63 |
| Atchison, Colorado & Pa- cific-Lenora branch | 84.66 | 439,863.68 |
| Atchison, Colorado & Pa- cific—South Solomon br | 23.75 | 123,092.33 |
| Atchison, Jewell County & Western-Jewell br'h. Blue Valley | 33.52 16.50 | 174,034.17 50,180.00 |
| Burlington, Kansas & Southwestern | 69.73 | 306,934.81 |
| Central Branch Union Pa- | 100.00 | 669,993.00 |
| Chicago, Nebraska & Kan- | 65.76 | 310,036.01 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 1.70 | 3,300.00 17,000.00 |
| Florence, Eldorado & Wal- | 53.59 | 335,715.99 |
| & Memphis | 16.51 | 116,696.99 |
| Harper & Western Independence & South- | 54,91 | 297,808.67 |
| Joplin & Galena | 17.90 2.05 | 100.00 118,360.35 13,453.04 |
| Junction City & Fort | 85.74 | 502,078.41 |
| Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield | 23.15 | 118,409.44 |
| Kansas City & Empora | 39.88 54.13 | 220,460.99 296,516.79 |
| Kansas division Union Pa- eifie Kansas Central | 447.69 166.07 | 4,064,187.16 716,936.03 |
| Kansas & Missouri Kansas City, Fort Scott & | 19.17 | 130,273 14 |
| K. C. Emporia & Southern | 157.70 76.15 | 1,586,813.86 467,076.23 |
| Kansas City, Topeka & Western Kansas City & Southwest- | 64.77 | 861,861.26 |
| Kansas City Belt | 57.19 2.95 | 269,674.37 11,890.00 |
| Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern | 46.57 | 241,389.56 |
| Leavenworth branch Kan- sas division of Union Pacific | 30.60 | 259,810.40 |
| Memphis, Kansas & Colo- | 49.79 | 336,080,90 |
| Marion & McPherson Manhattan, Alma & Bur- | 98.21 | 645,951.51 |
| Marysville & Blue Vailey. | 56.64 12.83 | 251,763.73 59,102.71 |
| Missouri & Western Missouri Pacific—Atchi- son section | 28.73 | 209,972.45 481,725.82 |
| Missouri Pacific - Neb- | 48.33 | 302,108.32 |
| raska extension | 80.67 | 402,850.04 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 17.42 | 87,974.32 |
| -Osage division Missouri, Kansas & Texas -Main line | 79.18 | 812,961.79 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas -Neosho division Missouri Pacific (in Kan.). Ottawa & Burlington | 156,70 6.41 | 782,432.21 30,456.66 |
| Ottawa & Burlington Republican Valley | 42.09 12.41 | 227,652.77 87,725.81 |
| Rich Hill | 4.45 18.17 | 28,641,10 93,148.97 |
| Salina & Southwestern St. Louis, Lawrence & Em- | | 202,295.05 |
| St. Joseph & Grand Island. | 31.00 137.40 56.96 | 168,053,08 942,894 59 325,998.85 |
| Short Creek & Joplin Southern Kansas | 9.30 353.63 | 69,686.25 2,365,333.04 |
| St. Louis, Fort Scott & | 246.08 | 1,492,101.81 |
| St. L., Wichita & West'n St. Louis & Emporia | 145.90 32.14 | 945,663 61 139,775.55 |

Totals....

MILLIONS AND MISERY.

Wretched Life of a Millionaire's Wife-Suit

For Divorce.

Bride, the wealthy tea merchant who resides at 960 Fifth avenue, was married in January, 1883, to the daughter of Charles directed toward overcoming the evil ef- M. Bomeister, the wealthy wine merchant. Now she has sued him in the Supreme Court for a limited divorce for cruelty. United States flag the same rights as The case was up before Judge Donohue today, upon an application for alimony and ports of the colonies, subject of course counsel fees. Mrs. McBride charges that to the customs law. It is understood counsel rees. Mrs. McBride charges that to the customs law. It is understood that this will be the argument used by jewelry worth thousands of dollars. jewelry worth thousands of dollars, and every luxury, made her life miserable that he will be able to prove the right of by his ungovernable temper. He once pointed a pistol at her, saying he might some day kill her and that he had once shot at his sister. She says that he is a "sly drinker," and that while TORONTO, Ont. May 23—Referring to drunk he has many times struck and beaten-her shamefully. Though she was in delicate health she declares he has abused her openly in the presence of her parents. It was asserted in her behalf that McBride owns 115 tea stores, from which he derives yearly an income of \$100,000. In opposition to the motion McBride averred that his wife, incited by her father, had deserted him, although he treated her well, and that his income this year will not be over \$30,-000. Decision was reserved.

An Unpopular Member. St. Louis, May 22.-Last night Alfred Scuf, a brewer by occupation, applied at the door of the Brewers' Union meeting at asking reasons for refusal, several men from the inside jumped on him and gave him a severe thumping, kicked him down stairs and yelled "seab" in German at him. He informed an officer how he had been treated, and wanted the whole crowd arrested. The trouble was on account or Scuf and fourteen others going to work at Wainwright's brewery contrary to the wishes of the union.

The Dingley Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The House Shipping Jommittee met yesterday morning and concurred in part of the Senate amendments to the Dingley Shipping bill and nonconcurred in several amendments and authorized Mr. Dingley, of Maine, to report port of the Senate amendment to the Shipping bill designed to meet the action of

The Arms act (Ireland) passed the House anticipation of a lively fight to-day. of Commons on the 20th.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The Matter Receiving Attention at Washington-Correspondence Between Sena-tor Frye and Secretary Bayard-Consul General Phelan's Defensive Point-A Ser-

NEW YORK, May 23 .- The Post has the following Washington special: The State Department is actively engaged in had been a detective for five years and had negotiations designed to protect the interests of the American fishermen. There has as yet been no official declaration of has as yet been no official declaration of its position, and for manifest reasons. While the negotiations are in the present stage the Administration can not property make public the correst-ordence which it has with the British Minister here and with our Minister to England. But the unofficial letter from Secretary Bayard which follows will show that he has the interests of the fishermen at heart. Sen-ator Frye of Maine recently addressed to the Secretary of State the following

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 20, 1886. Hon. Thomas S. Bayard, Secretary of State: Hon. Thomas S. Bayard, Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR—I respectfully submit to your consideration the enclosed telegram received this morning from the president of the American Fishery Union. I assume that the State Department is giving this matter such consideration as its importance demands. The urgency of immediate action for the protection and relief of these American citizens can not be overestimated. I regard the conduct of the Canadian Government as entirely unjustifiable and without authority of treaty, of law, of good neighborhood. I am, very respectfully.

Enclosed was the telegram elegand.

Enclosed was the telegram already printed in these dispatches. To this let-ter Secretary Bayard has sent the following reply:

[Unofficial.]

| Unofficial. |
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE, |
| WASHINGTON, May 20, 1886. |
| Hon, Wm. P. Frye, United States Senate:
| DEAR SIR—Before your note of to-day was received a telegram of a similar purport in relation to the refusal to allow the American schooner Jennie and Julia to purchase herring for smoking at Digby had been received, and steps had been taken by me to ascertain all the facts, and instant representations had been made to the British Minister to call to account the collector at Digby for what I consider a gross breach of the commercial rights of accession of the United States
| The late reprehensible action of the Cana-

the commercial rights of accession of the United States

The late reprehensible action of the Canadian officials in relation to American fishing vessels has occurred in remote localities without facilities for postal communication, and consequently there has been delay, regrettable, but unavoidable, in receiving consular reports. But your assumption "that this department is giving the matter such consideration as its importance demands," will, I believe, be fully sustained when the proper time arrives for publication of its action. I trust I am conscious of my duty as an official charged with the execution of delicate and important public functions, and that the interests and honor of my country and the rights of its citizens will not be found to have suffered at my hands.

Very respectfully yours,

T. F. Bayard.

A gentleman who has talked with Sec-

A gentleman who has talked with Secretary Bayard upon this subject within a day or two says that he is as much interested in the matter as either of the Maine Senators can be, and that he has great regard for the fishermen. He ex-presses himself very forcibly as to the conduct of the Canadian officials. He looks at the question as an American, and not from a party standpoint, and says that there is no politics in it; that the action of the department can not yet be made public, but that he can assure any Congressional friend of the fishermen that everything that is possible is being done to protect their interests. With regard to the refusal of the collector of t'n. 145.90 945.663 of gard to the refusal of the collector of the collect can fishermen would strictly observe the

BADDECK, C. B., May 24 .- On his return here Consul-General Phelan said New railroads 7 that the law under which permits are granted dates prior to 1830, but that in 1830 President Andrew Jackson issued a proclamation granting certain commercial rights to English vessels and a sim-NEW YORK, May 22.-Robert P. Me ilar proclamation was issued by the minister in power at the time in Great Britain. This British proclamation was in the same spirit as that issued by President Jackson, and it is claimed that the joint action of the two governments se-cured to all vessels sailing under the American vessels to procure bait in the

TORONTO, Ont., May 23.-Referring to the report that the American fishing schooner Augusta Herrick had sailed it from Boston for the fishing grounds, armed with cannon and determined to resist should any Canadian vessel attempt to seize her, the Globe says: "This may prove a very serious matter. The United States Government neglected its duty when it allowed this vessel to arm in one of her ports, and to proceed when armed and Maxwell treated; that he had a large to waters in which no vessel hopestly roll of bills and one of them suggested that pursuing a legitimate business required such an armament. If permission was obtained from the Government its responsibility is all the greater. Should Central Turner Hall for admission, show- this vessel attempt a forcible resistance ing at the same time his Union card. He when a British or Canadian cruiser, duly was refused admittance, and while engaged | commissioned, attempts to seize it in Canadian waters on a charge of having acted illegally, it may be treated as a pirate. To allow its vessels to go forth armed to trespass upon a neighbor's ter-citory is unworthy of a great country, especially a free people. Canada will not be deterred by any danger of a possible collision, and its possible consequences, from asserting its rights and enforcing its

An Impending Conflict.

ERIE, Pa., May 24 .- At an early hour vesterday morning the Erie and Pittsburgh track across a strip of property owned by the Lake Shore, so as to connect with the side-track of a large manufacturing house. The track had been completed up. The engines of the two roads remained chained to the tracks all day, and A MASKED BATTERY.

The State Introduces a Witness in the Maxwell Tria! That Creates a Gennine

Sr. Louis, May 25 .- The detective. Mcullough, who gained Maxweli's confidence in jail, was the sensational witness in the Preller murder case yesterday. He said he belonged to Pinkerton's torce in New York for three years, and A. S. Drunmond's United States secret service in New York. He was doing United States work for

having charge of eighteen men.

The witness told the story of his one ployment by Detective Furlong; his arrest and imprisonment for alleged forgery; the manner in which he gained the confidence of Maxwell, and the latter's voluntary state-ment to him. In reply to the question if he used any threats or offered any induce-ments to secure the statements the witness answered:
"No, siz; the statements were made vol-

untarily. About ten days after I went into jail he talked to me about these people here and said they were not fly and had tried to break him down; said that the chief of police had taken him into his office and had police had taken him into his office and had given him whisky, and when he thought he was drunk, showed him a picture of Prelier, taken after he was dead, and asked if he knew it. Maxwell said no, and said he would be a fool to tell him he did know him. He told me that he did recognize it. This was the beginning. We had other conversations. He thought I belonged to a notorious gang of forgers and was in a bad fix. I told him if I had a chance at an alibi, I would prove it. He asked how. I said by my people: He said if he had a witness who could testify right he could beat the State. I asked him how. He said: If I could get a witness who could testify that he had so much money in Bos-

said: If I could get a witness who could testify that he had so much money in Boston he could get free.

"I asked him how much money, and he said \$700 or \$800. I told him I would try and get some of my people (gang of forgers) to do him this favor, to testify for him, and I asked him to tall me about his case. and I asked him to tell me about his case. He told me when he met Preller and what he wanted done in the case. The defendant first said he met this man Prelier in Liver-pool and wanted Frelier to go to a fancy ball, but he refused to go because it was fast. Afterward he said he met Frelier about three days out to Boston. He said he left England to avoid testifying in a case. He met Preller on the steamer that arrived in Boston February 3, and took rooms at Young's Hotel. Several days afterward he (Maxwell) went to 1508 Washington street to board and Preller stayed at Young's two weeks. Preller went to Canada then, and he remained in Boston at 1508 Washington street, eating at Murphy's saloon. He said he bought a ticket in a Pullman coach and left

Boston on the last Saturday in March and went around by Canada. His ticket cost \$21. He arrived in St. Louis Monday and registered at the Southern. He asked about a telegram of the clerk. The clerk said one had been received asking if he had arrived. He answered it. This was on Monday.
"On Friday Preller arrived. They had

a talk about going to Auckland. Maxwell was anxious that Preller should go to Auck land. Maxwell said that Prelier told him he had only enough money to see himself through in the trip. He said himself through in the trip. He said he made up his mind on account of his meanness to fix him. On Sunday, he said, Preller was in his (Maxwell's) room and complained of pains. Maxwell told him he could remedy it by using a hypodermic syringe, and agreed that he should try it. Preller, he said, took off his coat and vest and he said he gave him a good does like the same which was high. a good dose in the arm, which put him to sleep. When he was asleep he used chloro-form which he had there, and when he found that was not enough he went out and got some more chloroform. Then he found be was dead. He took off his clothes, took his money and cut off his undershirt and shirt and took off his drawers. He threw the things out, put him in the trunk

and left the things in the room..
"This was four or five o'clock in the afton. He said he then stayed around until Monday morning, when he went out and bought several things—trunks among them. He then packed his own trunk, put the things he had taken from Preller's body into it. He bought a ticket for San Fran

cisco, for which I think he said he paid Sile."
"What further things did he say about

his trip or about his money?"
"He told me he had about \$700. He then told me he went out and got a field glass. He said he spent \$36 here but did not say what for. He spent \$20 on the trip to San Francisco. He wore a long gown, he said, on the trip. When he got to San Francisco he went to the Palace Hotel and took a room. He said he lost his keys on the way out and paid a man \$2.50 to open his trunk. In the evening he went out to take in the town. The first man he met was a confi-dence man who said he was going out on the steamer. The man said he could not get his money and wanted \$100. Maxwell said he did not have the change, but finally for his watch he gave him \$80, expecting to get it back the next day. The man left, Mr. McDonald then brought the witness back to the arrangement to have a witness swear that he had the money when he left ston. He asked Maxwell what he wanted and Maxwell explained that he wanted a witness to prove that he had a large sum of money before he left Boston. Maxwell said the witness could say that they had met in a club room at Young's hotel and had called at his room. They could state they were with him and that on the day be left Boston they dropped into Murphy's to take a drink

that they saw \$500 or \$600 in bills, he didn't care much what. The witness then told what Maxwell wanted to secure witnesses to prove; how witness agreed to his plaus; that Maxwell afterward told him such witnesses would not be needed as the defense would be accidental killing.

he was careless in carrying his bills so loosely in his pocket and they could swear

The testimony of this witness went to show that Maxwell did murder Preller and that he wanted to buy witnesses to testify to concocted stories in his behalf. The testimony was a surprise to the defense, to the jury and to the audience, and the witnes; was subjected to a searching cross-examination. It created a genuine sensation. Retribution.

CINCINNATI, May 25 .- For some time past Frederick Kylins, a married man and Railroad employes attempted to lay a proprietor of a drug store in St. Bernards, a village near here, had been on intimate terms with the daughter of William Bode. Several days ago the daughter disappeared and yesterday her mother went to Kylin's drug store and asked him where she was when its presence was discovered by the
Lake Shore, and the intruders' cars were
business where the girl is," Last evening
Bode armed himself with a revolver and went to the drug store. Kylins, who was standing on the sidewalk, saw him and mained chained to the tracks all day, and walked inside. Bode approached, and as the roads are rapidly congregatingmen in Kylins was running to the rear of the store fired, and Kylins dropped dead,

The Great Emporium.

Desi-severybody to know that he

BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

NOTIONS.

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE,

Classware, Tinware HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything needed by manduring his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,

And you will be pleased with his Bargains.

PHYSICIANS.

STONE & ZANE. Physicians and Surgeons. Office, East Side of Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. W. P. PUCH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Residence and: office, a half mile north of Tolado. jyli-tf

DR. S. M. FURMAN. RESIDENT DENTIST. STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his prefes-sion in all its branches. Friday and Satur-day of each week, at Cottonwood Fahls. Office at Union Hotel. Reference: W. P. Mactin, B. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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