

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886.

NUMBER 33.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 11th several resolutions calling upon heads of departments for certain information were adopted, when the Inter-State Commerce bill was taken up and debate continued until adjournment. In the House several bills were introduced, among them a bill by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, for the issue of coin certificates. An attempt was then made to pass the bill to prohibit pool selling in the District of Columbia, but as many members who oppose the bill were attending the races as requested pool buyers the "bad fellows" did not succeed during the absence of the "good fellows" of the House. The bill to prohibit advertising of lotteries and selling tickets in the District of Columbia was passed. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 11th a memorial from the Republican Central Committee of Ohio was presented charging that the election of Senator Payne was secured by fraud, corruption and bribery. After routine business the Inter-State Commerce bill was further discussed and finally ordered reprinted as amended. Adjourned. The House in Committee of the Whole discussed the bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners, who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum for four years, for the purpose of adjusting Spanish-Mexican land claims in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up and debate continued until adjournment.

The Senate on the 12th resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill, and after further debate a vote was finally reached and the bill passed, there being only four negative votes. The Chinese Indemnity joint resolution occupied the morning hour in the House. Then the Army Appropriation bill came up and after further debate passed. The Diplomatic bill was taken up and debate on it continued until adjournment.

The Senate on the 13th passed a bill creating a new judicial circuit. This makes Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado the eighth circuit, and Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri the ninth, the new Judge to be appointed for the ninth circuit. The General Pension bill was then placed before the Senate and debated until adjournment. The House considered the Chinese Indemnity resolutions in the morning hour but reached no vote. The Diplomatic bill was then passed. The bill changing the Bureau of Agriculture was discussed until adjournment. The bill making the Secretary of Agriculture a Cabinet officer with the title of Secretary of Agriculture.

The Senate on the 14th passed a bill making an appropriation of \$150,000 to enlarge the public building at Kansas City. The bill also passed authorizing the Fort Scott & Gulf road to build through the Indian Territory. The Pension bill then came up and was discussed until executive session, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday. The House passed the Senate bill appropriating \$20,000 to complete the public building at Wichita, Kan. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. A bill to amend the act to amend the House into a debate on the tariff. It finally got back to the business before it, reported several bills and adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has sent the nomination to the Senate of Clarence Ridgely Greathouse, of California, to be Consul General of the United States at Kanagawa, the nomination of Warren Green for this position having been withdrawn.

SPEAKER CARLISLE has named Representatives Bragg, Viele and Laird as the visitors to the Military Academy on the part of the House.

SECRETARY MANNING was well enough on the 12th to be able to drive to the Treasury Department and hold a short conversation with Treasurer Jordan.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals has agreed in favor of the appropriation of \$500,000 for the completion of the Clarendon canal, connecting Bayou Teche with Grand Lake at Clarendon, La.

The Secretary of State has received a preliminary report from Consul Brigham at Paso del Norte, Mex., in regard to the killing of Captain Crawford, U. S. A., by Mexican soldiers in January last. He says there is no way of obtaining definite information, owing to the absence of witnesses, but adds that it is conceded on both sides that the attack was made by irregular Mexican troops employed by the State of Chihuahua through an unfortunate accident and without malice.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has ordered a favorable report upon Senator Frye's bill to limit the commercial privileges of foreign countries in ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of such foreign countries.

THE EAST.

SARAH ANTONIO, of Philadelphia, has sued the Jefferson Medical College for desecrating the grave of her husband.

A MOUNT PLEASANT (Pa.) dispatch of the 12th says: The strikers at the Standard corks works returned to work this morning, a compromise having been effected. The employees of the Morewood works are still out. Fifty Italians arrived from New York last night to work on the new reservoir. The strikers at the new shaft were under the impression that they were to take places in the mines and stoned the leaders out of town.

The failure of George F. Dickinson, a bear operator on the New York Stock Exchange, was announced on the 11th.

TWENTY-FIVE cars were wrecked and three men killed recently by an accident on the Pennsylvania railroad in the Conemaugh valley.

By the premature explosion of a blast which ignited a can of powder in Shaw's coal pit, Glenshaw, Pa., recently four miners were dangerously wounded.

ELIZA and Maggie St. Dennis, of North Bridge, Worcester, Mass., while walking on the railroad track on their way to school recently were run over by a train and killed. Two other girls narrowly escaped.

LONG & RIST's flour mills, Hamburg, N. Y., were burned the other night. Loss, \$50,000.

ALLING BROS., dealers in leather, Rochester, N. Y., has made an assignment. The firm was rated at \$60,000.

The divorce suit of Winans vs. Winans was decided in favor of the Baltimore millionaire at New York on the 14th. Mrs. O'Keefe, his east-of-mistress, claimed to be his wife and brought suit for divorce and alimony, which suit she has lost.

The other morning an accidental explosion of dynamite occurred in Pittsburgh, Pa. A considerable amount of property was damaged and a number of persons were seriously injured.

THE WEST.

KANSAS CITY was ravaged by a terrible hurricane on the 11th, attended with serious loss of life. The Lathrop school was blown down and ten or twelve children killed and many injured. The overall factory was destroyed and several employees were killed. The spice mills at Second and Main fell during the storm, killing one of the proprietors. The court house on Second street was seriously damaged, the top stories being blown into the street. The north span of the bridge over the river was wrecked. Merchants suffered serious losses, goods being damaged by water after the windows had been blown in. The storm was far more serious than the tornado of 1883, both in the loss of life and damage to property.

The passenger rate war has broken out anew from St. Paul to Chicago, the Milwaukee & St. Paul officials having secured proof positive of cutting by the Minneapolis & St. Louis road.

A STORM in the vicinity of Evansville, Ind., on the 11th destroyed \$175,000 worth of property and caused the loss of three lives.

FRANCIS T. HORB, Attorney General of Indiana, has been declared insane and taken to an insane asylum. His mania is ungrounded jealousy of his wife, and he had assaulted and threatened to kill a reputable citizen who was the victim of his jealous rage.

A YEHICIT for \$116,550 has been rendered in the United States Court in Chicago against General John McArthur, who was short when postmaster, against his bondsmen.

A FEARFUL wind and rain storm fell on the night of the 12th in the western part of Ohio and eastern part of Indiana. A waterspout fell at Xenia. Thirty-five lives were reported to be lost and the damage done was immense.

The Chicago police department has issued an official report of the bomb-throwing affair. The list of injured officers showed that sixty-six were wounded, five of whom died, ten have returned to duty and fifty-one were under the surgeon's care.

BLACK diphtheria continued to rage with unabated violence near Big Rapids, Mich. The last of a family who died from the scourge passed away on the 12th. Henry Tannery, whose six children preceded him, also died.

JAMES HERRON's sawmill boiler exploded at Sarabville, O., recently, killing Lafayette Tuttle, Ed. Hill and Lewis Bates and fatally wounding James Herron, and Nathan Butler.

ONE of the United States cavalry troops chasing hostiles in Sonora came upon an abandoned Apache camp a few days ago and there found a girl's hat, and near there the imprint of a small female American boot. These undoubtedly belonged to the young niece of Al. Peck, who was taken captive in Prima County, and show that the girl has not been killed but reserved for a worse fate.

THE SOUTH.

The large and old grain house of Tyson & Co., of Baltimore, Md., failed recently. The liabilities will probably reach nearly a million. The failure caused the greatest excitement.

The Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor of Fort Worth, Tex., have agreed on the expediency of placing a full ticket in the field for county officers.

ANTONIO VALDEZ, a quarry superintendent near Lampasas, Tex., was killed while blasting under a cliff recently.

SHERIFF W. H. HASKINS, of Mississippi County, Ark., accused of being a defaulter, recently tried to shoot the county judge.

NINE new indictments were returned the other day in the Federal Court at San Antonio, Tex., against Edward Moore for using the United States mails for furthering the schemes of the Louisiana lottery.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Kosciuszko guards, the Polish troops which participated with the other militia in firing on the Bay View (Wis.) mob, was relieved from duty on the 10th.

Six hundred garment cutters and trimmers employed in various wholesale houses in Philadelphia struck recently for a reduction of hours from ten to eight. The strike throws out several thousand others.

The consolidated ice companies of Pittsburgh, Pa., have granted the demands of their striking employees for \$2 advance in wages per week.

The Eight-Hour Association of Chicago claims that 50,000 workmen of that city have secured the adoption of the short-time rule.

PIERRE WAMLYEFF, a special correspondent of the Moscow Gazette, was in Chicago recently investigating the labor troubles.

A SOCIALIST named Louis Lengy was arrested in Chicago on the 14th. He attempted to shoot the officers making the arrest and in his possession were found bombs similar to those which proved so fatal in the Haymarket riot.

The contractors and boss plasterers of Pittsburgh, Pa., have signed the men's scale for eight hours' work.

SIXTY-ONE striking coal miners have been indicted in Washington, Pa., for conspiracy in engaging in riots recently.

The masons and hodcarriers of Worcester, Mass., have given up their fight for eight hours.

HERR JOHANN MOST was released on \$1,000 bail furnished by New York anarchists. He claimed to have been robbed of \$180.

Two bands of anarchists held meetings in Philadelphia the other night and denounced the police and expressed sympathy with Herr Most.

PETITIONS were recently in circulation among the employes of the Pennsylvania railway asking for a raise in wages of ten per cent.

GENERAL.

The Universal Submarine Cable Conference opened at Paris recently. Twenty-four states were represented.

INCENSED rains were falling in the north of England on the 13th causing rivers to overflow their banks. Sheffield, Attercliffe, Doncaster and other towns were partly inundated. At Rotherham the railway steel works, many houses and thousands of acres of lands were submerged and 3,000 workmen were temporarily out of employment.

A COURIER from Tuvellana brought news to Tombstone, Ariz., on the 13th, of further murders by Apaches. There was a report that the discharged Government Indian scouts had joined the hostiles.

The Canadian authorities have refused to honor a permit to trade in foreign ports issued to a fishing schooner by the collector of customs of Gloucester, Mass.

In the Canadian House of Commons recently Sir John McDonald stated that the Government proposed soon to grant amnesty to the half-breeds engaged in the Northwest rebellion.

The Mexican National railway has been completed to Patzenova in the State of Michoacan.

STEPHENS, the noted bicyclist, now engaged in making a tour of the world on his wheel, was arrested recently as he was crossing the Afghan frontier.

A NEW Soudanese mahdi with fifty Arab followers recently appeared in the vicinity of Jeddah, cut the telegraph wires and defeated a detachment of Turkish troops, killing and wounding many of the soldiers. Another detachment of troops overthrew the rebels and captured seven of them, whose heads were exposed on spikes at the gates of Jeddah.

FAILURES in the United States for the seven days ended May 13 numbered 160; Canada, 20; total, 180. Previous week, 192. Three hundred and twenty persons were killed and 630 injured by the recent hurricane in Spain.

FOREST fires, said to have been set by fanatical Indians, were reported in the neighborhood of Amecameila, a village of Mexico.

A DISPATCH has been received from Batavia, East Indies, that the ship Ice King, from the Philippine Islands for Boston, was sunk by collision with an unknown steamer May 10 off Point Lloyds. The Ice King was a cargo ship, 1,198 tons burden. She had a cargo of about 1,500 tons of sugar. The ship was valued at about \$30,000 and her cargo about \$90,000. Her officers and crew were reported saved.

The trial of Father Galeste, the priest who assassinated Mgr. Isquirodo, Bishop of Madrid, on Palm Sunday, in front of the cathedral, has been set for the end of May. The prosecutor will ask, besides the death penalty against the prisoner, that the sum of \$10,000 be granted as an indemnity to the family of the Bishop.

M. CARTIER, an official holding a high position in the Belgian State railroads, was recently murdered in Brussels by his brother-in-law, M. Vorharen, who it appears had been endeavoring to borrow a sum of money from him and when refused had drawn a revolver and shot him dead.

At Venice on the 14th there were reported 7 new cases of cholera and 3 deaths; at Bari, 5 new cases and 9 deaths, and at Brindisi, 1 new case and 1 death.

THE LATEST.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The mulatto wife of the hiding anarchist, Parsons, has addressed the following letter to the *Daily News*: "I beg the privilege of saying a word to the public through the columns of the *Daily News*. I ask in common fairness a suspension of public judgment on the anarchist now imprisoned or under ban. Will the people wait until our side has had its opportunity to be heard in the court of general opinion? A-ho! has gone up from the pulpit and the press, now, as of old, 'truly they,' but even an anarchist ought not to be condemned and executed without a hearing. Is there not danger that in the excitement of the hour the good people will forget to inquire whether the anarchists have really ever violated any of the laws of the city, State or Nation? I do not understand that any one has charged that the meeting at the Haymarket Square, which the police attempted to disperse, was an unlawful assemblage or that the attendants had engaged in any riotous acts when interrupted. If it be so, were not the police instead of the anarchists the law-breakers?"

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., May 15.—Thursday night at 10:30 two freight trains on the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, one going east and the other west, collided near Cream-ridge station. The trainmen escaped by jumping and none of them were seriously hurt. Conductor Brown was considerably bruised about the head and back. Ten or twelve cars were dented and wrecked, and the two engines were entirely demolished. The derailed cars were loaded with almost every thing but live-stock. The loss to the company is very heavy.

ELBORADO, Kan., May 16.—After an interesting trial the jury in the Larrivay-Krusen case came in yesterday with the verdict of guilty. The defendant, who is a man of wonderful nerve and who has gone through the whole trial without a single sign of feeling, received the verdict without a tremor and laughed scornfully. Some of the leading witnesses in the case who had come all the way from Dakota, the former home of Larrivay, were the leaders of a mob organized to lynch him if acquitted. Sheriff Dodson had been notified concerning the intention of the mob and had deputized a large force of men to assist him in an emergency.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—Ben Ali won the Kentucky Derby yesterday. The "Ladies Stake" was won by Jennie T. The second race was won by Modesty. The fourth race was won by Adrian, beating Corrigan's Irish Pat.

AT Leavenworth the other evening as Mary Steinbaugh, who lived in a little frame house at the corner of Main and Pawnee streets, was attempting to throw coal oil on some kindling to ignite a fire, the can took fire and exploded, throwing burning oil all over her clothes and wrapping her in a mass of flames. She rushed into the street screaming frantically, and a passer-by secured a blanket and smothered the flames. She was fatally burned.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A Railroad Decision.

J. E. LOCKWOOD, ticket agent, recently addressed a letter to the Railroad Commissioners in which he said: "A passenger without ticket takes the train on our main line to a point on branch, the journey being included in the run of two conductors. For instance: A passenger takes the train at Clarksburg on the Cherryvale division. The main line takes him to Arcadia, the conductor collecting excess. At Arcadia the passenger takes the train on the Cherryvale division, and the conductor on that train collects excess from Arcadia to Mulberry." He wished the board to say if this was legal. To which the board answered: "We are of the opinion that the proper course to pursue is for each conductor to collect the excess due upon the cash fare paid to him. That this construction of the law would be correct is obvious from two considerations. First—The conductor collecting the first fare to the end of his run, to a station on another division to which his run does not extend, can not anticipate that the passenger will not purchase a ticket at the station where he takes a train on such other division, and thus save a portion of the excess he would otherwise have to pay. This is a right the passenger may avail himself of, and of which the conductor may not deprive him. Second—The conductor is not vested with the right to sell tickets, but to collect fares, either in tickets or cash, covering the distance of his run but if he collected excess beyond his division he must necessarily give the passenger a ticket or other token showing such a payment. It would not be reasonable to require railroad companies to make ticket agents of the conductors."

Decorations Day.

The Governor has issued the following proclamation, designating Monday, May 31, as Decoration Day:

The Legislature, at its recent session, declared Memorial Day—the 30th of May—a holiday, and the regulations of the hundred and eighty-sixth of the laws of the late war provide that "when Memorial Day occurs on Sunday the succeeding day shall be observed." The memory of the heroic men who, a quarter of a century ago, rallied around the flag of their country with such unparalleled enthusiasm, and sacrificed their lives to save the life of the Republic, should be kept green and fragrant forever. It is the duty of every citizen, and every patriot, to respect for law, and devotion to duty, which will be an incentive and an example to the youth of the State, and to the memory of the dead of the Union, and that appropriate ceremonies shall be held, on that day, in every city, town, and neighborhood throughout the State. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be the great seal of the State. Done at the city of Topeka, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, of the independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth, and of the twenty-sixth year of the State.

By the Governor, JOHN A. MARTIN, E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

Miscellaneous.

The State Homopathic Society met at Topeka the other day and elected the following officers: President, G. H. T. Johnson, of Atchison; vice-president, L. Allard, of Seneca; recording secretary, P. Deirich, of Wyandotte; corresponding secretary, H. W. Roby, of Topeka; treasurer, U. M. Griffin, of Girard. The next annual session will be held at Wyandotte the first Wednesday in May, 1887.

LAST fall Congressman Morrill secured the allowance of a pension with arrears for Samuel W. Robinson, of Kansas, a blind and totally helpless ex-soldier. Subsequently the allowance was withdrawn by the Commissioner upon some technicality. Mr. Morrill appealed to Secretary Lamar, who sustained the appeal and reversed the action of the Commissioner. This case has been pending nineteen years, during which period the blind veteran has suffered great privations, and the decision made awards him a pension of \$72 per month and \$11,500 arrears, the largest ever paid a private soldier.

It is stated that there has been for some time a systematic robbing of the Santa Fe cars at Topeka, extending over a period of about six months. The other day "Brick" Wilson, who has been an employe for about five years, and John Bradshaw and wife were arrested and held in \$1,000 each. About \$500 in property, \$250 in dry goods and \$350 in silverware, was taken from A. A. Robinson's private car.

The Governor recently received a dispatch from Emporia stating that 400 head of Texas cattle had been shipped from some point in Texas to Council Grove, and that they had been driven from there to Matfield Green, in Chase County. This being in direct violation of the law, Governor Martin at once directed Dr. Holcombe, the State Veterinary Surgeon, and the Live-Stock Sanitary Commissioners to proceed to Matfield Green and take the necessary steps in the premises.

RECENTLY the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad submitted to the Topeka board of trade their proposition asking \$4,000 per mile in bonds to be issued for a like amount of stock, not to exceed \$125,000. The road is to enter Shawnee County either on the north or east boundary and cross the Kansas river within the limits of Topeka, and is to be completed by December 31, 1887. After a thorough discussion the board accepted the proposition and the railroad committee was instructed to prepare and circulate petitions at once to call a special election to vote the desired bonds.

At Leavenworth the other evening as Mary Steinbaugh, who lived in a little frame house at the corner of Main and Pawnee streets, was attempting to throw coal oil on some kindling to ignite a fire, the can took fire and exploded, throwing burning oil all over her clothes and wrapping her in a mass of flames. She rushed into the street screaming frantically, and a passer-by secured a blanket and smothered the flames. She was fatally burned.

A STRICKEN CITY.

Kansas City Visited by a Terrible Hurricane.

School Building Blown Down With Fearful Loss of Life—Factory and Mill Destroyed—Span of the Big Bridge Blown in the River—Court House Demolished—Heavy Damage.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—Shortly after eleven o'clock this morning a terrible wind and rain storm, causing a great loss of life and property, occurred in this city. Just before the storm burst the sky became densely clouded. It was impossible to read without a light, and the buildings throughout the city were lighted as though it was night. The sky darkened rapidly and in a few minutes the clouds burst, letting down a shower of hail and rain. This was immediately followed by a terrible wind storm, which sent the rain and hail against the windows, breaking them in many instances. As the storm increased sidewalks were torn up, fences blown away, lamps broken, chimneys demolished, and the streets were strewn with debris. Heavy frames were blown from their places and carried blocks away. Bricks and shingles filled the air and fell in every direction.

THE BRIDGE WRECKED. The bridge over the Missouri river lost its north span, stopping much of the the railroad traffic. The loss was estimated at \$30,000.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE DISASTER. A terrible disaster happened in the blowing down of the Lathrop school building, corner of Eighth and May. The children were buried in the ruins, ten of whom were taken out dead and fifty or sixty wounded.

A FACTORY BLOWN DOWN. At twelve o'clock, during the heaviest part of the great storm, the overall factory of Thomas Herr, 110 West Third street, was completely destroyed and razed to the ground. It was soon found that twenty-five employes, male and female, were missing, and search was immediately begun. By one o'clock five bodies and fifteen dying and wounded people had been removed from the ruins, leaving five still missing. As they were at the bottom of the building it is almost certain that they will never be gotten out alive.

COURT HOUSE DEMOLISHED. The whole third story of the county court house at Second and Main streets was blown in while the storm was raging. The building was crowded with people at the time, but everybody escaped being buried underneath the ruins. The prisoners confined in the jail went frantic with excitement, fearing that the whole building was about to tumble down, and it was some time before quiet could be maintained among them. Deputy Sheriff Dougherty has been missing since the building fell. A few minutes before that time he was seen standing at the front door, and it is supposed that when he started to run but was caught underneath when the material fell into the street. A force of men was put to work immediately clearing away the debris, but up to this writing his body has not been recovered. Dougherty was a single man.

SPICE MILLS GONE. The old building on the northeast corner of Second and Main streets, opposite the court house, also came down during the storm. The building was occupied by the Santa Fe Stage Company, the United States Engineer Corps, and as a coffee and spice mill by Smith & Moffat. Men were put to work to dig for the bodies as fast as they could be procured. About twenty people were in the building at the time it fell, but all escaped with the exception of about eight, who were in the spice mill. F. O. Smith, one of the proprietors of the mill, was dead when found. It is supposed that Smith was the only man killed at that place.

OTHER DAMAGE. About one hundred other buildings were demolished or partially demolished. Glass was blown in every where. The roof was blown off the Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Grand avenue. Merchants suffered considerably from pouring into the streets after the windows were blown in. The loss must be in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

THE DEAD AND INJURED CHILDREN. The following is a list of the dead and wounded taken from the Lathrop school building: Dead—Nellie Ellis; May Bishop, 303 West Twelfth street; Bessie Tusco; Nellie Curry, 353 Seventh street; Joseph Mastin; Mertie Moor; Richard Terry, aged 11, Ninth and Jefferson streets; unknown boy, dark hair and eyes, dressed in black jacket and pants and gray stockings. The injured—Manie Hauser, age 11; Master (girl); Katie Smith, age 10, 1019 Broadway; Beatrice Terry, age 10, 900 Jefferson; Frankie Madison, age 11, Eleventh and Penn; Edna Evans; Eva Haslett, age 13, 735 Washington; Martin Jones, age 11, 811 West Eighth; Manie Askew; Frank Smith; the janitor of the building, name unknown; Miss Julia Garvey, one of the teachers, said to be badly hurt; Robert Sprague, aged 13, 1213 Washington street; L. T. Moore, aged 12, son of L. T. Moore, Jr.; Edith Patch; Ruth Jameson; child named Whitney, dead or missing.

The storm was the worst ever experienced in Kansas City, not excepting the tornado of May 13, 1858. The wind came from the northwest and its force was terrific, though it lacked the distinguishing characteristics of the tornado of 1858. The streets are strewn with telegraph and telephone wires.

LATER. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 12.—The list of dead reported now is distributed as follows: Lathrop school, 15; Smith & Moffat's mill, 4; court house, 2; Overall factory, 5; others, 2; making a dreadful total of 28. Others are so badly wounded that they can hardly recover.

FATAL DELUGE.

Terrible Loss of Life and Destruction of Property at Xenia, O., by a Bursting Rain Cloud.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—The storm of Wednesday night, which did such fearful work at Xenia, was far reaching. It is heard of in Illinois, through Indiana and Ohio and at Winchester, Va. Here there have been unusual electrical disturbances for the past three nights. On Monday night there was almost uninterrupted lightning from eleven p. m. to six a. m. Tuesday a similar condition existed, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, the latter of very narrow range. Wednesday night there was another electrical storm with wind, heavy rain and hail. The Xenia storm, however, was much more furious. The counties of Montgomery, Clarke, Butler, Warren and Greene lie adjacent in Ohio and form an elevated plateau, with but shallow valleys and low hills. In these counties are the towns of Dayton, Springfield, Hamilton, Lebanon and Xenia. In the eastern county of Indiana, adjoining this district, is Connersville. At all these places the rain of last night was of the heaviest volume ever known, measuring four and a half inches in about three hours. Xenia was situated so as to meet the worst results. Shawnee river traverses the portion of the city adjacent to the Little Miami railroad, which lies lower than the main portion of the city. The railroad embankment rises above the general level and the streets flow through it in a large culvert. The rainfalls were entirely too much for the capacity of that culvert. The water rose and at last swept away the embankment and with accumulated force rushed upon the small cottages located upon the low banks and without warning bore them from their foundations. The waves were fifteen or twenty feet high and swept twenty or thirty houses away and did \$100,000 worth of damage. The gas works were flooded and the town was in darkness and terror. Theories of the people in the flooded district were awful to hear. Many acts of heroism in saving the drowning are reported. Bonfires were lighted and the people worked all night. Twenty-eight bodies have been recovered and there are still a number missing.

Whole families perished in the flooded districts. There was great damage to property all around in the country, and the extent now can not even be approximated. The following is a partial list of the dead: Mrs. Nellie Anderson and sister; Mrs. Carey, a widow; Mrs. Samuel Cochran and two sons; Matt Evans; wife and child; Orrin Morris, wife and five children; Stephen Dalton; William Rowell, wife and six or seven children; Lewis Anderson and wife; Mrs. Ed Lindsay.

THE STORM. About seven o'clock in the evening terrible clouds were seen gathering and terrific lightning was followed by peals of thunder. This lasted until nine o'clock, when an extraordinary clap of thunder seemed to open the flood gates and the rain fell in torrents. The people living in houses on Water street escaped by every way possible. The spout seemed to vent its fury on that portion of the city. For a stretch of 150 yards the Little Miami railroad was swept away. The spout struck the houses on Water street and tore them to pieces as if they were straw. A resident of the street states that within two minutes after the clap of thunder he stood in water to his waist, he being about twenty-five yards from the creek. When the water reached the residence of Aaron Ferguson it was swept away with nine inmates and lodged against the bridge girders. They were afterward rescued. The next damage was at the coal yard of Samuel Stark on which was located a tenement house occupied by a family named Zowell, nine in number. Up to nine p. m. none of them had been heard from. The next point of destruction was at Xenia, where the houses were blown down as if they were straw. A dozen houses were occupied mostly by colored people were here swept away. Dozens of horses were lost and railroads leading out of the city were swept away so that it is impossible to hear from outside points. At least a dozen trams are reported to have been blown down. The city telegraph wires are down and business has been suspended. One family by the name of Morris were swept away. The last seen of them was at the Miami street bridge, when a man was seen at the window by the terror-stricken crowd waving a lighted lamp. The next instant the house collapsed and they were gone. Only one, a boy thirteen years of age, has been found. The work of finding the bodies still continues. The mayor's office has been turned into a morgue and there are now twenty-two bodies there. The scenes are heartrending. Whole families lie disfigured on cots. The lost and mangled, whole lumber yards and all the bridges being completely gone.

SAD DROWNING. Orrin Morris, wife and seven children, lived in a little frame house on Second street. It was raised from its moorings and floated toward a Main street bridge. Cries came from it and a man was seen at the window with a light, when it was smashed, partly sinking. The light went out and all was still. From the shore there was no way to reach them, and there was no way for them to escape. Afterward two of his little boys were rescued alive, clinging to debris, down the creek.

Hurricane in Spain.

MADRID, May 14.—A terrible hurricane swept across the middle of Spain yesterday. In this city seventy persons are known to have been killed, and 200 others seriously injured. The wind struck the city with the suddenness of lightning. A train of cars and cabs were overturned and broken into splinters. Roofs were dislodged; telegraph wires every where torn from the poles; the parks in and about the city devastated; church towers were blown down and a number of houses in the suburbs wrecked. Many cottages in the outskirts of the capital were blown from their foundations and wrecked, some so completely and quickly that they may be said to have simply vanished before the storm. Telegraphic communication has been so completely cut off that it is impossible to say yet obtain news from the provinces, but it is believed that the ruin wrought by the hurricane has been wide spread.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

A RAGGED PAIR.

He stood in fierce despair—gaunt, hollow-eyed,
With murder whispering in his tortured ear,
No work! His baby's cry broke down his pride,
His sick wife's pleading brought the horror near.
They heard his tale, and carelessly they threw
A golden coin as if they thought the stoning
That drove his soul crime's hated portals through
Would weaken at the money's golden ring.
His thin face settled in a hateful frown;
The sneering charity unheeded lay;
They who had idly crushed his manhood down
Will wonder at his dark revenge some day.
A man with coat as ragged as his own
Held out a hand and spoke brave words of cheer,
And, lo! the dark, stern face has gentler grown
And in the hollow eye there shines a tear.
Forgotten are the hideous thoughts that filled
His soul, the way seemed brighter than before,
A newer courage all his life has thrilled,
And thrown a gleam of sunshine through
Hope's door.
He gives the most who bravely lend a hand
To help his brother in the hour of need;
God keeps the record—He can understand,
And of our slightest service will take heed.
—Lend a Hand.

TAINTED MEAT!

It Causes Mutiny and the Death of a Brutal Captain.

When you come to speak of dreadful things, you may set it down that a mutiny at sea can be classed first. It is in most cases the turning of the worm. Men who have had it drilled into them for years that they must put up with such food as hogs would refuse, obey every order without question, peril their lives at the word, cringe and tremble before one of their own species because he is in authority, are not to be driven into mutiny on the high seas without extreme provocation. When the worm turns, then look out! Your cringing foremast hand, who, only the day before, thanked the mate for knocking him down, may be a tyrant in turn. The ship becomes a floating hell. The slaves of yesterday are the masters today. If once they take the step, they render their mutineers, they will not hesitate to go further and add murder to the crime.

In the year 186-, after having served on coasting vessels for several years, and made one voyage from New York to Liverpool, I shipped as second mate on the bark Medway, bound from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, and thence on a trading voyage to the islands of the southwest. The bark was a small one, but a good sailer and a dry ship, and I believed I was in luck in securing my berth. The captain, whose name was Burrows, seemed a very pleasant man, making use of no profane language, and appearing to be of a mild-tempered as a parson. Mind you, I am giving my first impressions as I sized him up while we lay at the wharf. I shipped at Honolulu, the bark having already completed the first part of her voyage. I heard rumors to the effect that her whole crew deserted her on her arrival at the islands, but rumors among sailors are not to be depended on, and I gave the matter no investigation, though I saw that she was shipping a fresh crew. We left Honolulu with twelve men before the mast, and we were not off soundings when trouble began. The meat which had been boiling away in the cook's coppers during the forenoon gave out strange odors. From the whiffs I had caught now and then I knew something was wrong, and when the meat was carried forward in the kids at noon the stench was enough to turn one's stomach. The mate, whose name was Berry, saw that I was surprised such meat should be placed before the men on a voyage just begun, and he growled:

"It's too good for such as they. Just let 'em eat 'em making a fuss over it, and I'll work up their old iron in a way to open their eyes!"
I was astounded. Mr. Berry had seemed a quiet, even-tempered man, and I had said to myself that there would be no bullying aboard of the Medway. The watches had not yet been set, but the bark was on her course before a light breeze, and things were being made ship-shape. The captain was already at dinner, and soon after uttering the remarks quoted above the mate went down to join him. I was thus left in charge of the deck, but the crew, with the exception of the man at the wheel, were forward with their kids. As the beef made its appearance there was a movement of surprise, and I heard several of them utter expressions of disgust. The meat was picked up and closely examined, and then all faces were turned in my direction. Then, after a brief consultation, an old sailor whose every look and action proved the genuine tar, picked up the meat tub and came aft with it. He was going to make a complaint, which he had a perfect right to do, and I, as officer of the deck, had no right to refuse to listen. He put down the tub, doffed his hat, and very respectfully said:

"Mr. Carling, the meat isn't hardly fit to bait a shark. It is probably the fault of the cook. Will you kindly forward our complaint to the captain?"
At that moment Captain Burrows appeared on deck. Taking in the situation at a glance, he walked straight up to the sailor and thundered:
"What does this mean, you dog? Finding fault with your provisions before the first meal is begun! Get forward, you infernal whelp!"
The man retreated without a word in reply, but left the tub behind him. I'm telling you the solemn truth when I say that the odor of it was enough to turn my stomach in seven or eight feet away.
"It's just like 'em, the bounds!" roared the captain. "It's the beef they find fault with, eh? Here, every mother's son come aft!"
The men slowly obeyed, knowing that

a storm was at hand. The captain picked up the tub, held it out toward them, and said: "Is there any thing wrong with this meat? Who says this isn't as sweet beef as was ever placed before sailors? Who is the man?"
For a minute not one of them answered him. Then the man who had brought the tub aft stepped out, made a respectful salute, and replied: "Captain Burrows, we didn't find fault with you, but with the cook. The meat is so far gone that no man aboard can eat it."
"Oh, it's bad, is it?" sneered the captain, as he placed the tub in my hands. "No one can eat it, eh? Let's see about that."

With his naked fingers he lifted up a piece and bit off a mouthful and swallowed it. At that moment the mate appeared on deck, and the captain called: "Mr. Berry, the men declare this meat unfit to eat. Come and taste it, and give me your opinion."
The mate came forward and tasted it. I saw him wince as he chewed at the stuff, but he bravely swallowed it down, and exclaimed: "The best beef I ever saw aboard a ship!"
"You hounds! You hounds! You gang of lazy sojers, but I'll teach you to find fault!" screamed the captain, as he threw the tub at the nearest sailor; and then he dashed among them, followed by the mate, and four or five men were knocked down and kicked about in the most brutal manner. Not one of them made any attempt at resistance, and they were not followed beyond the foremast.
"There! I guess they've had an introduction to me, and will hereafter know how to brace their yards," chuckled the captain as he came aft. "I run this craft, Mr. Carling, and I want every man aboard to know it. I want no man in the cabin who coddles to the foremast. Why didn't you knock the dog down when he came aft with the beef?"
"Captain Burrows," I replied, "I was never aboard of a vessel yet where the master would not listen to a complaint when respectfully and regularly set forth."
"Oh, you weren't! And so I've got a second mate who can teach me something. How very fortunate I am! Let me say to you, sir, that you had better go slow. I can break you and send you forward among the men, and I'll do it if you give me the slightest excuse."
With that he turned and went below. In a little time the watches were named and set, and as I was ready to turn in the mate took occasion to observe:

"The old man is a little headstrong, but it needs a strong hand over these fellows. If once you begin to palaver with 'em they'll demand cabin stores within a week."
"But the meat was horrible."
"Well, I've seen better; but they had no business to kick up a row over it. They're lucky to get meat of any sort."
I went below realizing that I had shipped aboard a floating hell, and that my position was a precarious one. As for following the example of captain and mate I would not, and if I was degraded and sent forward—a matter which lay entirely with the captain—I had better go overboard at once. Had the captain been a just and mild-tempered man the mate would have been restrained. As the captain had taken the lead and shown that he intended to govern by kicks and blows, the mate felt free to exercise his brutal nature. Within half an hour after I had left the deck he forced an excuse for knocking one of the men down, and an hour later he reported to the captain that he had never sailed with such a gang of mutinous dogs.
During midnight watch I saw and heard enough to realize that a feeling of deep indignation had taken hold of the crew, and that it needed only another act of brutality to incite rebellion. The man at the wheel invented an excuse to speak to me, and presently observed:

"Some of the men feel pretty sore, Mr. Carling, and I hope they won't be driven to—"
He did not finish the sentence, and I said:
"Let them take their grievances before the first American Consul. There are laws to protect the sailor as well as the officer."
"But who of us ever saw those laws enforced, sir? Jack is a dog at sea, and a nobody ashore. The captain tells his story to the Consul, and if Jack follows after, he's more likely to be sent to prison than to receive justice."
I could not gainsay it, and I, as an officer of the ship, had no right to encourage a spirit of complaint. Sailors will stand poor rations and the most brutal abuse so long as they are without a leader. What had happened during the day might have been passed over and forgotten had not the scenes been renewed. The mate came on deck in bad temper, and as my watch turned in he was abusing them for their tardiness in answering the call, though I never saw a quicker change on any craft. It happened that the man who acted as spokesman in regard to the beef was the last one out of the foremast. It was no wonder, for several of his teeth had been loosened and one of his eyes closed by the blows, and he was probably stiff and sore. As I went down the companion I heard the mate shouting:
"Ah! you infernal skulker, but I'll cure you of this! If you've come aboard this bark to sojor and live on sweet cake, you want to look out for me!"
I turned in sick at heart, now realizing that there would be no lot upon the part of the captain or mate to the end of the voyage. It did not seem as if I had been asleep half an hour, though in reality three hours had passed, when some one pulled at my arm, and a voice said:

"Mr. Carling, you are wanted on deck, sir."
"Who is it?" I asked.
"It's me, sir—James Martin, will you come on deck at once?"
I knew that the man was a common sailor, though I did not know any of them by name as yet. I reached the deck a minute behind him. The bark was on her course, but the breeze was very light. To my astonishment I found most of the men aft, and I was no sooner on deck than I saw something was very wrong.
"Mr. Carling," said the man who had complained of the beef, and whose name was Johnson, "the Medway is in

our possession. We have been driven to mutiny." "It can't be!" I exclaimed, as I looked about.
"But it is true, and now we want to know whether you are going to stand by us or side with the captain?"
"Where is the captain?"
"Lying over there in the lee scuppers, bound hand and foot. The mate went over-board half an hour ago."
I walked over to where the captain was lying. He was securely bound, but no harm had come to him as yet. He was, however, in mortal terror, and as soon as he set eyes on me he called out in broken tones:
"Mr. Carling, for God's sake, save my life! Don't let them murder me in cold blood!"
As I looked from captain to mutineer Johnson said:
"The mate was among us with a belaying-pin, seeming bent on murder, and we had to do for him. Then we reasoned that we might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, and we secured the captain."

"Men, you have done a terrible thing. Don't you know every one of you will swing for this?"
"We want no preaching, Mr. Carling," replied Johnson. "What we want to know is, how you stand? The mate has gone, and the captain must follow. If you will navigate the bark for us, no harm shall come to you. If you refuse, then we shall set you adrift. We've gone too far to back water."
"Talk to 'em, Mr. Carling," gasped the captain, who was greatly broken down. "Tell 'em that if they will spare our lives they shall not be punished for what they have done. I give my word they shall!"
"What will you do with him?" I asked.
"Set him adrift in the yawl at day-break."
"And if I refuse to navigate the bark?"
"You go with him, though we'd be sorry for it, for you've used the men right."
"What point do you wish to make?"
"The coast of Brazil."
"Will you all sign a paper to the effect that I had nothing to do with bringing about this mutiny, and that I navigated the bark under duress?"
"We will that!" they shouted in chorus.
"Very well, I will remain; but why not keep the captain a prisoner instead of sending him adrift?"
"He must be punished, sir," replied Johnson.

I argued with 'em, together and separately, but it was no use. They had decided on a course, and could not be swayed from it. Captain Burrows was a cringing coward. He begged, and when fully broke he hadn't the heart of a woman. A man was sent aloft with a glass to survey the sea, and when he came down and reported the waters clear of sail the yawl was lowered, a keg of water, some of the spoiled meat, and a lot of wormy biscuits were placed in it, and they were ready to send the captain adrift. His cowardice was so great that one could not pity him. He had to be lowered over the side like a bale of rags, and as his boat floated away he covered down on the bottom, and seemed to fall into a stupor. When he was half a mile astern Johnson called every man aft and said:
"Now, men, Mr. Carling is to be our captain, and he is to be promptly obeyed. I shall be first mate, Peterson second, and though we berth in the cabin, you shall have just as good food as we do. We will now name the watches, and things will go on as if there had been no trouble."
His word was not questioned. There was no exultation, no lawlessness, no boasting. Every man quiet and thoughtful. They had been wronged. They had righted that wrong in their own way, and were now simply seeking to make a safe escape. In twenty minutes after the captain was set adrift you could not have told that any thing out of the routine had happened. The decks were washed down, breakfast prepared, and when things had been cleared away Johnson came down into the cabin and said:
"Mr. Carling, how far are we out from the Sandwich Islands?"
"Not to exceed seventy miles."
"Very well; you will please give us the course for the Paumotu Islands."
"But I was going to alter the course to run for South America."
"We don't want to go there. What I said was to deceive the captain, for it's likely he'll soon be picked up. We want to run down to the Paumotu Islands."
I got out the charts, gave him the course, and followed him on deck. Every thing was ship-shape, the men as respectful as you please, and it was hard to realize that any thing like mutiny and murder had occurred. It seemed as if the very winds looked upon the revolution with favor, for the breeze hauled to our best sailing point and sent us along hour after hour and day after day until we were far to the south of the Sandwich Islands.

I am telling you now what I afterward swore to, that a better crew never trod deck. There was no wrangling, no drinking, and not the least indication of insubordination. When we came to overhaul the ship's stores we found four-fifths of them as fresh and sound as any sailor could ask for. The other portion must have been put in by the captain on some speculation.
Near the line of the equator we had light winds and calms for several days, but finally got a slant which carried us to the south until we got a holding breeze, and one afternoon we sighted the islands for which we had long been headed. The group comprises fifty or more islands, with those of the Society, Cook, and Tabua lying just to the south. At this day most of the islands are inhabited. At that date only a few of them were, and there were not above three or four ports of call, mainly for the convenience of whalers in want of vegetables and water. The bark had planned to visit the Marshall, Gilbert, and Phoenix Islands, lying near the equator, and much nearer Honolulu. The Paumotu Islands had been selected by the mutineers because two of them had once been wrecked among them, and spent a year or more in leading a half-civilized life. Before dark we had made a safe anchorage, and, though the voyage was

now ended, discipline still remained as strict as ever. That evening Johnson came down to me and said:
"Mr. Carling, the voyage is ended. You have done as you agreed, and you must admit that the men have been well-behaved. Will you go with us tomorrow or stick by the bark?"
"I must stand by the craft."
"Just as you say, sir. This is a sheltered spot, and we will leave you a good shape. We shall take the long boat, some spare sails, a few stores and other things, but nothing to cripple the bark. Good night, Mr. Carling."
The next day the longboat was hoisted out, and the men took some muskets, a few hatchets, kettles to cook in, fishing tackle, tobacco, pipes and a keg of rum, and finished off with shipstoppers enough to last 'em for a couple of weeks. There was over \$2,000 in gold in the cabin, and as Johnson knew it the others must have known it just as well, but not a man asked for a dollar. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon before they were ready to go, and the last two hours were spent in making every thing snug. All the light sails were sent down and put in the sail room, and the others were carefully stowed. The second anchor was dropped, and the captain's dingy was hoisted out and made fast alongside for my use if I wanted to go ashore. Then every man signed the paper I had drawn up, and as they went over the side each one took my hand and bade me good by. I never saw one of them again.

Six weeks later a Massachusetts whaler discovered the Medway in her snug berth, and, as she happened to have the crew of a wrecked vessel aboard, I had no trouble in securing a compliment of men to return the bark to San Francisco. The captain, as was afterwards learned, had drifted two days before he was picked up by a trading steamer, but he died several days after his rescue. So far as I know no steps were ever taken to overhaul the mutineers, as after my statement in the courts public sympathy was altogether in their favor.—N. Y. Sun.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

Valuable Practical Hints for Owners of Live-Stock.

Bleeding may be either from the arteries or veins. If from the arteries, it will be bright red and come in spurts. Seek for the artery, pull it out so that the end may be tied tightly with a strong thread. If the blood is dark it is from the vein and will ordinarily do no harm. Cold water or water and alum, will stop it, however.
When the flesh has been cut badly bring the edges of the wound together with sticking plaster applied or the edges sewn. If a bone is broken place it in natural position and apply splints. When an animal has been wounded keep it as quiet as possible, and if it shows symptoms of fever, give it a dose of salts and a little saltpeter in its drinking water twice a day. Wash a wound, especially in warm water, with a ten per cent. solution of carbolic acid once or twice a day. If wounds become infected with maggots, sprinkle them with calomel will be found to be a good remedy. The following will be found to be an excellent disinfectant for wounds that need it after washing with warm water: Crocus, one dram; water, one quart; or the ten per cent. solution of carbolic acid may be used.
Sprains show themselves by tenderness, heat and swellings. Hot water fomentations should be first applied to reduce inflammation. Bind tightly with bandages and use the corrosive sublimate liniment as a counter irritant. Instead of using a hot fomentation, the following lotion may be used: Tincture of arnica, half-ounce; water, one pint.
In injury to the joints the horse will either drag the toe or describe a circle when it moves. In shoulder lameness the animal will show much pain. If the muscle by which the limb is lifted and carried forward—the flexor muscle—is sprained, it swells along its whole length and is tender to the touch. When the shoulder is what is called, slipped, the muscles which held the joint are relaxed, and whenever the horse steps, because of the relaxation of these muscles, the shoulder joint slips. Treat this injury, whenever inflammation is present, with hot fomentations until the inflammation subsides, and the horse should be raised in a sling. When the muscle is wrenched as in sweeney, rub well with a corn-cob, give gentle exercise and apply stimulating liniment.
Rupture is a protrusion of the bowels. When the bowels can be returned press them back and apply a pad. Any hard, smooth substance may be used for a pad. Secure the pad by strong, rubber bands. If the rupture is strangulated it is better to call a surgeon.
In choking, the animal will make desperate efforts to swallow, and there is a cough and perhaps cold sweats. If the obstacle can be reached it is to be pulled out. If it can not be reached give the animal sweet oil and work the obstacle up and down from the outside. Sometimes the probang must be used to push the obstacle down into the stomach, and this is a delicate operation.
If a limb of a valuable horse is broken do not kill the animal. Sling and set the limb. If it is a simple fracture recovery is not difficult. If the bone is shattered there is no use in attempting to treat it.—Western Rural.

—After the failure of the Freedman's Bank the colored people of Georgia began to bury their money. Lem Mathis, of Marietta, buried \$615 in a tin box and died without revealing its location. Joe Cook, of Marietta, buried half a bushel of silver dollars and his heirs are still looking for the money. "Aunt Sallie Laster buried \$800. On her deathbed she said to her daughter: 'You will find that money in a jar at—' and died without completing the sentence."
—N. O. Times.

—Citizen.—Just think of the deception practiced every day. Why, it's dreadful. Now, if you could make one hundred and fifty dollars by a lie, your sense of honor wouldn't allow you to do it, would it, Washington Jackson? Washington Jackson—Dunno, boss; dunno. Seems to me dat am a matter ob business whin boah ain't got nuffin to say. Say, boss, who's do man wid hundred and fifty dollars?—Tid Bits.

AMERICAN INDIANS.

Increase of Births Among the Various Tribes and Nations of Red Skins.

The belief is quite popular that the Indian is rapidly passing away. This is not the belief of those who have given the most study to the subject. According to the best authorities, as a race, there are now as many Indians in our country as there ever were. Since the discovery of this continent by Columbus, the Indian has held his own. But beyond this general statement, how far is it safe to go? While some smaller tribes in New England have undergone the process of annihilation and amalgamation with the white population so as to almost lose their tribal identity (as, for instance, the Pequots, of whom only one full-blooded male is now living), yet the Indians as a people are not thus disappearing; neither do we believe it to be their destiny thus to disappear. If we notice the record of single tribes, in this respect, the above is most emphatically true. The Cherokee nation, being one of the oldest of which we have any authentic records, will serve as an illustration. In 1809, under the direction of the United States Indian agent, there was made an actual enumeration of this tribe, which proved the population then to be 12,395. Drake, in 1835, estimates the Cherokee population at 13,593. Gallatin, in 1836, on the authority of the Indian department, reports the Cherokee population at 15,000. Passing over forty years, we find in 1876, that according to Government report, the population has increased to 21,072; and in 1884 to 26,100; This shows a gain in seventy-five years (1809-1884) of 13,705, and in forty-eight years (1836-1884) a gain of 11,100, and in eight years (1876-1884), 5,028. To the above increase should be added the 4,000 which perished in the removal of 1838, with regard to which Commissioner Hays says (Indian report, 1877): "Enforced expatriation has probably done more to retard the increase of Indian population than war, pestilence or famine; perhaps more than all combined. From the time they (the Cherokees) were gathered into camps by the United States troops in May and June, 1838, till the time the last detachment reached the Arkansas country, which was about ten months, a careful estimate shows that not less than 4,000 or 4,500 were removed by death, being on an average from thirteen to fifteen deaths a day, for the whole period, out of a population of 16,000, or one-fourth of the whole number." The Navajo tribe are commonly reported to have doubled their population within the last fifteen years. The actual statistics, as reported by the Government, are as follows: Population in 1873, 9,114; population in 1883, 17,000; gain in ten years, 7,886.

With regard to the increase among the Sioux, Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, after forty years of service among the people as a missionary, says: "At various times in the progress of our mission work we have kept life-tables for a single Dakota village, and always, I believe, with the result that the births somewhat exceeded the deaths." And in reply to the question, is the Indian dying out? he answered: "No, sir; I do not think that the facts which are before us at all justify the belief that the Indians are necessarily at all a vanishing race." Rev. J. P. Williamson, after a life of work and observation, says regarding the increase of the same people: "Forty years ago the Sioux were supposed to number 25,000, which was probably an overestimate, as it was based on the number of lodges, the rule being to count ten persons to a lodge, which I think very seldom the case. Now (1877), the Sioux are estimated at 50,000, though 40,000 would probably be a better count, and as near the truth as 25,000 was forty years ago, which would show an increase of sixty per cent. in forty years."

If we turn now from the increase of single tribes to the question of the increase of the Indian nation as a whole, we find that the total number of births for five years (1879-1884) is 17,587; the total number of deaths for the same years, 14,782; making a clear gain in births over deaths for a period of five years, 2,805. Again, this gain in population is not, as many suppose, merely the natural gain which comes from the decrease of mortality among the infants and small children. While the agency physicians, a better knowledge of the laws of health, better homes, clothing and food, will in part explain this increase, yet the fact still remains that the actual birth-rate is also increasing. Referring again to the report of the Indian Commissioner, we find that the total number of births in 1874 was 2,152, while in 1884 it had risen to 4,751.—Charles W. Shelton, in *Missionary Herald*.

Milk-Weed as a Rival to Cotton.

American ingenuity and industry united have produced thread made from the blossom of the common milk-weed, which has the consistency and tenacity of imported flax or linen thread, and is produced at a much less cost. The fibre is long, easily carded, and may be readily adapted to spinning upon an ordinary flax spinner. It has the smoothness and lustre of silk, rendering it valuable for sewing-machine use. The weed is common throughout this country, but grows profusely at the South. The material costs nothing for cultivation, and the gathering is as cheaply done as that of cotton. Samples are being introduced into this market.—Boston Transcript.

Not High Enough for That.

"Oh, papa," exclaimed a little boy passenger with his face to the window, "what a great high hill that is."
"Yes, my son," said the man, with a weary look in his face and crape on his hat, "it is very high. That is a mountain, Arthur."
"Shall we get off the cars and go and climb up the high mountain, papa?"
"Oh, no, why should we do that, Arthur?"
"Cause, pa, I didn't know but maybe we might climb to the top and then look up and see mamma. Don't you think we could?"—Chicago Herald.

ANCIENT PLODDERS.

How Their Labors Procured Social Standing for Their Descendants.

Of all the forms of social superstition, that of old family is the most prevalent and the most deeply rooted. It has existed from time immemorial, and is as strong to-day as ever. Just why the fact that belonging to an old family should lend distinction and confer mysterious honor, it is impossible to say; but that it does there is no manner of doubt. The single statement that a man or woman is a member of an old family induces civility and criticism as to his or her claim to recognition by good society. It matters little what the family is, or may have been, provided they are old. They may have been old fools, old vulgarians, old rascals; their foolishness, vulgarity or rascality weighs as nothing against their age. If they had been noted for wisdom, culture, refinement, benevolence, enterprise, integrity—for any kind of force or virtue—their oldness would be commendable, since it would denote hereditary tendency and the likelihood of a continuation of those desirable qualities. But, as a rule, an old family has little or nothing else in its favor. It has not been in any manner conspicuous either for good or evil. It has simply had the power of perpetuity, and for this it is esteemed and exalted.

In this city many of the old families are rich, their riches having come in the main from the great advance of land originally purchased by their founders for what now seems an insignificant sum. Those founders were remarkable for tenacity, apt to be a characteristic of dull, common-place folk. Having bought farms in what was then the country, they held these until their death, bequeathing them to their nearest of kin, who held them in turn until they had become, by the rapid expansion of the municipal limits, very valuable for building lots. Some of the largest fortunes here have been derived from broad acres for which a hundred years or more ago heavy, plodding Knickerbockers paid a few hundred dollars, and which are to-day worth millions. Their descendants have displayed neither foresight nor energy, neither mind nor management. They have simply lived, and money, from investments in which they had no part, has steadily fallen to their undeserved lot. It is they who form what are considered our first social circles. They have been fashionable through several generations of wealth, which insures leisure and ample opportunity for the study of manners. They are seldom original, individual or brilliant, but they are well bred, in the conventional sense; they know how to dress, behave and entertain. In a word, they understand current etiquette they are fully apprised of the latest forms of doing things. What more should be asked or expected? Society and fashion deal with managers, with externals and proper usages only. They wholly discourage individuality and brilliancy. They have no place for these. They conduct every thing after a prescribed routine and a deep abhorrence of change or innovation. Consequently the affluent descendants of the ancient plodders, who had no social ambition, and no care save for material comfort, are the rightful representatives of contemporaneous society.—N. Y. Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

LATE FASHIONS.

Undiminished Popularity of Black, White and Colored Grenadine Dresses.

The short-basque bodices, with pointed fronts and postilion backs, are worn in materials of nearly every description. The fashion of edging them with loops of ribbon is still extant, these sometimes falling over a frill of lace. Some of the very elegant bodices recently made have this face-frill bordering the plain round basque. It should, however, be added only to pointed basques, or the garniture will increase the apparent size of the hips. For stout women, a simple pearl or other sorts to match the color of the bodice, is more becoming and appropriate than the more elaborate styles of bodice-trimming suitable to slender forms.
Among the diminutive toy wrappings for evening use at summer resorts are those of English light cloth checked, striped or invisibly plaid, in which the natural wool tints of gray and eoru predominate, these colors crossed by fine lines of golden brown, olive and cardinal. The monkshood at the back is lined with gray surah, and the edges of the wrap are simply machine stitched. The sleeves are lined with surah, in order to render them easily put on or off. There are shapes after the vesture, pelerine, dolman and short Battenburg models, made of the English light cloths, and also neatly formed into tourists' pelisses, serviceable rain cloaks and natty hunting jackets for mountain wear.
Grenadine dresses, black, white, and colored, will remain in favor, notwithstanding the fancy for lace, canvas, and etamine toilets. The striped, dotted and frise grenadines are preferred to the large spreading patterns and Spanish and Escorial lace designs wore last year. The frise velvet figures in small roses, buds, and convolvuli placed close together on silk mesh grenadines are very effective for parts of the dress. Beaded dress fronts are still very fashionable worn with black or white grenadine dresses, and sometimes two of these tabliers are used as panels instead, with gathered beaded lace flounces forming the trimming down the front between these two panels. Scarfs of beaded net are draped over the grenadine bodice, and sometimes the sleeves are made to match, i. e., of the beaded net.
The latest importation of woolen dress goods show a myriad soft, lovely summer shades, and, though firm and most durable, are light wear. Among these are light-weight camelotes and etamines in pale dove, amber, golden brown, eoru, beige, and creamy nun's gray. The fabrics, some of them, show double borderings in raised wool, resembling embroidery very closely. All these goods will be made up very simply, trimmed with large buttons, knittings, mohair braid, and other unassuming garnitures. Japanese bronze in a rich toning color noticed in both woolen and other dress fabrics, and also in millinery decorations.—N. Y. Post.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

THE DECORATIVE CRAZE.

I am glad the holidays are over. My daughter's back at school; Serenity may read for me. And let my temper cool. For first she took her flower pots And covered them with paint. With blue and white forget-me-nots— Designs both queer and quaint.

And next she took the coal-bowl And hammered it up fine. With forms and faces very odd— Such shapes she could design. My furniture, both new and old— I view it with amazed eyes. Was out and carved with chisels cold. In just the latest craze.

Scarfs were draped on everything With ribbon bows of every hue. Golden birds were hanging. Were worked on brown or blue. Before she left we'd natural gas. All cost me such a bill. And in a week those things brass Were hammered fit to kill.

She says when she comes home in June She'll cover up the walls With painted pique and rich maroon. And blue and green for halls. I'll have to hide the high silk hat I won election day. I'm sure she'll not remember that If it came in her way.

She took my wedding coat (oh, sin!) And in the same sweet way Said: "I will make a lambrequin Of the style and color of the. I had the coachman hide the hose For fear she'd tackle it. And fix it up with twining rose. That girl of mine, Miss Kit. —Virginia McGill, in Detroit Free Press.

STORIES OF DREAMS.

Extraordinary Vision Seers of Ancient and Modern Times.

Until we know more about the construction of the soul it will never be possible for us to define the true nature of dreams. There are many curious theories about them in works of philosophy, but none entitled after fair examination to more credence than another. Some writers hold that we dream constantly during the whole period of sleep, others that it is only within a minute or two before waking. The latter notion is, however, disproved by observation, particularly of animals, dogs being perceived to be in the act of dreaming while in profound slumber. Dreams have an especial interest for us because so many have appeared to either foreshadow the future exactly, or to give a sort of mystical intimation of it, the connection between which and fact it was possible to trace afterward. This has still greater interest because of the dreams which were indications of future events described in so many places in the scriptures. It is distinctly stated in one place that God would speak to his prophets in a dream. The visions of the Old Testament are most singular. What are we to think of those of Pharaoh, and interpretations of Joseph, and that of Nebuchadnezzar and its meaning as propounded by Daniel?

It is often urged that there can be nothing in dreams from the fact that, although now and then one may prove prophetic, in myriads of instances they all, if it were possible to find only a single coincidence— or, indeed, two or three, or even half a dozen—there might be sound reason in such an argument; but the truth is there are thousands of cases of well-authenticated dreams that are known to have come out true, or to have been precursors and signs of future events.

Many books have been written on the science of interpreting dreams, chiefly by the ancients, some in the Middle Ages and at least one in our time. The latter is by Mr. Frank Seaford, and is worth looking into. The interpretations seem very absurd, inasmuch as it is impossible to find any connection in the majority of instances between the vision and the circumstances it is supposed to prefigure. With respect to some, however, the association is clearer. Thus we are told, and it is commonly accepted, that to dream of a horse—a white horse according to some authorities, bay according to others—is a sign of speedy news. Here, of course, the affinity is clear enough. To dream of catching fish is an indication that money is coming—also self-evident, as the scales of fish suggest silver, and the capture of fish is something naturally associated with luck. Not so satisfactory is the doctrine that a funeral foreshadows a wedding, and a wedding a funeral. The rule of contraries is, however, for some unknown reason, one of the strongest foundations of the whole mystic art. Thus one of the best possible dreams is that of being hanged, while to be crowned a king is held to be a sure token of ruin. If there be any basis for a belief in dreams at all, it is extremely improbable that there can be found any system of interpretation that will apply generally. When certain occurrences or appearances took place in sleep, which seems, from repeated coincidence, to have a prophetic significance, the mass of literature upon this subject rather demonstrates that the elucidation is not of a special character, and applies only to the one individual. Charlotte Bronte, for instance, never dreamed of an infant that something unfortunate did not follow. The present writer has for many years had a special dream in the form of a regiment of soldiers marching by, and it has seldom failed to be the augury of something agreeable.

Of dreams which turned out exactly true there are many authentic stories. Alexander's death was foretold in a dream of Endymion, and the dream of Calpurnia, in which she saw Caesar killed, is historic. Marins and Cyra were both similarly warned, and Cyra, according to Xenophon, of the very hour. The vision of Socrates was very strange. A white lady came to him and quoted a certain line of Homer in the ninth book. There are modern instances even more extraordinary.

Archbishop Land dreamed that in the moment of his greatest glory he should sink to perdition. The grandfather of the poet Goethe was confident that the

latter would be elected Counselor of Frankfurt, because he saw in sleep the person who had formerly filled the seat and died in it appear and offer the vacant place to Goethe. Goethe proved successful. The mother of Cardinal Bembo dreamed she saw Ginsto would him in the hand. Later on they had an altercation, and that event took place.

Of all the stories of dreams none are more extraordinary than those relating to the death of Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham, and later, of the wicked Lord Lyttleton. The Countess of Denbigh, sister of the Duke, dreamed that she was riding with him in a coach when the people gave a loud cry, and she was told it was a shout of joy at the dangerous illness of the Duke. She had scarcely related this dream when the Bishop of Ely came to tell her that her brother had been assassinated. Parker, an officer of the wardrobe of the King, had been an old favorite of Sir George Villiers, the father of the Duke of Buckingham. One night while Parker was asleep in Windsor Castle, he saw the figure of Sir George enter and approach his bedside. The old man entreated him to warn the Duke of the danger of following the counsels of certain persons and inspiring the enmity of the people. This vision was repeated three times, and on the last visit the specter drew a dagger from beneath the folds of his gown, and said: "This will end my son, and do you Parker also prepare for death." The dream was narrated to both the Duke and his mother, and when they parted for the last time at Whitehall, after he had been out upon a day's hunting, the lady sank in an agony of tears. The prophecy was but too terribly and truly fulfilled.

In New York there is an association called the "Thirteen Club," which has for its purpose the combating of popular superstitions. Among the number are some of the most distinguished men of State, including ex-President Arthur and Mr. Conkling. Every thing relating to the club has some connection or suggestion with the number 13. The membership is restricted to 13 members. At the dinners each table accommodates but 13 persons; there are exactly 13 courses, and so on all through. At one of their meetings resolutions were adopted, copies of which have been sent to the Governors of the different States, expressive of the sentiment that the odium attached to Friday as an unlucky day and "hangman's day" is unmerited, and suggesting that other days as well as Friday should be selected for the hanging of murderers.

Although the combating of superstition appears the excuse for being of this club and social intercourse is suggested as its true purpose, there is no doubt that belief in omens, dreams and good and bad luck is very widespread, and even among the most intelligent impressions of this character are more or less strong, according to the spiritual organization of the individual. They are innate, having existed, as we know, among all races as far back as records go. They are not confined to any particular national type, although they appear to have been modified by circumstances, such as locality, habits and climate. Everywhere, in one form or another, has been recognized or employed some principle of divination. The origin can only have been from the speedy perception of occult sympathy pervading all things in nature. Wilson points out that this must have been the foundation of the system of horary questions in astrology, wherein the stars are held to act as symbols, and of this kind of sympathy between the various parts of matter he suggests as examples the connection between the magnet and iron, between water and luminaries, the child and the parent; the marks on children before birth produced by the mother's wants or fears; the color of a fruit increasing or diminishing as the fruit is in or out of season; the turbulence of wine at the vintage time, and many other instances.

No people have been so celebrated for these beliefs or superstitions as the Romans, with whom they are in fact, a part of their religion. With them every unusual occurrence had a hidden meaning, and was believed to symbolize some approaching event. In this they saw a providence furnishing them a guide in advance, something nearly corresponding to the mysterious faculty of instinct in the lower animals. Indeed those very animals sometimes become even among the most intelligent impressions of this character are more or less strong, according to the spiritual organization of the individual. They are innate, having existed, as we know, among all races as far back as records go. They are not confined to any particular national type, although they appear to have been modified by circumstances, such as locality, habits and climate. Everywhere, in one form or another, has been recognized or employed some principle of divination. The origin can only have been from the speedy perception of occult sympathy pervading all things in nature. Wilson points out that this must have been the foundation of the system of horary questions in astrology, wherein the stars are held to act as symbols, and of this kind of sympathy between the various parts of matter he suggests as examples the connection between the magnet and iron, between water and luminaries, the child and the parent; the marks on children before birth produced by the mother's wants or fears; the color of a fruit increasing or diminishing as the fruit is in or out of season; the turbulence of wine at the vintage time, and many other instances.

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The Thirteen Club evidently hold to that theory. In themselves popular superstitions appear foolish enough. Why should it be so terrible to spill salt? And why lucky to put on one's stockings wrong side out? But who is not disturbed or elated by one or the other of these circumstances? The feeling pervades the strongest mind. Dr. Johnson was miserable if he failed to touch all the posts. Some have said that with him it was dyspepsia and a melancholy constitution. But where can we find a sadder nature than that of Charles Dickens? In him were combined sturdy health, the love of exercise and all things that go to make health, high spirits, a vast fund of humor and strong common sense, and he was neither bilious or hypochondriac, yet he would not walk under a ladder. It was a weakness not easily explained, but self-confessed, a weakness like that of the old French Marchioness who did not believe in the devil but was very much afraid of him.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—The best of all ways to prevent the bad effects of drought is persistent cultivation.—N. Y. Telegram.

—Colored silk handkerchiefs for gentlemen are now declared to be obsolete. The proper "hue" is white, be it cambric or Chinese lawn.

—The day is not far distant when it will everywhere be considered a duty to plant a tree for every one that is felled.—Pacific Rural Press.

—Steam Wheat Pudding: One cup of sugar, one cup sweet milk, two cups flour, two eggs, three tablespoons of butter, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda; one cup of chopped raisins improve it. Steam one and a half hours. Serve with sauce.—Boston Budget.

—Butter Cakes: One and one-quarter pounds sugar; one pound butter; one-half pint cold water; two eggs; three and one-fourth pounds flour, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water; four teaspoonfuls caraway seed, sprinkled through the flour. Rub the butter, or, what is better, chop it up in the flour; dissolve the sugar in the water; mix all well with the beaten eggs; cut into square cakes, or with an oval mould, and bake quickly.—Boston Bulletin.

—The destruction of sheep by vagrant crows continues to be a subject of general complaint by farmers. And it seems that the injury does not stop with the actual killing of the sheep by the dogs. Colonel F. D. Curtis says that, according to his experience, sheep chased and overfatted are almost certain, to contract lung disease. The only thing to do, he asserts, when sheep have been thus overfatted, is to slaughter them as soon as they are cooled off.—N. Y. Examiner.

—Always be careful about using a whip on a horse you don't know, advises a sensible writer. See how different horses take a whipping. They are just like youngsters. Some will tremble and lose their spirit; others will become stubborn and balk; a spunky one will jump at sight of your hands, and you might not get him back in time enough to save a broken wagon or a head. And here is a bad practice you ought to avoid—the lighting of those snappy parlor matches on a wheel tire. Many a horse has been started in that way.—Troy Times.

NAMES OF GRAIN.

The True Names and Synonyms of the Better Varieties of Corn.

The natural inclination of man to name varieties of grain, fruit, grasses and vegetables after the individual who may have introduced a variety into a neighborhood, and quite as often the inclination of the introducer to suppress the true name and give it his own, have led to the inextricable confusion as to the true name in many instances. Mr. Charles S. Plumb, of Geneva, N. Y., has been to considerable trouble in tracing the true names of some of the better varieties of corn, including flint, sweet and dent, and also of wheat and oats. In the West flint corn is little raised, hence this is stricken from the list as here given.

Commencing with sweet corn, we have:

Black Mexican; syn., Black Sugar, Slate Sweet, Crosby's Early; syn., Extra Early Crosby, Crosby's Early Twelve-rowed, Dwarf Early; syn., Extra Early Dwarf, Egyptian; syn., Washington Market, Eight-rowed Early; syn., Early Sweet, Rochester, Genesee; syn., Early Genesee, Hickox; syn., Hickox Improved, Landreth; syn., Landreth's Sugar, Mammoth; syn., Marblehead, Mammoth, Marblehead, syn., Early Marblehead, Extra Early Marblehead, Minnesota; syn., Early Minnesota, Ford's Early, Moore's Early; syn., Moore's Early Concord, Moore's Concord, Early Concord, Narragansett; syn., Early Narragansett, Orange; syn., Early Orange, Brighton Orange, Potter's Excelsior; syn., Excelsior, Early Excelsior, Stowell's Evergreen; syn., Evergreen, Triumph; syn., New Triumph.

Dent Corn.—Benton Yellow; syn., Yankee, Bessarabia; syn., Common Maryland White, Chester County Gourd Seed; syn., Chester County Mammoth, Premier Chester County Mammoth, Chester County Mammoth; syn., Cloud's Early Mammoth, Chester Farmer's Favorite; syn., Farmer's Favorite Golden, Illinois White; syn., Whitney, White Dent, Leaming; syn., Golden Adams, Pride of the North; syn., Sibley's Pride of the North, Goddard's Pride of the North, Prolific of Tennessee; syn., Blount's Prolific, Improved Blount's Prolific, Sibley's Mammoth; syn., Common Tennessee, Southern Prolific; syn., Evans', Wisconsin Yellow; syn., Sixty Day Dent.

Wheat.—Golden Drop; syn., California Blue Stem, Lancaster, Red Amber, Scott, Isasmia, Tasmanian Red, Mediterranean Hybrid; syn., Michigan Bronze, Clawson; syn., Royal Australian, Michigan Amber; syn., Pool, Fultz; syn., Finley, Heighe's Prolific, Rice; syn., Early Rice, Silver Chaff; syn., Treadwell, Washington Glass; syn., Surprise, Zimmerman; syn., Scott.

Oats.—White Australian; syn., White Belgian, Welcome, New Australian, Race Horse, Probstler; syn., White Probstler, White Russian; syn., White Novelty, White Zealand, Bohemian Hellus; syn., Chinese Hellus, Pringle's Excelsior, Pringle's Hybridized.—Chicago Tribune.

Italianize Your Broods.

By procuring a fertilized Italian queen, it will be but a few months before the whole colony will be composed of Italian bees. The Italians are more industrious, and can excel the common bee in working upon some kinds of blossoms. They are not so pugilistic in their disposition as the common bee, but we do not consider that an advantage. We are rather inclined to believe that a colony of good fighters will protect themselves better than will a class of non-combatants, though, as a rule, there is an objection to quarrelsome bees that sting on the slightest provocation. As soon as the hive is completely Italianized, other hives may be given young queens from the old one.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The Presbyterians have over one hundred colored ministers, two hundred churches and eleven thousand communicants in South Carolina.

—The average Sunday plate collection in Rev. Newman Hall's Church, London, is \$175; and in Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's congregation, in the great Tabernacle, \$345.

—Corn never grew from corn and wheat from wheat more legitimately than the sowing of cards in your household will produce a harvest of gamblers.—Sam Jones' Sermons.

—The demand for manual training has been so far developed in New York that a stock company, with a capital of \$50,000, has been organized to supply that kind of instruction. The proposed school is to be for both boys and girls.—N. Y. Times.

—In one Pennsylvania county school-teachers receive \$12.50 per month, and are compelled to change their boarding-places every week. At the end of a year of "boarding round" in this way educational ideas must be thoroughly disseminated through the community.—Philadelphia Press.

—The sons of the late William H. Vanderbilt have given \$250,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York to build and endow a building to be used exclusively for clinics. The building will cost \$150,000. It will be known as the Vanderbilt clinic, in honor of their father.—N. Y. Tribune.

—The Bishop of Oxford sent to the church warden in his diocese a circular of inquiries, among which was: "Does your officiating clergyman preach the Gospel, and is his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?" The church warden of Wallington replied: "He preaches the Gospel, but does not keep a carriage."

—Peter Wilson, of Spring Mills, Pa., who died recently, was said to be the oldest Sunday-school superintendent in the world. So long ago as 1828 he assisted in organizing the Sabbath-school of which he was superintendent at the time of his death.

—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon: Did you ever feel the joy of winning a soul for Christ? If so, you will need no better argument for attempting to spread the knowledge of His name to every creature. I tell you there is no joy out of Heaven which excels it—the grasp of the hand of one who says: "By your means I was turned from darkness to light."

—The alumni of Trinity College, Hartford, having raised \$20,000 towards a \$30,000 gymnasium, Mr. Junius S. Morgan, the London banker, has notified the New York houses of which his son, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, is the head, to pay the balance needed, and also to advance enough for an annex which can be used in winter, making the total gift at least \$20,000. Mr. Morgan is a native of Hartford, where before going to London, he was an honored merchant, and heretofore he has been generously liberal to Trinity College and to other institutions and public objects in that city.—Hartford Post.

—One of the most remarkable changes in the recent educational life of Germany is the rapid increase of theological students in the universities. The following figures speak for themselves: This year there are 2,553 men studying theology in the Prussian universities alone. Of these 726 are at Berlin, 582 at Halle, 300 at Griefswalden, 240 at Konigsburg, 225 at Cotingen, 159 at Breslau, 159 at Marburg, 98 at Bonn and 84 at Kiel. Last year at these universities the entire number was 2,322 in 1883-4, 19,216 in 1882-3, 1,690, and in 1881-2 only 1,394. Thus four years have witnessed an increase of 1,159, or 83.9 per cent.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Hope is the dream of those who are awake.

—The hands of a toy watch are pushed for time.—Burlington Free Press.

—Those who believe that the world owes them a living don't stop to consider how many bad debts the old globe has to shoulder.—Toledo Blade.

—Money and time are valuable; but a man may be miserably with both when he has more of either than he can spend.—Philadelphia Call.

—Things one would rather have left unsaid: He—What a pretty fan! She—Yes; I had it given to me when I first came out! He—Really! It has worn well.—Punch.

—A piper in a Northumbrian town was once asked if he could play "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Toun." "Within a Mile!" he exclaimed: "Wey, maun, I cud play within ten yards o' t'."

—"Eli." No, the inkubator is not a machine for manufacturing ink. It is not a "low" invention of the enemy. It is a mechanical step-parent for poultry, that's all.—Cumberland Three States.

—Leaves are light, and useless, and idle, and wavering and changeable, and even dance; yet God has made them part of the oak; in so doing he has given us a lesson not to deny the stout-heartedness within, because we see the lightness without.—Albany Journal.

—A bulb of blown glass found in an Egyptian tomb, upon being accidentally broken, gave out a powerful odor of onions. This shows that free lunches were familiar to the subjects of Thotmus III., and instructs us not to eat this fragrant vegetable within two thousand years of our appearance in decent society.—Puck.

—The Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman tells this story of a railway conductor who has extraordinary large hands. One day in a Chicago depot, he hung one of his hands out of a car window. Shortly after he felt some one pulling and feeling first one finger then the other. He stuck his head out of the window and saw a man, who said: "Say, mister, how do you sell bananas apiece?"

—Young Smith had just given his new girl and her three-year-old sister the contents of a bag of taffy. Noting the satisfaction which attended the disappearance of the confections he observed: "Mollie, you must have a sweet tooth?" "Yes, she has," put in the infant terrible, "got a whole set of 'em last week."—Indianapolis Scissors.

PROPHETS OF EVIL.

New York Journals Who Are Saddest Over the Condition of the Democracy—Their Souls Uselessly Harrowed.

One or two of our contemporaries seem to have found their vocation. They have taken to unbending their prophetic souls. They see somewhere above their political horizon a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, and thereupon they proceed to utter melancholy vaticinations of a direful flood. The New York Tribune is especially solicitous about the welfare of the Democratic party. It fears that it may lose its vantage ground and its prestige of victory. It becomes comically lugubrious over the lack of union in the Democratic ranks and makes a pretense of being quite low-spirited over Democratic prospects. Alas! poor Tribune! The New York Sun, which is ordinarily equal to any occasion, now and then gets discouraged. Things are not arranged in the way it would like to have them. It opposed the election of the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, and ever since it has done its utmost to justify its prevision by disparaging the Administration both in its policy and personnel. Indeed, the Sun is so little satisfied with the President and with his unwavering adhesion to the pledges which were made to the country in the name and by the authority of the Democracy that it sometimes looks back with regretful longing to the time when that astute and versatile statesman, Hon. Benj. F. Butler, was its ideal Democratic leader.

But the fact that these two sympathetic and disinterested journals look blue when contemplating the present state of the Democracy is really no reason for despair in regard to its future. We notice that they anxiously magnified the importance of some Democratic reverses in one or two Western cities—reverses perfectly equal to those which were suspiciously silent about the decisive successes of the party in the recent elections of New York and New Jersey. We fear our erstwhile contemporaries sometimes utter thoughts that answer to the parentage of their wishes, that they observe through an obscuring medium the events and conditions from which they forecast the future, and that the dark prophecies in which they indulge are due mostly to the proverbial blindness of those who won't see.

It is very certain that there is a considerable lack of fairness and candor in dealing with facts in this connection. The New York Commercial Advertiser, for instance, quoted at great length from an interview with an Indiana Representative, which was originally published in the Post. That Congressman cast a gloomy picture of the discontent of the disappointed office-seekers with whom he had come in contact. But when Representative Townsend, of Illinois, returned from a visit to his State, and reported that he found members of the Democratic party entirely satisfied with the course of the Administration, our contemporary did not seize upon the facts in the case with equal earnestness.

The fact is, the Democratic party is not an organization of either expectant or disappointed office-seekers. It is made up, instead, of the great body of the people who desire an economical, capable and honest Government. And when these see the credit of the country maintained at its highest point, the Administration pursuing an honorable policy, and the public service being steadily improved, they are apt to conclude that the intrusting of power to the Democratic party has not been in vain.

Our contemporaries may continue to represent all the phases of disappointment, and to make mountains out of mole-hills; but they will find it difficult to persuade the people that what has thus far worked so well is not in itself good. There is a lack of concerted action among Democrats in Congress which we sincerely deplore; but it is greatly exaggerated by sensational or hostile writers. At any rate it is not of a character to weaken the faith of the people in Democratic principles or lead them to withdraw their confidence from the trusted leaders of the Democratic party.—Washington Post.

An Ignoble Farce.

The suggestion in our recent dispatches furnishes the key apparently to the Republican opposition in the Senate to open sessions. As the rule now stands they can have all the advantages of the open and the secret session combined. If there is any thing in executive session which they are really ashamed of, or which for any other reason they wish to keep secret they can do so. If they want any thing made public they can so make it by violating their oaths and "leaking." This is not a very high-minded view of the matter, but it is logical and plausible.

Paradoxical as it may seem the present method of conducting the executive session furnishes the strongest argument for abolishing it and at the same time for abolishing it. Under it the public gets sooner or later, and the most part with admirable promptitude, every thing of interest that transpires behind the closed doors. In point of fact the things which Senators most desire to keep secret and which it is really best should be kept secret, if any thing is so kept, are the first to be divulged. They are of course the very things in which a curious public is most deeply interested; and the demand to be informed of them creates the supply. Why, then, it may very plausibly be argued, is there any need of change?

But, on the other hand, if the secret session is a delusion and a humbug why should it be kept up? Why should the solemn Senatorial body keep up the ridiculous pretense of a secret session when they have not the wisdom or the dignity or prudence to keep their secrets? It is not becoming in the highest legislative body in the land, if not in the world, to keep up such an absurd farce. While, then, there may be no need of abolishing the secret session for the enlightenment of the public and its protection from "star chamber" tyranny, there is abundant need for abolishing it in the fact that it is an ignoble farce.—Detroit Free Press.

IT DIES HARD.

The Spoils System Being Strangled by an Honest Leader of the True Democracy—Impotent Republican Clamor.

The spoils system dies hard. President Cleveland has as much trouble with it as the strong man of mythology had with the hydra. It starts up in a threatening shape at each new appointment. Somebody conceives himself slighted and wronged when a Government office is filled by a different person than the one he recommended. There are idle threats and childish denunciations because the President's choice, made after due deliberation and impartial investigation, happens not to agree with the preference of some local leader. The Republican organs eagerly seize upon the circumstance as a notable instance of Democratic disaffection, forgetting that the great Democratic party is heart and soul with the President in his honest efforts to make appointments conducive to the best interests of the public service. The Democratic party is essentially the party of the people, and the people recognize the soundness of the policy which aims only at a better administration of the offices of the Government.

President Cleveland looks to capability rather than personal preference as a qualification for office and, confident in the integrity of his motives and his desire to fill the offices with the best material he can find, he can afford to disregard the petty complaints of interested politicians. He has been subjected to a pressure such as no President has heretofore encountered to depart from the wise, cautious course of making appointments in accordance with the dictates of his better judgment and not of those who sought to control him. The professional office-seekers form but an infinitesimal part of the community, although they make such a great noise and their influence on the people is very small indeed. There has been a constant cry of Democratic disaffection towards the President kept up by the Republican press, aided by a few newspapers which wear the mask of Democracy to conceal their real designs. Yet the popularity of Mr. Cleveland not only remains unshaken, but is constantly gaining ground. The Democratic party recognize in him a strong, fearless, prudent leader, who puts into practice the true principles of Democracy, and presents to the Nation the unaccustomed example of a Chief Magistrate's adherence to anteclection promises, reform and honesty. There will be always clamor in interested quarters against such a course, but it will be drowned in the mighty voice of the American people proclaiming their indorsement of such a faithful, steadfast servant.—Albany Argus.

DEMOCRATIC BRIEFS.

—The Republicans of Wisconsin have carried nearly all the spring elections, even sweeping Milwaukee. The Democrats say it is all the fault of Vilas and Bragg.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

—Of the total number who successfully passed the Civil-Service examination during the year, eighty-six per cent. were educated in the common schools, while the other fourteen per cent. had either received a partial or a complete college training. This speaks volumes in favor of the public schools of the land.—Philadelphia Call.

—We understand that Judge E. R. Hoar, who stands at the head, or near the head, as a lawyer in Massachusetts, believes that President Cleveland is right in the contest forced upon him by the Republican majority of the Senate. Judge Hoar had a similar contention with the Senate when he was Attorney-General in President Grant's Cabinet.—Boston Herald.

—Either "intimate" friends of Mr. Blaine are trying a deep game or they are being played upon by the wily politician. One of the number asserts that "Mr. Blaine's friends are still loth to believe his political career is completed," and another friend is equally certain "he does not desire re-nomination." This confusion of opinion must eventually lead to trouble. If Blaine really wishes the Presidency, but fails to receive notice by the convention, he will present one of the saddest spectacles in the gloomy pageantry of the times. He should get his forces in hand and not permit them to refuse the crown if he intends making a grab for it. Many a good man is wrecked on the rocks of modesty.—Chicago News.

The President's Message.

President Cleveland's special message to Congress on the labor question will be attacked by the croakers and do-nothings, as a matter of course, but it is full of sound sense and good advice. In recommending the establishment of a voluntary board of arbitration he fortifies his position with the same suggestion that has been advanced repeatedly in these columns, that "the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding." Public opinion could be depended upon to do the rest. The implacable, the tyrannical, the lawless, whether representing organized capital or organized labor, would be attended to in due time.

The sentiment of the American people is unalterably opposed to the idea that it is beneath anybody's dignity to take these demands of labor into respectful consideration. It is hostile to the autocratic assumption that organized labor is to be defeated at all hazards on all occasions, and it is more than half-inclined to believe that the police and the military are not maintained solely for the purpose of assisting exacting and grasping employers in coercing their men or in taking advantage of the necessities of idle labor. With a National board of arbitration of high character in existence, reasonable men will appeal to it, and the unreasonable men who do not appeal to it will be reached by this public sentiment if they defy it.

Mr. Cleveland's message indicates an appreciation on his part of the gravity of the issues now presented, and it is to be hoped that Congress, viewing them in the same light, will act wisely and speedily.—Chicago Herald.

The Democratic editors of Kansas will meet at the same time and place as will the Democratic State convention.

The Rev. Bernard Kelley, the new M. E. Church Presiding Elder of this District, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Charities, vice Philip Krohn, resigned.

The Osage County Democrat formerly published at Burlingame, Kansas, is now owned and published at Osage City, by Miles W. Blaine. The Democrat is one of our most valued exchanges.

W. C. Perry, chairman, has announced that a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held in the parlors of the Windsor hotel in Topeka on Thursday, May 27, at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of determining the time and place of holding the next Democratic State convention and the method by which members of the convention shall be selected.

All teachers residing in this State, who have ever taught school in Indiana, are requested to send their names and address at once to Mr. Harry G. Wilson, at Topeka. The Indiana Committee of the National Association want to correspond with them, whether they expect to attend the meeting of the National Educational Association, in Topeka, July 13 to 16, or not. The committee want a large delegation of teachers who have taught in Indiana.

The May Pansy opens with a strong story, "Diligent in Business," followed by "How it Became Possible," a touching illustration of trust and duty meeting their just reward. In "Six O'clock in the Evening," Grandma Barton tells in a manner to delight every child how a dear little boy and girl learned the meaning of the "bread of life." "Reaching Out" recounts some wonderful doings of Jerry and Nettie. "St. George and the Dragon" moves on in imitable style. "My Brainless Acquaintance" finishes his story, the closing chapter containing a remarkably good moral. "Our Alphabet of Great Men" gives an account of the life and character of Wm. Penn. "Some Remarkable Women" reveals Mary Mitford's "happy faculty of living above the vexations of life." The poems will be in favor, especially "Decorative Day," a charming bit of verse that retells the story of the Blue and the Gray, and the one for recreation, "Why Did You not Come before?" The Pansy is beautifully illustrated throughout. \$1.00 a year. J. Lothro & Co., Publishers, Boston.

ALDEN'S LIBRARY MAGAZINE. This popular Magazine, which, beginning with the month of May, was transformed from an octavo monthly into a handy, small quarto, weekly, has taken other steps in the line of progress. No. 4 of the weekly issue appears in new and larger type, and also with the addition of a handsome new cover. In its new appearance it becomes one of the most attractive magazines in the field, while it is beyond rivalry in economy, while it is beyond rivalry in the amount and quality of the matter it presents; it is commonly considered even superior to the great four-dollar monthlies. You can get a specimen copy free upon application to the publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl St., New York.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during two weeks ending May 11, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 304 F Street, Washington, D. C.: W. J. Cox, Wichita, window shade; J. D. Lindsay, Hiawatha, piano wagon; Alfred Lake, Leavenworth, file for bills, music sheet, etc.; W. E. McIntyre, Oakwood, hay or grain shed cover; J. M. Spencer, Lawrence, apparatus for watering stock; A. R. W. Gottschalk, Ottawa, refrigerator; J. C. F. McCauley, Crooked Creek, car coupling; O. P. & C. M. C. Williams, Conner's Station, mail crane attachment; J. T. Carrington, Clay Center, stock or hay frame; G. A. Marvin, Seneca, tongue support.

DEATH OF H. HORNBERGER. Mr. Henry Hornberger, an old and highly respected citizen of this place, died at his home in this city, last Thursday night, May 13, 1886, after a lingering illness, from diabetes, in the 61st year of his age having been born at the Rhine, Bavaria, June 8, 1825. He came to America in 1848, with his wife, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., from whence he soon moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where he resided until he came to Chase county, Kansas, in 1870, settling at Cottonwood Falls with his family. He leaves a wife, three sons—Jacob, Henry and Philip, the latter of whom lives at Newton, and a daughter—Mrs. Hegarty—and seven grandchildren to mourn his death. The funeral took place, Saturday afternoon, from the Lutheran church, at Strong City, of which he was a member, the Rev. F. Pennkamp, of Topeka, preaching the sermon, and the remains were interred in Prairie Grove Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Who plucked this flower?" "Twas the Master," said the servant and the parson answered now a word. Thursday morning, May 13, 1886, the suffering of our dear friend, Cora Blackshere, ended in the last long sleep, the sleep that knows no waking. She was buried in Prairie Grove Cemetery, Cottonwood Falls, by the side of her brother, Carl, who died, Oct. 23, 1883.

Cora was born in Mannington, W. Va., May 4, 1860, and was the only daughter of J. R. and Melissa Blackshere who came to Kansas that same year; and their home has since been at Clover Cliff farm, five miles west of Elmdale. They were a happy family until the death of Carl, their eldest child, so soon followed followed by that of the second, the only daughter and sister.

Cora's education began in the district school and was continued at Lawrence, Kansas, and at Baltimore, Md. She was an exceptionally kind hearted and thoughtful girl, beloved by all her teachers and schoolmates. Her friends, those who have loved her from childhood, can never forget the gay, happy girl who was the life of every company, and yet the first to go at the call of sickness or distress.

She has left behind her many mourning relatives—a stricken mother, bereft of the daughter who always planned for her comfort and happiness; a heart-broken father, stupefied by the loss of his "little girl," Cora. Her brothers, Earl and Frank, have lost a loving sister and the companion of their childhood. Her place can never be filled, but her memory will ever be hallowed by her loving attentions in the dear home, and the pleasures they have seen together while abroad. Besides these are the two little boys, Hal and Roy, who will never more know the love of a sister.

Parents and brothers grieve not for the lovely girl who has been taken from your midst. She shines in snowy raiment on the other shore, wondering why you mourn for her who knows no more suffering or care, but waits with her loved brother, "over there," in a little while to welcome you home when the Death angel calls. The kind words of warm friends now fail to comfort you, but the great Healer of all sorrows is near, ready to comfort the afflicted when they call upon Him. May His Peace steal into your hearts and draw you nearer to where your treasures are.

To all those who loved her, may the angels of heaven lead her to her home in glory. And the mourners will sweetly obey. There has whispered a voice, "Be the voice of your God: 'I love thee; I love thee; pass under the rod.'"

DIED.

At the home of her parents, near Elmdale, Cora, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Blackshere, aged 26 years and four months, during which time all that willing hands and loving hearts could do had proven of no avail, and on Thursday, May 13th, 1886, at 12:30, a. m., surrounded by the grief-stricken family and a few friends, she died. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, on Friday, at 11, a. m., and the remains were interred in the family lot at Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of Cottonwood Falls. The deceased came to Kansas at an early age, and here in our midst she spent her youth, and here she breathed her last, esteemed and loved by all for her many good qualities, and especially for her generous and affectionate nature. Her death, which was not unexpected, though death is always sudden, fell with a sorrow almost unbearable not alone to her parents and brothers, but to her friends, who are legion and who will sadly miss her presence from the society which she so long adorned as one of the most active and bright ornaments. The sad event has cast a veil of sadness over the entire neighborhood and every sympathy is felt for the bereaved family whose lives have thus been bereft and who at almost every turn, see the vacant place, and feel the ever present crushing sense of loss of her whose presence was the sunshine of their home and whose voice and footstep made life so full of music and happiness.

"In thy trials thy sorrows may they feel, 'Th' fondest ties be ever true, The fairest flowers of earth must die, 'Th're is no death in heaven'."

As we stood among the crowd of mourners the thought forced itself upon us, what an inscrutable act of Providence! That such a one should be taken. We can not fathom it; the mystery is alone revealed to the good All Father. And though sometimes it is hard for us to lift our faces above the dark shadow of affliction into the sweet sunlight of contentment and say "it is best," yet we remember that "He doeth all things well." Far-vech, Cora, tho' we miss thee, All thy sorrows here are o'er thee, And again we'll hope to meet thee Where sad farewells are no more. J. L. S.

SCHOOL REPORT.

The following pupils of the Cottonwood Falls schools were neither absent nor tardy during the school month ending May 14: Room 1—Orpha Strail, Edward Hazel, Chas. Wheeler, Hattie Doolittle, Lulu Heck, Frank Watson, Georgia Ruzdale, Jas. Ryan, Johnnie McNeel, Jennie Serogoin, Clyde Clark, Willie Holzinger, Nettie Holsinger—13. Room 2—Isaac Harper, Chas. Goshen, Gertrude Estes, Lola Bonewell, Harry Zane, Blanch Kelley, Eddie Pratt, Carl Kuhl, Holda Giese, Eva Futtler, Anna Zane, Frank Martin, Gaze Pence, Roy Watson, Mary Rockwood, Verne Hazel, Harry Christian, Arthur Pence, Walter Wheeler, Ralph Zane, Robert Mann, Anna B. Harper, Gusie Howard, John Hays—25. Room 3—Miriam Futtler, Ella Engle, Bertie Scott, Estelle Breece, Maude Kelley, Freddie Jensen, Taddie Smith, George Carwell, Susan Brace—9. Room 4—Bena Kinne, Willie Pugh, Katie Pence, Anna Rockwood, Clara Brandler, Samuel Messer, Mary Harper, Bolla Sanders, Silas Green, Lou Chansell—11. The name of Bella Sanders should have been inserted in last month's report, and that of Anna Bella Harper omitted from said report. L. A. LOWMEYER, Teacher.

TEXAS CATTLE.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, consisting of Messrs. J. T. White, of Nemaha county; J. W. Hamilton, of Sedgewick county, and Dr. A. A. Holcomb, of Topeka, were here, last Thursday, to examine into the facts relating to the importation into this county of the Texas cattle of which we made mention, last week; and after hearing all the evidence attainable, they passed a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Board to quarantine the cattle, until further orders, where they are now grazing, on the south half of section 25, and all of 36, township 22, range 7, instructing the Sheriff to put another barb wire on the fence, making it four wire, and not to allow the cattle to graze within four rods of the fence; also to build a corral about the center of the pasture for the cattle to be put in at night; also to put up a notice of warning to cattle men, at each corner of the pasture; also one at each gate where the public road runs through the pasture; also a notice 40 rods from each gate, warning people not to drive cattle through the pasture, all of which is to be done at the expense of Mr. R. Terwilliger, the owner of the cattle—365 head, 391 of which were recently shipped from Cado, Texas, to Council Grove and the rest having been wintered at Council Grove, from whence they were all driven to where they now are in the south part of this county.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

Messrs. W. H. Anderson, D. J. Tressler, J. S. Gibson and John Bond, of Americus, were in town, last Friday and Saturday, interviewing the people of this city in regard to what could be done to have the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, which is soon to enter this State and run to Topeka, to come from Topeka out this way. After a free discussion of the matter, it was decided that these gentlemen should correspond with the officers of said road and find out when a committee from this township, a committee from Toledo township and the American committee can interview them at Topeka, on this subject. This road might be secured by proper exertions, and we should all work to that end.

C. E. & S. W. RAILROAD.

A letter has been received in this city from President Jones, of the C. E. & S. W. R. R. in which he says the strikes have seriously interfered with railroad building, this spring; but that a reaction has set in, and things will boom again very soon, among which will be the C. E. & S. W. R. R., as it is in as good a shape as any of the new lines; and that he expects to get instructions any day to move, and to be here ere long.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that after May 23d, 1886, No. 107, prohibiting stock of any kind running at large within the limits of the city of Cottonwood Falls, will be strictly enforced. Persons interested can learn the location of the same by inquiring of John Johnson, City Marshal. By order of J. the City Council. E. A. WISSE, City Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. Chase County, } ss. Office of County Clerk, April 14, 1886. Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, 1886, a petition signed by William Nelson and 14 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of section eleven (11), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; thence west on section line to the north side of the first right-of-way creek; thence south on west bank of said creek back to the section line; thence west along the north side of said section line to the southwest corner of section three (3), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; thence to intersect the Nancy and C. E. Sharp road. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Robt. Matt, Jacob North and Geo. Gosper as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazar township, on Monday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1886, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. Chase County, } ss. Office of County Clerk, April 13, 1886. Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, 1886, a petition signed by C. V. Varian and 54 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of section four (4), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; thence west between sections five, eight, seven, one and twelve (5, 8, 7, 1 and 12), to a point where or near where the present line of section line intersects the line of section line; thence following the section line to this point as near as practicable; thence north to the west side of the said section line; thence east along the west side of said section line to the east corner of a certain quarter (3/4) of section five (5), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; thence west along said section line to the west side of the said section line; thence north to the west side of the said section line; thence east along the west side of the said section line to the east corner of a certain quarter (3/4) of section five (5), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; 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The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad type (week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks) and rows for different ad sizes (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in., 13 in., 14 in., 15 in., 16 in., 17 in., 18 in., 19 in., 20 in.).

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



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST) and time (AM, PM) and rows for various stations (Cedar Pt., Elm Dale, Strong, Safford, etc.).

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:15 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:15 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 line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. M. D. Diekey, of Toledo, has been appointed a Notary Public.

Mr. A. R. Palmer shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Monday.

Dr. Arnold will give an entertainment at Clements, Monday night.

Ed. Forney, Harry Hunt and Frank Strail were at Emporia, yesterday.

Matfield Green postoffice is to be made a money order office, July 1st.

Mr. A. C. Burton, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Messrs. Mills & Morrison shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City Monday.

Mr. H. N. Simmons has returned from a trip to the western part of the State.

Mr. Chas. Cooper came in Saturday night from the western part of the State.

Mr. J. C. Scroggin returned, Sunday, from his trip to Arizona and New Mexico.

Mr. J. S. Shipman spayed fifty head of heifers for Mr. S. F. Jones, a few days ago.

Mr. Adam Hann, who is working at Kansas City, spent a few days at home, last week.

Mr. Chas. Cosper left, last Thursday, for Clark county where he has a homestead.

Mr. F. P. Cochran went to Winfield, last week, to take depositions in an important case.

Capt. Morrison and Mr. C. B. Kilmer were in town, Tuesday, the guests of Mr. J. K. Crawford.

Mr. John Jeffrey, of Leroy, Kansas, was visiting his many friends on Diamond creek, last week.

Mr. M. Lawrence has made a cellar at the rear of his residence, over which he will build a kitchen.

Mr. Ed. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, has gone to Indiana, to look over his real estate interests there.

Mr. J. D. Hinote had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, Saturday night; but he is again able to be about.

Mr. E. Link drove eighteen head of fat hogs through town, Tuesday morning, to be shipped to Kansas City.

Mr. Sam. M. Streiby, of Council Grove, was in town the latter part of last week and the fore part of this.

Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, who is visiting friends at Centerville, Indiana, is expected home this week.

Mr. Patrick Fogarty, after an extended visit in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, has returned to Strong City.

Mrs. J. R. Blackshire's sister, Mrs. Bussie, of Missouri, arrived here, last Thursday, on a visit to her sister's family.

Mr. A. C. Cox, of Strong City, has returned to his fence contract on the Sac and Fox reserve in the Indian Territory.

Mr. C. C. Watson returned, last week, from Kingman, where he had been looking after his real estate interests there.

Mr. J. C. Ward, of Standleyville, Washington county, Ohio, is in town looking after his land interests in Bazaar township.

Union Hotel Billiard Hall is now open to the lovers of billiards and pool, where cigars, lemonade and cider can also be had.

The Mite Society will hold a social at Mr. H. Jackson's to-morrow (Friday) evening, to which every one is cordially invited.

Mrs. Ed. Williams received the sad news, Saturday, that her Aunt, Mrs. John McMullan, of Baltimore, Md., had died of heart disease, on May 19.

The Rev. H. F. Eckart, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Strong City, is in St. Louis with his wife whom he took there for medical treatment.

Dr. McQ. Green, of Strong City, returned home, Thursday, from Wichita where he had been attending a meeting of the Homeopathic State Medical association.

Married, in Probate Court-room, on Monday, May 17, 1886, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. Newton Garrison and Miss Etta Tavener, both of Chase county, Kansas.

School Dist. No. 15, north of Toledo, formerly a joint district, with territory in Lyon and Chase counties, has been re-adjusted, and now is confined entirely to this county.

Mr. C. C. Sharp, of Sharp's creek, moved, last week, to Cowland, Hodgman county. Mr. Sharp was a good citizen of this county; and we wish him success in his new home.

Mr. Henry Hornberger returned home, Sunday night, from Texas, where he had been for some time past. He knew nothing of his father's death until he arrived at Strong City.

Mr. D. A. Loose, of Emporia, the gentleman who has rented one of Mr. S. A. Perrigo's store rooms for the purpose of putting in a large stock of dry goods was in town, Sunday.

Mr. D. B. Berry recently purchased 3,000 head of two-year-old steers from the Prairie Cattle Co., for his Montana ranch, which makes 20,000 head of cattle he has purchased this spring.

Mr. Joel B. Byrnes, of Strong City, who has been laid up for several weeks, from injuries received while moving a house, is, we are pleased to say, able to be out on the streets of the sister cities.

Mr. H. J. Wekerlin, a most excellent carpenter and highly respected citizen of this place, will leave, to-night, with his family, for Coronado, where he will make his future home. Our best wishes go with them.

Last Sunday morning while Mr. A. D. Finley and family were at church their house was broken into through one of the windows and robbed of twenty-five dollars in money. No clue as yet as to who committed the burglary and theft.

Sheriff J. W. Griffin received, last week, the sad news of the death of his niece, Mrs. Cora Meeker, of Greenville, Ohio, who died, May 10, from congestion of the brain. She was the only child of his sister, Mrs. Studebaker, of Greenville, Ohio.

The case of Mrs. Maria Johnson, charged with assault on Miss Leora Park, with intent to kill, came on for trial in Squire Hunt's court, Friday, and she waived a trial and gave bond in the sum of \$1,200 to appear at the July term of the District Court.

The 2d Volume of Grant's Memoirs is 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.

Bert Robertson, colored, whose case, assault and battery on Marshal G. L. Skinner and resisting Constable H. A. Chamberlain, occupied much of the time of Squire Miller's court, last week, was, on a second trial by a jury, found guilty and fined \$25 and costs.

Married, on Thursday, May 13th, 1886, by the Rev. Geo. Swainhardt, at the home of the bride's parents, on Rock creek, Mr. Robert Bolmer, of Sumner county, and Miss Mary Mundy, daughter of Mr. C. Mundy. The next morning the happy couple left for their new home at Conway Springs, Sumner county, Kansas.

Mr. J. S. Shipman recently spayed a large number of heifers for the Western Land and Cattle Co. He has taken a contract, so we understand, to spay 1,500 head for Mr. Arthur Gorham, whose ranch is twelve miles south of Avilla, Comanche county, and he will leave for there this week. He is an experienced hand at the business, and has the best of success.

Mr. J. H. Sazer shipped his household goods to Coronado, Wichita county, last Friday, and left on the same train, with his family, for the same place. Mr. Sazer is an old timer in these parts, and he and his estimable wife will be sadly missed in the social circle in this county; but the best of wishes of their many friends here go with them to their new home.

Mr. L. A. Leomis, one of the pioneers of Chase county, left for Coronado, Wichita county, last Friday, accompanied by his family and his brother, Mr. J. E. Loomis. These gentlemen and the former's most estimable family have many warm friends in this county, who will miss their society, but whose kindest wishes follow them to their new home.

A lodge of I. O. G. T. was recently organized at Strong City by the installation of the following officers by Mr. Frank Barr, assisted by members of the Falls Lodge: P. W. C. T., Dr. McQ. Green; W. C. T., W. R. Gibson; W. V. T., Mrs. S. Davidson; W. Sec'y, Miss Jennie Hammel; W. T., Mrs. L. O.

Vose; W. F. S., D. W. McDole; W. C. G. B. Cooley; W. M., Frank Mapes; W. D. M., Miss Luta Jones; W. A. S., Miss Cola Adair; R. H. S., Mrs. S. E. Johnson; L. H. S., Mrs. D. Biggan; L. D., C. Garth; W. G., Miss Nettie Smith; W. Sent., J. Wootring.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Cottonwood township convention was held at Clements, Saturday, May 15.

The morning session was short and but few present. The afternoon session was full of profit and interesting to all.

The convention was called to order by the County President, Mr. Wood, and "There's a work for each of us" was sung in a manner that showed the worker's were aware of the fact, and intended to do their part.

After a season of prayer the most important topics on the programme were discussed and best plans of work laid before the members.

Miss Jessie Shaft gave her plan of classifying in detail, which was listened to with great interest and commented on by different persons.

Different methods, all very good, were given of "How to prepare the lesson" (model methods by S. Davis) and "How to teach the lesson," L. W. Coleman and others.

A normal class lesson by Rev. Long on interpretation of the Bible, was very new and instructive to all present. This is a new feature in our convention and will be carried out in all of the meetings to be held during the year.

A vote of thanks was extended to the S. S. workers for coming to Clements to hold the convention, thus aiding the work here.

We feel that much good will come from the seed they have sown in our midst by their friendly aid and counsel.

Among those present were Rev. Long, Strong City; Rev. Davis, Cottonwood Falls; Miss Pickett, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wood, Elm Dale.

A sermon was delivered in the evening by Rev. S. Davis, followed by remarks by Rev. Long.

CLEO ICE, Secretary, Pro tem.

SOUTH FORK MURMURINGS.

As South Fork is on a boom, this summer, some one should spare time to chronicle a few items that appear on the surface. The line of the railroad is in possession of the company the whole length of this valley, and the work of grading is being pushed with an energy that warrants the belief that before Jack Frost shall nip the pumpkin vine the iron horse will drink at the South Fork. This enterprise has excited the bump of acquisitiveness not only among the land owners along the line, who claim high damages, but also among the smaller fry who anticipate local advantages, such as convenient depots or stations where they can ship small parcels of produce direct to the Emporia market, and vessels returned in same way; and another advantage will not be overlooked, which is this, we can have our whisky shipped from Kansas City and unloaded almost at our own doors without breaking bulk.

Yet, before we have done, there is a little more tinkering to be at the laws that govern railroad corporations in this State. We thought we were done with that business. The highest judicial authority in the State had decided that railroad corporations are common carriers, and, as such, are subject to legislative control; and, hence, we got passenger rates down to three cents per mile; but in freight tariffs they were still discriminating between places; and when we elected a new Legislature in 1884, we thought we had them safe, and that that defect in the law would be amended; and that idea was kept up; all winter they had bills before the House, that would hold them down and prevent any unjust discrimination; but alas, the railroads conquered, and they did it with free passes. The law that governs the freight tariff reads: "Shall not charge more for a short haul than for a haul."

More anon. IMPECCABLES. South Fork, May 12, 1886.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The following is the programme of Falls Township Sunday-school convention which will meet in the Congregational church, in Strong City, May 28, 1886:

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises; Father's Day.

9:30 a. m.—Organization.

10 a. m.—Who ought to attend Sunday-school? F. Penn.

10:30 a. m.—How to make the Sunday-school interesting? Mrs. F. Penn.

11 a. m.—The teacher's reward? Mrs. W. G. Patton.

11:30 a. m.—How to prepare the lesson? Rev. Sumner.

12:30 p. m.—Music—How much and what? W. G. Patton.

2:30 p. m.—Normal lesson; Mrs. C. D. Wood.

3 p. m.—Best plan of review? Rev. L. K. Long.

3:30 p. m.—Best mode of Bible study for young Christians? Rev. Overstreet.

4 p. m.—The importance of good example by S. S. superintendent and teachers? John Madden.

4:30 p. m.—The necessity of promptness? Rev. Norton.

8 p. m.—Bible reading; Christian work? H. R. Hilton.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Energetic, reliable men who can devote 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 Ornaments, including the Wonderful New Iron-clad Plum, Mariana, 52d year, 300 acres. Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo. may13-5

FOR SALE.

A four room house and four lots in the most pleasant part of town. Enquire at this office. may13-46

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The stock of goods at Breese's store, at cost, to close out.

A good dining room girl wanted at the Central Hotel.

For Sale—A 2-year-old colt. Apply to Geo. Muntz, on Buck creek.

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KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND 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, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS. apr3-11

BAUERLE'S

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

SETH J. EVANS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE EASTSIDE OF Broadway, Cottonwood Falls. LOWEST PRICES. PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Riggs at ALL HOURS. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's.

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. oct5-11

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 you may want.

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Parties having colts from my horses ought to begin now to prepare them for the special premium at the Fair, next fall. GEO. DRUMMOND.

Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

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.

Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry stores, in Strong City and Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted.

D. Ford & Son, jewelers, do all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, without any humbuggy matter.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

M. Lawrence has just received a fine line of samples of some of the best woolen goods in market, which any one ought to see before getting their spring and summer suits. feb18-11

A. L. Maynard, wholesale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants, etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling dealer, and desires you to get his prices.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployments, at his drug store.

Mrs. Mary G. Jone's house, for rent by McWilliams. A good chance.

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Offers superior inducements with its fine climate, soil, magnificent timber, fertile prairies and pure waters; with several Railroads recently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, stock dealers and lumbermen should investigate this splendid country.

Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable information of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain.

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SEND 50 CENTS for my 20-page pamphlet, "\$750 A Year, Or How I Manage Poultry." Tells how to make an incubator to build cheap poultry houses, cure cholera, make hens lay, etc. C. G. BESSEY, Abilene, Kansas, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Poultry and Poland China Swine. Price List, Free. apr1-11

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TEACHER OF Vocal & Instrumental Music, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

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As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club use, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, or a half barrel for \$3. Address T. H. BRYANT, Box B, WAUKESHA, Wis.

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And it was written in the Book of Life, 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 away. But SHARP'S BLACK INK, the OLD RELIABLE, Gets blacker and blacker the older it grows. Sold all the world over by Stationers, and Booksellers, Druggists and Dealers generally. Manufactured only by J. C. SHARP, ROGERS PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

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TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTRES & TROTTER HORSES; ALSO Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS. South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb28-11

The Poultry Palace.

Only 25c per year for 12 numbers of 16 pages each. 25c in gold for the largest list of subscribers at 25c each by May 1, 1886; \$1.00 for the 2nd; \$5 for the 3rd; \$3 for the 4th; \$2 for the 5th; \$1.50 for the 6th, and the next 12 largest \$1 each. Sample copies 2c. Address L. B. MITCHELL, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE DAISY BROOM-HOLDER!

Every good housekeeper should have one. It sweeps the broom in shape, making it last twice as long as when stood in a corner of hung on a nail, and is always in one piece. Canvasers can earn from two to three dollars per day. A live agent wanted in every town. Exclusive territory for sale. Particulars from G. LUTWIG, 62 Lakes Street, Chicago, Ill.

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At the great St. Louis Fair, 1884, headed by FORTUNE 2880, by Sir Richard 2nd, SIR EVELYN 928, by Lord Wilton. GROVE 41 1323, by The Grove and DEWHERRY 2d and 3rd, by Dolly, half brother to Archibald. Herd numbers 25 head. Send for prices and catalogue. J. S. HEAVES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas.

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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 sell them at the highest cash price. Prompt sales and cash remittances. Address G. W. FOSTER & Co. oct22-6ms. 25 Fulton St. N. Y.

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NEW DRUGS.

AT THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS, HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-11

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HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-11

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-11

TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

feb18-11

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

ROCK-A-BY.

"Rock-a-by, babies, upon the tree-top,"
To her young mother-bird sings,
"When the wind's still, the rocking will stop,
And then you may all use your wings."
"Rock-a-by, babies, under the eaves,"
The swallow croons to her brood,
"Here you are safe, my children, from thieves
Than if I had built in the wood."
"Rock-a-by, babies, the river runs deep,"
The red-bird trills to her brood,
"The river runs only to sing you to sleep,
The wind you green cradle to rock!"
—Mary N. Prescott, in *St. Nicholas*.

JEALOUSY.

The Sad But Merited Fate of a Discontented and Envious Ox.
Once upon a time there lived a farmer with one daughter. He was a rich farmer, and his fields were full of corn and clover, and his orchards of apples and plums, and he had plenty of cattle, and sheep, and horses, and poultry, and every thing was so well fed and cared for that even the geese in the pond said: "This is the best place in the country to live in," and so said the sage and onions, too.
Now, among the cattle there were two oxen, named Big Cherry and Little Cherry, who were brothers, fine handsome fellows, the admiration of every one in the place, and who had nothing to do but eat their fill of nice sweet grass and daisies.
One day there was a great fuss at the farm. The farmer's daughter was going to be married. Old Buttercup, the cow, said so; and when she brought the news she added, with great pride: "And what do you think? When our mistress goes away I am to go with her. She says she can never relish any milk so well as mine, and her father has promised to give me to her. Dear me! what a change it will be; and who can say whether for the better or worse?" And the cow sighed, and gave herself such airs on the strength of her favoritism that Little Cherry got quite angry, and said to his brother:

"Why should our mistress take that old thing only, and not us? Any cow can give milk; but there are no other oxen as handsome as we are. If she is taken and we left, I shall think it very unfair."
"How do you know you would like the place she is going to?" said Big Cherry, very sensibly, "or that she will have such good grass in summer and such a warm shed in winter? For my part, I am so happy in our home here that I quite pity our young mistress and Buttercup."
"As if that would do so unless it were for the better!" said Little Cherry, crossly, and walked away from his brother in great contempt.
Next day, when the cattle were being driven in from the meadows, they passed through the yard where stood the farmer and his daughter looking into the pig-sty.

"Certainly, Saveloy is a fine pig," said the farmer, "and there would just be time before the wedding to fat him well."
"Oh, plenty, father," said the girl; "but he must have lots of butter-milk boiled every morning, and apples and ground rice. One mustn't feel ashamed of him on the great day; and she laughed a little."
"No fear of that," answered the farmer. "He shall have the best there is to fatten him. Nothing can be too good for my daughter's wedding."

Little Cherry had listened to this in passing, and when he got into the shed he fairly stamped about in the straw with rage.
"Did you hear, brother? Did you hear?" he called out to Big Cherry—"that ugly black Saveloy invited to the wedding, and fed up for it on all sorts of dainties, that he may look beautiful, while we are left out in the cold, and not noticed! An ill-bred thing like that, who lay on his side and snored while he was being promised apples and rice, indeed! and you and I with nothing but chopped straw and grass!"
"My dear brother, don't be so silly," said Big Cherry. "What can we want better? The grass is delicious, the chopped straw and clover of the best. We have never had any thing else in our lives. Why should we begin to grumble now because Saveloy has something different?"

"Saveloy has never had any thing but the contents of the wash-tub in his life. Why should he be given any thing different?" retorted Little Cherry. "And didn't I tell you it was to fatten him up for the wedding, that they might not be ashamed of him? / know whom they needn't be ashamed of if he was invited;" and he tossed his head and slapped his legs with his tail more ill-temperately than ever.
That night Little Cherry couldn't sleep at all. The thought that Buttercup and Saveloy were to come in for so much good fortune, and he have no share in it, made him quite miserable; and when morning came, and the cattle were driven out again to the pastures, he would not go near the others, but lingered about at the bottom of the field near the pig-sties till he saw Tom, the yard-boy, bring a large pailful of something that looked very good, and empty it into Saveloy's trough. This was too much for him; and when Saveloy woke up and began to gobble—which he did at once—Little Cherry could bear it no longer, but thrust his head in through a hole in the fence just above the trough, and said to the pig:

"Good-morning, Master Saveloy. You seem to have a good breakfast there."
"Yes, indeed, Mr. Little Cherry," said Saveloy, who was a good-humored, humble little pig, and quite pleased at being taken notice of by the fine young ox. "Twice as good as usual. I hope you have fared as well."
"Alas! no," said the ox. "The grass is as dry as chips this summer, and the water in the pond half mud. If you have more than you want, Saveloy, I shouldn't mind helping you a bit, for I am quite faint. It must only be a taste, however; and with that he pushed his head farther in and began to swallow up the good food as fast as he could.
Saveloy soon began to think if this was a "taste" it was a pretty big one,

and that he had better eat quickly himself or there would be none left.
"There, I have helped you nicely," said the ox, when they had finished. "It is always bad manners to leave what is set before one, and, as you said, there was too much for you. Ta, ta, Saveloy!" and he went away.
Next day it was the same thing. Tom filled the pig's trough with all sorts of good things, and Little Cherry waited about till he was gone, and then thrust in his head and began to eat them up. Poor Saveloy did not feel half so pleased as at first, for the ox had such a big mouth that he managed to put away much more food than the pig did; but then he had also such very sharp horns that Saveloy did not like to be rude and say any thing. It is always well to be polite to people—with sharp horns!

One day the farmer and his daughter came to look at the pig.
"Dear me!" said the farmer, "he's still as thin as possible. How can that be?"
"So he is," cried the daughter. "And yet I prepare his food myself every day, and give it to Tom to take to him. I wonder if he spills it on the way? He is a very careless boy."
"Yes, he's a good-for-nothing lad," said the farmer, and so they went on blaming poor Tom, which was very unjust, and all the while Little Cherry was frisking about in the field on the other side of the fence, trying to attract their attention. "How much they think of Saveloy!" thought the envious ox. "I wish they would look at me!" And just then the farmer's daughter did.

"Why, father," she said, "just see what mad spirits Little Cherry is in! And how big he is growing, too!"
"So he is," said the farmer, "big and fat as well. Why, he is as round as a barrel; he must have been in my clover-field."
"Indeed I haven't," said Little Cherry; "indeed he has not," said poor Saveloy. But no one understood him, either.

"One would think we had been fattening him for Christmas," said the farmer, looking at him. "Upon my word, Polly, if the pig doesn't improve by your wedding-day I've had a mind to—"
"Not to have Little Cherry!" cried the daughter, kissing him. "Oh, father! that would be too good. No."
"Well, we shall see," said the farmer. "I don't like the looks of that pig," and they went away. As for Little Cherry, he nearly danced for joy, and could not resist dropping more than one hint to his brother and Buttercup of what was going to happen.

"Who knows but I may be a guest at the wedding, after all?" he said. "One hears news down at Saveloy's sometimes, my friends."
Next morning the farmer's daughter came herself to see that Tom did not spill the pig's food; but poor Saveloy was none the better for that, for Little Cherry was close by, and the moment their backs were turned he put in his head, and began to gobble up the food as quickly as he could. In vain the poor pig remonstrated. Little Cherry only stared at him fiercely, and asked him what he meant; jerking about his sharp horns so roughly that Saveloy ran away, too frightened even to be near him. Little Cherry knew he was no better than a robber, but he didn't care; and when people don't care how bad they are, there isn't much hope of curing them.

The farmer now often came to look at the pig and the ox. He shook his head at Saveloy, but patted Little Cherry on his sides; and one day he said to his son-in-law-to-be:

"See now, isn't he a fine fellow? A baron of him would be a noble thing for our feast; and after all I can afford it. As for that pig, it is a regular scarecrow, and I believe it has the jaundice. Come, we will make up our minds. It shall stay where it is, and I will have the ox, in honor of you, instead."
Little Cherry could now triumph openly.

"Aha!" said he to his brother and Buttercup. "Have you heard the news? It is not I, after all, who am to be set aside and despised. On the contrary I am to be the most honored guest at the wedding, and to be made a baron into the bargain. As for Saveloy, they call him a scarecrow, and won't have him at all."
"So, my poor friend," said he to the poor pig, "I hear you have got the jaundice, and are too ill to go to the wedding. They have asked me instead, and I am going; but you really should try to pick up. You look quite wasted."

But next day the farmer came into the field with two men in blue shirts. One had a large sharp knife, and his hand and the other a piece of rope with a noose in it.
"Which is the beast you are going to kill?" said the man with the knife.
"This," said the farmer, taking hold of Little Cherry, who nearly fell down in a fit. "We were going to kill the pig, but something is the matter with him; he won't fatten; so we will have the ox instead, and what we don't eat of him we will sell. He ought to fetch a good price, for he is as fat as butter."

Poor Little Cherry would have liked to shriek aloud, and toss them all three into the air. He did moo. He did a great deal of mooing, and Buttercup and Big Cherry moored too, for pity; and he struggled, too; but it was all no use, for the three men were too much for him, and succeeded in slipping the noose over his head, after which he was led away to the slaughter-house, where they killed him.
Saveloy was fast asleep in his sty, so he never knew what had happened, or why after that day he was left to eat his meals in peace, and grow fat again. As for Buttercup she went to give milk to the farmer's daughter in her new home; but Big Cherry remained at the farm, where the grass was so good and the clover so sweet; and only yesterday his old mistress brought her baby boy to see him, and put the little fellow on his back for a ride.
Big Cherry had never felt so proud in his life.—*Theodore Grift, in Little Folks*.

A FINE MUMMY.

An Account of How the Best-Preserved Egyptian Mummy Came to America.

There have been so many different accounts touching the ancient Egyptian whose mortal remains repose on the shelves of the Tennessee Historical Society that the *Union* has endeavored to inquire into their respective authenticity.

When Prof. Huxley, the distinguished scientist, visited Nashville a few years ago, he took a great interest in examining this relic of antiquity, and declared it to be the best specimen of the kind he had ever seen; and well may it be so considered, for it was selected from millions of the kind in the catacombs on the banks of the Nile especially for the Historical Society, and was stripped of its thick coverings and bandages before it was taken away to ascertain its perfect condition.

It was obtained by our fellow-citizen, Pay-Director J. George Harris, of the navy, who has been a life-long member of the society, as appears by an inscription on the casket that contains it. While Mr. Harris was attached to the frigate *Wabash* as fleet pay-master of our Mediterranean squadron in the year 1858-59, and when the ship was about to leave Alexandria, in Egypt, a gentleman for whom as a friend he had done some service asked if there was any favor he could render in return, to which Mr. H. joyfully replied that he could think of nothing unless it was to send him to the headquarters of the fleet on the shores of Italy a first-class specimen of an Egyptian mummy for the Tennessee Historical Society. The ship sailed on a cruise, and he thought nothing more of it for months.

One bright morning in May, as the flag-ship *Wabash* was lazily swinging at her anchors in the beautiful bay of Naples, the frigate *Macedonian*, one of the squadron, came booming in under full sail from Alexandria, and he was soon informed that it had on board a mummy in a box to his address, at which intelligence he was not a little annoyed, for he had intended his remark to his Alexandria friend merely as a joke, for he knew there was a law in Egypt forbidding the exportation of such relics. When, on opening the box, he beheld a nude figure whose he expected for the moment to find a handsomely ornamented sarcophagus covered artistically with hieroglyphics, he was somewhat disappointed until he reflected that he had in a jolly way expressly requested that it should be stripped and carefully examined before being sent that he might obtain a perfect specimen for historical purposes. So it came to pass that the mummy was brought home in the *Wabash* and forwarded without delay to Mr. Patterson, then president of the Tennessee Historical Society at Nashville, who handsomely acknowledged its receipt "in good order and well-conditioned."

It was placed in a glass case by the secretary, which soon became somewhat dilapidated, and the atmosphere probably occasioned some little crumbling of the extremities, but a few years ago Judge John M. Lea, the president, presented it with a beautiful rosewood case, which is not only useful but ornamental.

The historical and scientific value of this specimen consists in its entire nudity, which shows the extent of its preservation. Many museums in the country have mummies on exhibition as curiosities, with closely-wrapped and ornamented coverings where the face only is to be seen, but the object of this specimen is to show how perfectly after death was preserved "the human form divine" thousands of years ago by the lost art of embalming.—*Nashville Union*.

COLOR EXERCISES.

Why They Should Be Made a Part of the Public-School Curriculum.

Dr. Worms, medical officer to the *Chemin de Fer du Nord*, has recently published a report, and presented it to the French Academy of Medicine. Among 1,173 railway officials whom he examined, in 224 the visual power for colors was imperfect, independent of any other lesion; 118 hesitated in distinguishing the different colors; 44 distinguished red easily, but confounded green, blue and gray; 4 were perfectly color-blind; 63 confounded red, green and gray. Those who presented an alteration of chromatic power sufficient to prevent clear distinction of signals were not entrusted with the care of a train. The examination of railway servants before they are employed by the company excludes men with Daltonism from being employed in running the trains. Dr. Worms states that the proportion of color-blind subjects was five per cent. Many others, however, did not distinguish colors clearly. These officials had been submitted to an examination previous to that made by Dr. Worms, who suggests that color exercises should be included in public instruction.—*N. Y. Post*.

Johnny's Vain Regrets.

Little Johnny Fizzle-top was busily engaged in a life and death struggle with his lessons. He paused in his labors and heaved a heavy sigh.

"What's the matter, Johnny?" asked his mother.

"I was just thinking how nice it would be if I had been born during the dark ages."

"What good would that have done you?"

"Heaps. I was reading yesterday that education was very much neglected during the dark ages. If I had been born then I wouldn't have to learn this joggery lesson."—*Texas Siftings*.

A father had been lecturing his young hopeful upon the evils of staying out late at night and getting up late in the morning. "You never will amount to any thing," he continued, "unless you turn over a new leaf. Remember that the early bird catches the worm." How about the worm, father," inquired the young man, "wasn't he rather foolish to get up so early?" "My son," replied the old man solemnly, "that worm hadn't been to bed at all. He was on his way home."—*N. Y. Independent*.

SANDY REGIONS.

The Disadvantages of Sandy Soils Scientifically and Practically Considered.

The difficulties surrounding the farmer who is desirous of improving a sandy soil having no more than ten per cent. of clay, are vastly greater than with him who seeks to improve a heavy, worn clay farm. One of the necessities of plants, which form the staple crops of our farms, is that they shall be firmly fixed in the soil; this a sandy soil prevents. Another is that the soil shall retain moisture, and have the power of absorbing it. Different soils possess this quality in unequal degrees. During a night of twelve hours, when the air is moist, it has been found that 1,000 pounds of a perfectly dry quartz sand will gain by absorbing moisture, nothing; limestone sand, 2 pounds; loamy soil, 21 pounds; clay loam, 25 pounds; pure clay, 27 pounds; and peaty soils, or such as are rich in vegetable matter, a still larger quantity. Sir Humphrey Davy found this property of absorbing moisture to be possessed in the highest degree by the most fertile soils. One thousand pounds of such soil, when made perfectly dry, absorbed 18 pounds in an hour, a sandy soil 11 pounds, and heath sand 3 pounds. Water is as essential to the thrift of plants as plant food, and the above experiments show that the farmer who provides the latter in abundance, encourages a quantity of the former which his less thrifty neighbor can not expect to enjoy. Another necessary property of sandy soil is its color, and still another its consistency or cohesive power. Every observing farmer has noticed that as his lands were reduced in fertility, they became lighter in color, but not every farmer is aware that even the color is a quality not to be despised in summing up his losses. The absorption of heat in the soil depends largely upon its color. A dark soil will become warmer, and retain the heat longer than a soil of lighter color. This dark color is usually given by the decayed vegetable matter called humus, but sometimes a dark-colored sand is found which has no fertility, and its color has no value except a speculative one, which enables its owner to dispose of it to some one unacquainted with its peculiar quality.

The consistency or cohesive power of a sandy soil is greatly enhanced by judicious farming, and adding continually to its stock of vegetable matter. This tendency is due mainly to the alumina produced by the growth and decay of plants. Alumina is the principal ingredient of clay soils, and they increase in tenacity in proportion to the quantity of alumina they contain. This mineral is exciting much interest in scientific circles on account of the many desirable qualities inherent in it; but, like nitrogen and electricity, known to exist in illimitable quantities, it is not easily separated to minister to our mechanical wants. Most farmers have noticed that the soil in an old fence row, on sandy land, has much the appearance of a clay mixture when it is turned by the plow, and also that sags and low places in otherwise sandy fields have much the same appearance. This is due to the alumina which has accumulated in, or been washed from, the adjacent soil to these low places. These sandy soils that have become heavier by good farming, are made so by the growth and decay of vegetable matter, which attracts this earthy salt, and produces a physical condition of soil that can not be surpassed. Although this substance exists so largely in good soil, it contributes but little in a direct manner to the nourishment of plants, as the smaller per cent. of alumina in the ash they contain proves. The principal agency therefore is probably indirect, and of a mechanical nature. It is said to absorb ammonia, and to be very retentive of moisture in the soil. A sandy soil will become as dry in one hour as a pure clay in three, or a peaty soil in four. Generally speaking, those soils which are capable of arresting and containing the largest portion of rain that falls retain it also for the longest period. Thus from 100 pounds of dry soil, water will begin to drop, if it be a quartz sand, when it has absorbed 25 pounds; from loamy soil when it has absorbed 40 pounds; and from a clay loam when it has absorbed 50 pounds; a dry peaty soil will retain a still greater proportion of water. Every consideration of prudence, of sound economy and of good citizenship, would seem then to impel every farmer to bend all his energies to the improvement of his soil. In such an endeavor, nature seems to provide timely aids, and to beckon him on with promises of still greater rewards, to compensate for the effort. Farming can not become a success until the farm is at its best. Nature seems to shut off its supplies to the poor farmer. His rains soon evaporate, and his dews escape him. The alchemy that turns every thing to gold is not found in a poor soil, but in a rich one. Sand constantly tilled will never become a laboratory for transmuting an earthy soil to a cohesive loam. There must be a plan to follow, and some course marked out, and constantly and intelligently pursued, if any improvement in the soil is accomplished.—*Cor. Country Gentleman*.

Treatment of a Felon.

Take some salt, roast it on a hot stove until all the chlorine gas is thrown off, or it is all dry as you can make it. Take a teaspoonful, and also a teaspoonful of Venice turpentine; mix them well into a poultice and apply to a felon. If you have ten felons at once, make as many poultices. Renew the poultice twice a day. In four or five days your felon will, if not opened before your poultice is first put on, present a hole down to the bone where the poultice matter was before your poultice brought it out. If the felon has been cut open, or opened itself, or is about to take off the finger to the first joint, no matter, put on your poultice, it will stop it right there, and in time your finger will get well, even if one of the first bones is gone. Of course it will not restore the lost bone, but it will get well soon.—*Western Plowman*.

An old farmer says that he has had remarkable success in corn raising by simply selecting the seed-corn grains from the middle of the ear.

ON THE PLAINS.

Some of the Mistakes Committed by the Early Kansas Cattle Raisers.

During the winter of 1871 and 1872 I engaged in the handling of Texas cattle in the semi-arid belt of Kansas. I had provided no food for my stock. I knew that cattle could and did winter on the plains far north and west of where I was; but I did not know that there was a difference in the nutritious qualities of the different prairie grasses. I did not understand the peculiarities of the climate of the semi-arid belt, nor the effects of rain falling on dead grass. Stupid of me, of course, but I had plenty of company. My neighbors were bright Germans, intelligent Englishmen and keen American farmers from almost every State in the Union. We were a hopeful band, young, strong and eager. When we gathered in our wretched hovels o' nights, and the pipes were glowing, our talk was of cattle, cattle, cattle. The sales of the steers off the range at six cents per pound, live weight, made the previous spring, were strongly dwelt upon. I was repeatedly assured that the Kansas winters were so mild that I would not need a coat. The height the new prairie grass would surely be on the 1st of March was measured on table legs by outstretched and dirty index fingers for my instruction and encouragement. There was not one of all the band of eager men who rode the Kansas plains in those days who did not firmly believe that our fortunes were made. The country was full of cattle. November came in with a blizzard, and with slight interruptions, kindly allowed by nature for the purpose of affording us opportunities to skin dead cattle, the blizzard lasted until March, and the cold, stormy weather for two months longer. There was no new grass until the middle of May. In all Texas herds held in Kansas the losses were heavy. Hardly a herd lost less than fifty per cent., and sixty, seventy and eighty per cent. losses were common. By spring we learned that great herds of heavy beef cattle, held on the Smoky, Cottonwood and Arkansas rivers, had been frozen on the range, and that the Texans had saddled their horses and gone home. The creeks were dammed with the decaying carcasses of cattle. The air was heavy with the stench of decaying animals. The cruelties of the business of starting cattle to death were vividly impressed on me. Every wagon sent from the cattle ranges to the railroad towns was loaded with hides. The next summer, bankruptcy stalked over the Kansas plains and struck men down. Our trouble was that none of us knew that the tall blue-joint grass was worthless for winter feed unless it were made into hay, none of us knew that the fall rains had washed the nutriment out of it, and none of us knew that about once in ten years there is a hard winter in the far West, during which the mercury modestly retires into the bulb of the thermometer, and blizzard chases blizzard over the plains in quick succession. Some of us learned the lesson at once; others, who claimed that the cattle needed protection, not food, erected sheds, which proved to be death-traps, the cattle "stacking" under them during cold weather, and tried it again, and went into bankruptcy promptly after the second venture. As it was in Kansas, so it is, in a less degree, in the so-called "cattle country." A wet autumn, followed by a hard winter, kills the cattle held on Northern ranges by the thousand.—*Frank Wilkeson, in Harper's Magazine*.

FORGOT HER FEET.

The Inexplicable Absent-Mindedness of a Chicago Society Lady.

A boy being asked what his name was, on the "first day of school," replied that he "left it to home." An absent-mindedness quite as mortifying sometimes affects people so that they wish they had left certain things at home. A Chicago gentleman, speaking of absent-minded people, remarked that his wife was one of the most thoughtful women in the world, but one night recently they both dressed very carefully to attend a large party, being anxious, for special reasons, to appear well.

"My wife," he said, "was greatly concerned about me, as I am the absent-minded member of the family, and looked me over critically and carefully after I left the coat-room, and before I went down stairs to the drawing room where the guests were. She was herself all right, of course, and superbly dressed.

"We went down in high feather, and had passed through the parlors, and spent a delightful half hour on parade duty, as it were, when my wife suddenly turned pale, in what I thought was a fainting fit.

"I hurried her from the room, and was about to turn the house upside down for restoratives, when she clutched my sleeve and pointed to her feet. She had, before leaving home, drawn over her shoes a pair of my socks and had forgotten to remove them. The thought she had been parading before three hundred people with those socks on was too much for her."—*Youth's Companion*.

A writer in *Nature* gives an instance of remarkable adaptation in elephants. He observed a young one go to a fence and pull out a bamboo stick, which he broke in pieces, but he threw all the pieces away. This he repeated till he found a piece that suited him. This he passed under his arm and began to scratch. Down fell a great elephant leech, six inches long, and that without a scraper could not have been dislodged. The writer adds that the custom is an established one among elephants. They will also break off bushes, strip them neatly down, and use them to whip away flies.

A Waterbury gentleman was surprised while out for a drive on the Wolcott road recently by the conduct of a boy whom he asked to ride. The boy refused obstinately, and when prevailed upon for a reason said he expected a whipping when he got home and was in no hurry.—*Waterbury (Conn.) American*.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

The restoration to fertility of impoverished farms may be accomplished through the rearing and feeding of live stock.—*Courier-Journal*.

Hellebore sprinkled on the floor at night destroys cockroaches. They eat it and are poisoned. It should be swept up each morning.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The poultry business can not be monopolized; every man, woman and child can raise poultry without depending upon large amounts of capital.—*Troy Times*.

An excellent remedy for hiccough for young and old is granulated sugar moistened with pure vinegar. For an infant, give from a few grains to a teaspoonful.—*Exchange*.

Yellow filled cake: Two eggs, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder.—*Rural New Yorker*.

When a plum tree gets badly covered with black knots the infected limbs should all be cut off close to the trunk of the tree, that an entire new top may be formed.—*Albany Journal*.

Whole cloves are now used to exterminate the merciless and industrious moth. It is said they are more effectual as a destroying agent than either tobacco, camphor or cedar-shavings.—*N. Y. Times*.

Rich brown bread: Four cups corn meal, two rye or wheat flour, three cups sweet milk and two cups sour, one cup molasses, one teaspoon salt, two large teaspoons soda. Steam three hours, and then place in the oven three-fourths of an hour.—*The Caterer*.

Manure is as necessary to successful farming as an engine to a steamship, or as fuel to a locomotive; and the amount of discussion on the saving and use of manures shows that their importance is well understood by intelligent cultivators.—*Farm, Stock and Home*.

And now it has been discovered that the seed of the sorghum-plant will yield an excellent grade of glucose, better than that made from corn, and that the glucose from the seed and the molasses from the cane, when mixed, produce the highest quality of sirup, hardly distinguishable from Vermont sirup.—*N. E. Farmer*.

The small economies of the farm are by no means insignificant. The small economies—saving of either labor or of material—are often what makes the profits in any department of business, and perhaps in no less degree in that of the farmer. There is a right and a wrong way to do every thing, and the right way is the easy way, because the best and most economical.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Much of the value of potatoes as a hog food depends upon the cooking. If fed largely raw they produce scouring and do not all digest, thinks a writer in the *National Live Stock Journal*. This is due to the fact that the potato is composed so largely of starch as to make cooking an almost indispensable aid to digestion. A little raw potato is beneficial to the hog's stomach, when fed largely upon corn. It is laxative and cooling, allaying the feverish tendency arising from the heating effects of corn. When fed to realize the most benefit from them for fattening, they should be boiled soft, and if grain be fed with them, they should be boiled together.

USE OF SMOKERS.

A Handy Contrivance When in the Hands of Experienced Bee-Keepers.

Plenty of bee-keepers can be found who know nothing of the use and great advantage of the bellows smoker. I say bellows smoker in order to distinguish it from the mouth instrument used by some bee men who are behind the times. Men can brag about their quiet strain of bees and all that, but when you come right down to ordinary earthly bees and business, give me a smoker every time.

I have handled bees without a smoker, and bees have handled me while I had one, but as I said before, when you are in for business you want a smoker, and if the bees are "tarnal" lively, you want two of them with a man to pump.

Do not, as a rule, be extravagant with your smoke. You don't thrash a horse every time he acts a little skittish, but you remind him by a gentle tap that the "long oats" is in hand and you on deck. Just so with smoking your bees—give them a few gentle puffs as you remove the enamel cloth, simply to let them know there's fire in the old tin barrel and lots of muscle to sway the bellows. The notion that the bees always fill themselves with honey when smoked, I believe erroneous, that is when little smoke is used. They naturally feel pugnacious when their home is invaded, but the "reminder" soon cools them down, and they go about their occupations without further thought for you—that is, as a rule. Sometimes they do considerable thinking, but not as much as the bee-keeper with a baker's dozen of them up his breeches. No smoke is needed at this stage, as the air will be blue enough. It is better not to smoke into the entrance, thus disturbing the bees coming in and going out, but use it after you take the cover off your hive and are removing the enamel cloth from off the frames. Should the colony declare open warfare, you can, with very rare exceptions, completely subdue them with a three-inch smoker, while, were you to attempt to handle them without this necessary adjunct to successful honey production, you would be compelled to leave the field to the adversary, acknowledge yourself whipped by a few horse-flies with whittled extremities, and have the mortification of feeling you are not master of the situation, either as regards the bees or what they ought to bring in.

Setting the smoker on end, when lighted, will keep the fire in, so every thing will be ready at a moment's notice. If you want it to go out, set it horizontally, or nearly so, by resting it with the bellows down. The following are good fuels: cotton rags, cocoa matting, corn-cobs, rotten wood and hard wood.—*Cor. Bee-Keeper's Magazine*.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

COMING.
[At even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning.]
It may be in the evening,
When the world of the day is done,
And you have time to sit in the twilight,
And watch the sinking sun,
While the long bright day dies slowly
Over the sea.

It may be when the midnight
Is heavy upon the land,
And the black waves lying dumbly
Along the sand;
When the moonlight draws close,
And the lights are out in the houses;
When the stars burn low and red,
And the watch is ticking loudly
Beside the bed;
Thought you sleep, tired out, on your
Couch,
Still your heart must wake and watch
In your room;
For it may be at midnight
I will come.

It may be at the cock-crow,
When the night is closing slowly
In the sky,
And the sea looks calm and holy,
Waiting for the dawn
Of the golden sun to rise,
Which draweth nigh;
When the mists are on the valleys, shading
The river's chill,
And the morning is fading, fading
Over the hill;
Behold, I say unto you: Watch;
Let the door be on the latch
In your home;
In the chill before the dawning,
Between the night and morning,
I may come.

It may be in the morning,
When the sun is bright and strong,
And the dew is glittering sharply
Over the little grass,
When the waves are laughing loudly
Along the shore,
And the little birds are singing sweetly
About the door;
With the long day's work before you,
You rise up with the sun,
And the neighbors come in to talk a little
Of all that must be done,
But remember that I may be the next
To come in at the door,
And to call you from all your busy work
Forevermore;
As you work your heart must watch,
For the door is on the latch
In your room;
And it may be in the morning
I will come.

So He passed down his cottage garden,
By the path that leads to the sea,
Till He came to the turn of the road,
Where the birch and alburnum tree
Lean over and arch the way;
There I saw Him a moment stay,
And turn once more to me,
As I wept at the cottage door,
And lift up His hands in blessing—
Then I saw His face no more.

And I stood still in the doorway,
Leaning against the wall,
Not heeding the fair white roses,
Though I crushed them and let them
Fall;
Only looking down the pathway,
And looking toward the sea,
And wondering and wondering
When He would come back to me;
Till I was aware of an angel
Who was going away by,
With the gladness of one who sooths
In the light of God Most High.

He passed the end of the cottage
Toward the garden gate—
I suppose he was coming down
At the setting of the sun
To comfort some one in the village
Who dwells so sadly by,
And he passed before the door
Beside my place,
And the gladness of a smile
Was on his face.

"Weep not," he said, "for unto you is given
To watch for the coming of His feet,
Who is the glory of our blessed Heaven;
The work and watching will be very
Even in an earthly home;
And in such an hour as you think not
I will come."

So I am watching quietly
Every day,
Whenever the sun shines brightly
I rise and say:
"Surely it is the shining of His face!"
And look into the gates of His high place
Beyond the sea,
For I know He is coming shortly
To summon me,
And when a shadow falls across the win-
dow,
Of my room,
Where I am working my appointed task,
I lift my head to watch the door and ask
If He is come;
And the angel answers sweetly
In my home;
"Only a few more shadows
And He will come."

Who can predict?
What May Come of a Word, or a Small
Offering—The Possibilities Wrapped Up
in a Boy.
Who can tell what shall come of a
word? It may be presently forgotten
by the man whose lip uttered it, but it
may have lodged like a pestilent germ
in the softly susceptible soil of a youth-
ful soul, and propagated itself with such
infernal activity that not only that soul
shall be corrupted and destroyed, but
forth from that soul as a center shall
go pernicious influences, that shall poison
a whole continent. Who whispered the
first sinister suggestion in the ear of
Voltaire?

Who can tell what shall come of an
offering so small as to seem contemptible?
If the measure of it be the offerer's
ability, and the motive of it be the
constraining love of Christ, then it will
not seem contemptible in the eyes of
Heaven, nor will it be contemptible in
the consequences that shall follow it.
It may be but a child's penny that is
laid upon God's altar, but in a very differ-
ent sense from that ordinarily con-
veyed by the words, it shall "take
wings and fly away." And even as we
watch, the penny is transformed, and
lo there is the beauty of an angel's
face, and the flash of an angel's wings,
and the angel sways are spread, and
the angel form is sped away—away—
we know not whither, and works for
God we know not how; but when the
books shall be opened, and the accumu-
lated results of that penny shall be
counted, and the whole world shall be
amazed, and nobody more than the

lowly little Christian that long ago
gave it to the Lord. How little thought
the humble widow, whose picture Jesus
had hung up in the Gospel gallery to
be the admiration of the ages, that
when she was casting her two poor
mites into the treasury of the Lord
she was contributing more than all the
rich men who were giving of their
abundance; that the Lord Himself was
looking on, and that those mites should
be multiplied into countless millions,
as the result of the inspiration of her
self-sacrificing example.

Who can tell what shall become of a
boy? What are you good for? some-
body asked of a lad. "To make a man
of," was his prompt reply. And the
boy was right; but what manner of
man the boy shall make, no mortal
man can certainly tell. He may be so
flaccid and flabby, so stupid and inert,
that you may be absolutely sure that
he will never personally amount to
much on earth; and yet he is capable
of knowing Christ, and of shining, and
singing, and soaring to Heaven, a ran-
somed soul. And even here, little of
him as there seems to be, he may incal-
culably be influential in determining
the destiny of some larger soul that
shall wield a scepter of far-reaching
power.

Who can tell what shall become of a
hard-headed, irascible gamin, who is
the plague of your life, and the pest
of the class, may some day climb to a
place of power that will make you
proud and happy to have had a hand
in the molding of his young life.

Yours may be a quiet country
school, away down in Sleepy Hollow,
or a struggling, starveling little vil-
lage school, gathered in cheerless
quarters, and with none of the inspira-
tion that comes from elegant appoint-
ments, complete equipment, and a
multitudinous assemblage; and yet it
has frequently happened that out of
just such humble places have come the
masterful men that have moved the
world most mightily.

Who can tell what, some day, will
come of your apparently profitless
labors of love? God only can tell;
and when He does, as He will, in the
day when the secrets of all hearts and
lives shall be uncovered, you will be
filled with adoring wonder, and will
strike your harp to notes of triumph-
ant joy.—Dr. Henson, in Baptist
Teacher.

Obey God Always.

How difficult it is for the natural
heart to realize, or believe, that it is
for its own good always to obey God
in every thing! We are strongly inclined
to think that obedience to our own
conceptions of what is right and proper
is good for us—indeed, is really best
for us. There are some things which
God commands us to do that we readily
assent to as being for our good. But
there are other things which we
hesitate to accept as being really essen-
tial for our good. We incline to
pursue an eclectic course. We choose that
which seems to promise us good, and
those things which appear inconvenient
and unnecessary we discard. Obedience
to some of God's commands appears to
involve too much trouble to be for our
certain good. It may lead us to heavy
cross-bearing and painful peril and
deep disappointment and immense per-
sonal discomfort; and so we demur and
debate the chances of possible good to
ourselves. But our thoughts and ways
are always wrong, and, therefore, pro-
ductive of harm to us if they do not
strictly conform to the thoughts and
ways of God. There is no safety out-
side of following the commands of God.
Human expediency is not to usurp the
place of the Divine counsel and com-
mand. Whatever God tells us to do,
and we do in the spirit and manner
which He requires, will result in our
good always. It may not always seem
so to us at first. Indeed, it may ap-
pear to be for our ill, instead of good;
but God, who sees the end from the be-
ginning, knows what is for our good,
and commands nothing which is not
for our good. The true Christian will
try and remember this and obey.—
Christian at Work.

WISE SAYINGS.

The only healthy life that a man
can lead is one of constantly increasing
faith.—Golden Rule.
Keep your conduct abreast of your
conscience, and very soon your con-
duct will be illumined by the radiance
of God.—W. M. Taylor.
Indeed, I almost doubt whether
the head of a family does not do more
mischief if he is unsympathetic than if
he were unjust.—Arthur Helps.
A snob is a man or woman who is
always pretending to be something
better—especially richer or more
fashionable—than he or she is.—Thackeray.
A great part of life consists in right
thinking—thinking nobly, upwards, on-
wards. Many a career has been spoiled
by thoughts that trifled and drooped.—
Baptist Weekly.
If a man should register all of his
opinions upon life, politics, religion
and learning, what a bundle of inconsis-
tencies and contradictions would ap-
pear at last.—Swift.
Where is there a church whose
members give as much in benevolence
and for church worship, on the average,
as they pay in taxes, as much for the
republic of God as for the republic of
earth, for the kingdom of Heaven as of
the earth?—Golden Rule.
Get into the habit of looking for
the silver lining of the cloud, and,
when you have found it, continue to
look at it, rather than at the leaden
gray in the middle. It will help you
over many hard places.—Dr. A. A.
Willits.
Every pebble that you kick with
your foot, if thought about and treasure-
d, contains the secret of the universe.
The commonplace of our faith are the
food upon which our faith will most
richly feed.—Dr. A. MacLaren.
The work you have to do in the
counting-house, in the shop, or where-
ever you may be, is that by which you
are to serve God. Do it with a high
regard, and then there is nothing mean
in it; but there is every thing mean in
it, if you are pretending to please peo-
ple when you only look for your
wages.—Macdonald.

FAIR LUNA.

Extracts From a Lecture on the Moon by
Prof. Prichett, of Washington Univer-
sity.

In a very suggestive manner the pro-
fessor described the nebular hypothesis,
stating that the sun was the center of a
grand system of planets that had been
thrown off from it as molten masses,
and that the moon had been thrown off
as such a mass by the earth millions of
years ago. This portion of his lecture
he illustrated in a graphic manner by
showing how the different nebulae ap-
peared in the heavens, adding that the
nebula in which the constellation of
Orion was located was the most exten-
sive. The moon, no doubt, was the
daughter of the earth, but she had
grown gray and wrinkled. For all
ages the moon had occupied a place in
religion and literature and more es-
pecially in the primitive ages. To-day
we find the return of religious days,
such as Easter, were determined by
the movement of the moon. Some
farmers, even at the present day, could
not be prevailed upon to plant pota-
toes in the light of the moon. They
simply followed an old superstition
that was unworthy of credence. It
had been ascertained that the moon
had no effect whatever upon the
weather. This planet was one of the
smallest masses visible in space, it
being only 240,000 miles away from
the earth with a diameter of only
2,160 miles. All the light we received
from the moon was reflected light from
the sun.

After illustrating the phenomena of
eclipses, he described the crater forma-
tions of the moon, showing they were
the result of volcanic actions millions
of years ago. He compared these cra-
ters with craters of Vesuvius and at
other points on the surface of the earth
showing they were very similar in ap-
pearance. In all ages it was known
that the moon had an effect upon the
tides, the phenomenon being due to the
force of attraction. The tides sweep-
ing around the earth in waves from
three to five feet high, twice a day,
produced a friction that was bound to
produce an effect in some way. These
tides had an effect upon the earth's
motion on its own axis; it reduced the
velocity of the earth's rotary motion
and acted as a friction brake. As such
friction brakes the days were being
lengthened, as the motion of the earth
on its own axis was being decreased in
velocity. The day might be lengthened
only a couple of seconds in a century, yet
the change was taking place neverthe-
less. It was believed among astron-
omers that the moon once had water and
an atmosphere, as was indicated by the
evidence of volcanic action upon its
surface.

Delicate diseases of either sex,
however induced, speedily and perman-
ently cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in
stamps. Address, World's Dispensary
Medical Association, 633 Main Street, Buf-
falo, N. Y.

A COMB is a hair-loom found in every
family.—Washington Critic.

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

A MAN is obliged to die before his will
amounts to anything, but that of a woman
is always in force.—Life Broom.

SAVE YOUR WAGONS, YOUR HORSES AND YOUR
PATIENCE by using Frazer Axle Grease.

If a cough disturbs your sleep take
Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

A NIGHTGOWN is nothing but a napack.—
Beverly Argus.

The baker is the only loafer entitled to
respect.—National Weekly.

Two Reasons

Why everybody needs and should take a good spring
medicine, viz.:
1st, The body is now more susceptible to benefits
from medicine than at any other season.
2d, The impurities which have accumulated in the
blood should be expelled, and the system given tone
and strength, before the prostrating effects of warm
weather are felt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine. It
purifies the blood. It sharpens the appetite. It tones
the digestion. It overcomes debility. It builds up
the whole system. Try it this spring.

"When in the spring I felt all run down and debilitated,
I found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine
I needed. My wife also, after much physical
prostration, found in its use new life and lasting bene-
fit. Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet
fever, its effect was marvelous, entirely removing
the poison from her blood and restoring her to good
health."—E. G. STRATTON, Swampscott, Mass.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market (KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO), Commodity (CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.), and Price.

Hans von Bulow, the great pianist,
was giving a recital at St. Petersburg
the other day, when his temper was
ruffled by a lady and gentleman who
arrived late and made a noise while
sitting their seats. Von Bulow
stopped in the middle of the sonata,
rose and glared at the two offenders
and rebuked them loudly in French.
An awful silence followed and Von
Bulow resumed his seat; but no sooner
had he finished the sonata than half
the audience left the concert room,
leaving the pianist speechless and purple
with passion.

HON. BILLA FLINT, Life-Senator of the
Dominion Parliament, Canada, found St.
Jacob's Oil to act like a charm.

Why is it easy to break into an old man's
house? Because his locks are few and his
gate is broken.—Texas Springs.

"Isn't that Mrs. Holmes? I thought the
doctors gave her up. She looks well now."
She is well. After the doctors gave her
up her case she tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription and began to get better right
away. I heard her say so not long ago,
she hadn't felt so well in twenty years.
She does her own work and says that life
seems worth living, at last. "Why," said
she, "I feel as if I had been raised from the
dead, almost." Thus do thousands attest
the marvelous efficacy of this God-given
remedy for female weakness, prolapsus,
ulceration, leucorrhoea, morning sickness,
weakness of stomach, tendency to cancerous
disease, nervous prostration, general
debility and kindred affections.

Love is blind, but not so blind but that
it can see when the parlor gas is burning
too freely.—Springfield Union.

Whatever name or designation is given
to Fever and Ague or other intermittent
diseases it is safe to say that Malaria or a
disordered state of the Liver is at fault.
Remove the impurities from the system
and a sure and prompt cure is the imme-
diate result. Prickly Ash Bitters is the safe-
st and most effective remedy for a bil-
iary troubles, kidney diseases, and like
complaints that has ever been brought before
the public. A trial is its best recommendation.

"BUFFALOES are bred in Kansas," it is
said. They are most elsewhere.—Prairie
Farmer.

If you experience a bad taste in the
mouth, salivaceous or yellow color of skin,
feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady,
headache or dizziness, you are
"bilious," and nothing will arouse your
liver to action and strengthen up your
system like Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-
covery." By drugs.

This country is going crazy about the
National game. Even the baby turns the
house into a bowl ground.—N. Y. Sun.

A LUXURANT head of hair adds to beauty
and comeliness. Use Hall's Hair Renewer.
Remember! Ayer's Hair Oil is war-
ranted to cure fever and ague. It never
fails.

When blacksmiths begin to strike horse-
shoes are turned out faster than ever.—
Chicago Mail.

Delicate diseases of either sex,
however induced, speedily and perman-
ently cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in
stamps. Address, World's Dispensary
Medical Association, 633 Main Street, Buf-
falo, N. Y.

A COMB is a hair-loom found in every
family.—Washington Critic.

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

A MAN is obliged to die before his will
amounts to anything, but that of a woman
is always in force.—Life Broom.

SAVE YOUR WAGONS, YOUR HORSES AND YOUR
PATIENCE by using Frazer Axle Grease.

If a cough disturbs your sleep take
Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

A NIGHTGOWN is nothing but a napack.—
Beverly Argus.

The baker is the only loafer entitled to
respect.—National Weekly.

Two Reasons

Why everybody needs and should take a good spring
medicine, viz.:
1st, The body is now more susceptible to benefits
from medicine than at any other season.
2d, The impurities which have accumulated in the
blood should be expelled, and the system given tone
and strength, before the prostrating effects of warm
weather are felt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine. It
purifies the blood. It sharpens the appetite. It tones
the digestion. It overcomes debility. It builds up
the whole system. Try it this spring.

"When in the spring I felt all run down and debilitated,
I found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine
I needed. My wife also, after much physical
prostration, found in its use new life and lasting bene-
fit. Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet
fever, its effect was marvelous, entirely removing
the poison from her blood and restoring her to good
health."—E. G. STRATTON, Swampscott, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. At 61c per 50c. Prepared by
C. L. HOOD & CO., Apocathecia, Lowell, Mass.

100 Does 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

PRICKLY
ASH
BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the
system, 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
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A QUESTION ABOUT
Brown's Iron
Bitters
ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands
of times: "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure every-
thing?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease
for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON
Bitters. It is the best restorative agent known to
science, and its use is recommended by the most
celebrated medical authorities. It is the only iron
preparation that is so palatable and so easy to take.
It is the only iron preparation that is so effective.
It is the only iron preparation that is so safe.
It is the only iron preparation that is so pure.
It is the only iron preparation that is so reliable.
It is the only iron preparation that is so trustworthy.
It is the only iron preparation that is so honest.
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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure
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