# Chase

# County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886.

NUMBER 31.

A Summary of the Daily News.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

CONGRESS.

AFTER the usual routine business in the Senate on the 26th Senator Blair addressed that body on his bill providing for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of
alcoholic liquors. The Inter-State Commerce
bill was then taken up and Senator Van
Wyck spoke in favor of the measure. The
Post-office Appropriation bill was then reported and the Senate adjourned....In the
House Mr. Springer introduced a bill for the
admission of the whole of Dakota; also to
establish a Department of Labor and to provide for a board for the arbitration of labor
controversies. Several other bills were introduced and several reported from committees when the House went into committee
on the River and Harbor bill. When the
committee rose the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 27th a tranthat body on his bill providing for a consti-

In the Senate on the 27th a transcript was received from the clerk of the one Legislature in the Payne investigation case. The bill appropriating \$300,000 to extend the executive mansion passed. A large number of bridge bills passed. The Interstate Commerce bill was then taken up, and debate continued until adjournment.... In the House the Judiciary Committee reported adversely the bill to prohibit aliens from holding lands in this country. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill. Pending consideration the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AFTER routine business in the Senate on the 28th the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up and debated at length, after was taken up and debated at length, after which the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned...In the House a bill regulating the manufacture and sale of bogus butter was reported from the Committee on Agriculture. The bill imposes similar restrictions upon the manufacture of imitation butter as those placed upon to-bacco and whisky, imposes a heavy license tax and a stamp tax of ten cents per pound. The River and Harbor bill was then taken up and discussed until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 29th the bill known

In the Senate on the 29th the bill known as the Fourth of July Claims bill was taken as the Fourth of July Claims bill was taken up and passed. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill, pending which it adjourned...In the House the Committee on Coinage reported a bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollars. The River and Harbor bill was then taken up and pending consideration the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 30th the veto by the President of the bill to turn over the bodies President of the bill to turn over the bodies of unclaimed dead paupers to the District Medical College was sustained, only six Senators voting to pass the bill over the veto. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was concurred in. After the passage of several private bills the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up. After some discussion the Senate adjourned... The bill creating a department of agriculture was taken up in the House, and after a short debate laid aside and consideration of the River and Harbor bill resumed in committee. When the committee rose the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The United States Commissioner sold under foreclosure at St. Louis on the 26th the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad. The total price paid for the entire property was \$625,000. The commissioners appointed by the stock and bondholders to look after their interests were the only bidders, and the whole system, excepting the St. Joseph & St. Louis branch, was purchased by them. W. F. Nesbitt, its president, purchased the latter road for one dollar.

Tue following confirmations were made by the Senate recently: United States Assistant Treasurer-Samuel Flower, at New Orleans. Territorial Governor-C. W. West, of Utah. Register of Public Lands-C. O. Shepard, at Worthington, Minn. Collectors of Internal Revenue-A. H. Mulmier, Fourth Iowa; R. W. Banks, District of Mississippi; W. C. Thompson, Second Iowa: B. Webster, Third Iowa.

THE first session of the third annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held in Washington on the 27th. George Bancroft, the eminent American historian, delivered the address of

CHENG TSAO JUT, the retiring Chinese Minister, took leave of the President at Washington on the 27th. The most friendly compliments were exchanged. THE House Committee on Territories has

ordered an adverse report on the Senate bill to admit the southern half of the Territory of Dakota into the Union of States. THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs has ordered favorable reports on the Chinese Indemnity bill and the Morrow

THE House Committee on Rules has agreed to report a resolution fixing the hour of meeting of sessions of the House at eleven o'clock.

THE President has vetoed the bill to make Omaha, Neb., a port of entry as wholly unnecessary.

JOSEPH C. HENDRICKS has been nominated by the President for the postmastership of Brooklyn, N. Y.; also Frank Brown, at Baltimore, Md.

THE household effects of the Austrian Minister, who has withdrawn from diplomatic relations with the United States, were sold at auction at Washington on April 30.

THE EAST.

THE body of Mr. Plimpton, late associate editor of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. was cremated at Lancaster. Pa., on the

EIGHTY-FIVE muscular looking men, passengers of the steamer Circassia, arrived recently at Castle Garden, and were detained by the Superintendent. They were said to be under contract as masons, stone cutters and blacksmiths to work on the new State Capitol at Austin, Tex. The it was thought, would lead to a strike. charge was made by the Central Labor Union of New York.

A Mrs. Lawson, of Erie, Pa., recently locked three of her children in the house while she went shopping. The house took fire, the youngest child being burned to death. The two others were rescued, but they were fatally burned.

HERR Most was recently arrested in New

York for incendiary utterances. THE New York Tribune of April 30 says the family of ex-President Arthur are ex-He has been steadily improving for several Yesterday his condition was better the ex-President feels confident that he will vincial Bishops, who all agreed with his

THE WEST.

WARRANTS for desertion have been sworn out at Peoria, Ill., against Stephen A. Doty and Julius Lawitzka, of Company L, Fifth Regiment, because of their refusal to join their company at East St. Louis.

GEORGE E. GRAHAM, the wife murderer, was lynched by a mob at Springfield, Mo., early on the morning of the 27th. The cause was thought to be due to an application pending to admit him to bail.

A TELEGRAM of the 27th announced the reappearance of the Apaches under Geronimo, near Calabasas, A. T. Ten persons were reported killed on ranches near the latter pla ce. Dispatches to Governor Torres state that over thirty persons have been

killed on ranches near Casita. A LARGE iron lard tank exploded the A Large iron lard tank expension pay.

other day at Tobey & Booth's packing pay.

THE Pope was reported reconsidering his and injuring several others, two of them seriously.

WILLIAM J. BLEW, a printer, of Chicago, while being initiated into the Order of Foresters recently was so maltreated that he has become a helpless paralytic.

GENERAL MILES has gone to the scene of the Indian outrages. Eight persons were reported killed near Panlano, A. T., on the 28th.

WESTERN boot and shoe manufacturers to the number of 220 have formed an association for mutual protection. They declare that they can not afford to reduce the working hours to eight, but they are willing to pay 10 per cent. more wages than

An attempt was made by five prisoners to break out of the penitentiary at Scalo, W. T. The guard fired, killing convict Wise and mortally wounding convict Garron. Convicts Karney and Moore were

caught and later escaped. THE Marietta (O.) Bank closed its doors the other day. It had deposits of \$100,000. The cause of the failure was poor real estate transactions.

JUDGE WOODS decided that the townships n Indiana that had received benefits from fraudulent bonds were liable for the full amounts.

DR. PHILIP KROHN, who was recently implicated in a gross scandal at Junction City, Kan., has written a letter to the Presiding Elder of his Methodist district, denving the charges, but at the same time withdrawing from the church and the ministry. He claimed that he was the victim of antiprohibitionists.

A FIRE broke out in Emanuel's furniture establishment, Market street, San Francisco, on the afternoon of April 30. The fire proved very disastrous, involving a loss of \$750,000 and the death of Patrick Beatty. Others were reported killed under falling walls, but the number was not definitely known.

THE SOUTH.

CAPTAIN ALFRED H. BROTHERTON, late convicted recently at Baltimore, Md., of Brown, mate of the vessel, confessed before the first trial of Captain Brotherton. The penalty is ten years' imprisonment or \$10,000 fine.

MRS. I. W. PENNINGTON, of Greenwood, Tex., was burned to death by her clothes taking fire while she was making soap. GEORGE F. EMMONS, chief engineer of the United States navy, on the retired list, died recently in Baltimore, Md.

JEFFERSON DAVIS and General Gordon addressed an immense audience at Montgomery, Ala., on the 28th. Both of the ex-Confederate chiefs received an ovation.

THE levee a mile below Austin, Miss., has been swept away for several hundred feet. This will result in the overflow of a large portion of Tunica and Coahoma Counties. The loss from this crevasse will be great, because all the crops have been planted and were growing. Portions of the track of the Iron Mountain railroad between Helena and Maunna are ten inches under

TOBE JACKSON, the Carterville (Ga.) dynamiter arrested in Texas, escaped the other night at Chattanooga by jumping through a car window.

A RECENT dispatch from El Paso, Tex., states that in the municipal election at Casihuirischie, Mex., a riot took place, re sulting in the death of seven Americans and a number of Mexicans.

RUNNELS, Tex., was damaged somewhat by a tornado early on the morning of the

Two negroes were hanged at Friar's Point, Ark., for outting the levee and causing an overflow.

THE corner stone of the Confederate monument at Montgomery, Ala., was laid by Jefferson Davis on the 29th, amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

S. W. Floss & Co., and other firms were burned out in Baltimore, Md., recently. Loss, \$600,000; insured. A VICKSBURG (Miss.) dispatch, of the 30th,

A special from Mound Landing states the levee broke above and below Arkansas City last night. The river is rising at the rate of three inches in twentyfour hours. The levees south of Greenville on the Misslssippi side are reported to be in good condition.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Sr. Louis boss bakers, at a recent meeting, refused to adopt the Central Labor Union label for their bread. The refusal Five hundred employes of the Bruns-

wick-Balke-Collender billiard table factory, Chicago, have struck again because a no union lumber measurer was retained by the manager. TWENTY stone cutters of Mayer & Sons,

of Newark, N. J., struck recently for a

quart of beer instead of a pint. The firm

granted the increase and the men went back to work. A PASTORAL letter was read in the Catho lic churches at Montreal recently from Carceedingly hopeful that he will get well. dinal Taschereau, condemning the Knights of Labor as a secret organization, inimical to the interests of religion and good morals. than for several weeks. With the return of The Cardinal, it was understood, before strength has come buoyancy of spirit, and issuing it, had conferred with all the pro-

THE firm of Rothschild & Sons, furniture manufacturers of Chicago and Cincinnati, on the 29th decided to give its striking employes ten hours' pay for eight hours' work in order to finish outstanding contracts, but to reduce the working force one-fifth.

among the switchmen and freight handlers was threatened at Chicago on the 29th. THE tanners of Milwaukee, Wis., numbering 1,000, have made a demand for eight

An extensive strike for eight hours

hours per day. THE Ohio & Mississippi railway has granted the increase for which the handlers and yardmen at Storr's Station, O., struck. EVERY large planing mill in Milwaukee. Wis., has shut down, the proprietors having refused to accede to the demands of the

condemnation of the Knights of Labor. THE stonecutters and masons of Alle-

gheny City, Pa., have joined the movement for a reduction of hours and propose to strike unless their demands are acceded to. THE employes of the Allison car works, Philadelphia, nearly 700 in number, struck

recently and the works will be closed down indefinitely. TWENTY-FIVE thousand men, of various callings, were reported on strike in Chicago April 30, and fifty thousand others were ready to join their ranks in furtherance of

the demand for reducing the hours of labor. GENERAL.

TAI DUCK, the Chinaman who murdered Captain and Mrs. Trickusham in California and escaped to China, where he was captured, committed suicide at Hong Kong March 29 by hanging.

News of wholesale conflagrations comes from several parts of Austria. The town of Friedland in Moravia has been almost totally destroyed by fire, during the progress of which ten persons were killed. The towns of Dubrowley, Dubejence and Chirow have been completely destroyed. The town of Sanok has been greatly damaged.

SEVERAL conspirators were killed by police at Ciudad Real, Spain, recently. The parties were fomenting a disturbance and on refusing to surrender were fired on.

One thousand two hundred bags of coffee and the baggage of the passengers was lost by the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer Honduras. THE Grecian Minister of War has re-

signed. The prospects of peace, therefore, are reported much brighter. THE London Daily Telegraph, referring to the recent demonstration at Montgomery,

Ala., said: "We think it would be better if Mr. Davis allowed the past to sleep as Lee and Benjamin did." THE Mexican Congress has passed a law

authorizing the issue of \$20,000 in copper cents to be legal tender in sums not over 25 cents and silver five cent pieces at the captain of the brig O. B. Stillman, was pleasure of the executive. The nickel law of 1881 is repealed.

THE starch manufacturers have formed a pool and advanced prices. Another village and two towns have been burned in Galicia, Austria.

A RECENT dispatch from Egypt says England has consented to the proposition that Ali Riza, formerly Governor of Harrar, shall undertake a mission to Wady Halfa to negotiate with the rebels for a cessation of hostilities.

THE LATEST.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 1 .- J. M. Armstrong, who in February, 1885, killed Dr. Ferguson, in Perry County, was hanged in Perryville yesterday. George Carroli, who in February, 1885, killed his wife and threw her body into a well on his farm in White County, in order to marry Viney Tidwell. his half-brother's widow, with whom he was criminally intimate, was also hanged yesterday at Searcy. Both were white men and respectable farmers. In each case all legal efforts were exhausted to save their necks by appeals to the Supreme Court and appeals to the Governor to commute their

entence to imprisonment for life.

Washington, May 1.—Louis Summerfield, white, and Rich J. Lee, colored, were hanged in the city jail at 11:30 yesterday morning. Summerfield died without a struggle. Rich kicked several times. Both bore up wonderfully well. The rope was five feet. Summerfield murdered his wife. Christina Summerfield, and son-in-law, Gettlieb Eisenbraun. Lee was hanged for the cold-blooded murder of his wife. The crime was committed the 23d of last November.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 1. Walker, colored, was hanged in St. Augustine yesterday for the murder of Charles Harper in November last. The execution was private.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—The Porte has thanked the Powers for their efforts to cause Greece to disarm. Prompt and unconditional disarming alone, says the note of thanks, could induce the Porte to dispense with the demand for compensation for the enormous sacrifices Turkey has been compelled to make in the maintenance of a war footing to meet the threatened attack.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., April 30.-George Parker, an old Union soldier who left a leg on the battlefield, met with a terrible accident yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. He was fooling with R. J. Redding's large rocker sausage knives when it fell from the block, knocking him down, one of the knives cutting off about three inches of the stump of his wounded leg and another knife cutting the other leg almost off. It will in all probability have to be amputated. Drs. Goben and Morrow dressed the wounds, but they are eding very badly at present and they are fearful he will die. He was a great sufferer with the wounds he received in the army and is well liked by all who know Colonel Hatch introduced a bill only a short time ago to have his pension in creased from \$24 to \$70.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1 .- At a meeting lasting until early this morning the 3 000 employes of the large Milwaukee breweries decided to strike to-day unless their wages were advanced \$10 per month. The companies have already made large concessions in the way of fewer hours work and increased pay, and have said they would not accept the terms proposed, so a

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE State Historical Society has received s a gift from Francis J. Garrison twentyeight volumes of the Boston Liberator, of which paper his father, William Lloyd Garrison, was for thirty-five years the edi-

These volumes are for the years 1833, 1838, and from 1840 to 1865. The publication of the Liderator was begun in 1831, and continued till the close of the war of the re-THE annual report of the directors of the

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for 1885, just issued, gives the following information: Gross earnings of the road, \$7,-363,089; total interest, dividends and other fixed charges, including \$290,525 for sinking funds, \$6,858,905. The surplus which has been added to the income account it \$404,184.

A KANSAS man named Hollingsworth, was robbed of \$1,400 the other day as he with his daughter was about to board an Atch ison, Topeka & Santa Fe train at Kansas

AFTER a searching examination lasting two days, at Oswego, Jacob McLaughlin, oprietor of the Grand Central Hotel at Parsons, and Wash Bercaw, his night clerk, were bound over to the district court, charged with having taken from the jail in Oswego on August 5, 1885, one Frank Myers, murdering him and throwing his body into the Neosho river.

A RECENT miniature cyclone struck Aliceville and destroyed the depot, a barn and a residence and damaged a number of other houses. It then left without doing any other damage.

THERE have been 284 quarters of Government land and 88 quarters of school land, making a total of \$59,529 acres, added to the tax roll of Decatur County within the

last year. THE Republican State Central Committee met at Topeka and decided by a vote of nine for Topeka to eight for Leavenworth, to hold the convention for the nomination of State officers in the hall of the House of Representatives at Topeka on Wednesday, July 7. The basis of representation for counties in said convention shall be one delegate and one alternate for each 400 votes cast, and one delegate and one alternate for each fraction of 200 and over, for the Republican candidate for Secretary of State at the election held in November, 1884, and one delegate and one alternate for each unorganized county, or county organized since said election of 1884. The convention will consist of 409 delegates. The time and place of holding primaries and county conventions to choose delegates to the State convention is left to the disretion of county central committees, nough it is advised that no convention be

d later than June 30. PATENTS lately granted Kansas inventors: Hugh F. Eaton, Parsons, bustle; George O. Ross, Ottawa, car coupling.

THE story recently telegraphed from Topeka of a horrible outrage, murder, suicide and lynching in Seward County was a canard manufactured for the purpose of

"selling" a newspaper correspondent. DR. KROHN, State temperance lecturer. who was recently the subject of much talk in connection with a hotel scandal at Junction City, has written a letter withdrawing from the ministry and the Methodist Church. In his letter of resignation to the presiding elder of the Atchison district Dr. Krohn says that some weeks ago he requested the "presiding elder of the Manhattan district. Kansas Conference, to make an immediate and thorough investigation of certain accusations reflecting upon my moral and ministerial character. waited patiently for this action on the part of Brother Mitchell and then appealed to you to institute a similar investigation, and after waiting for what seemed to me an unreasonable length of time for your action in the premises, and seeing no further signs of progress in the matter, and being convinced that other delays are likely to follow, and not wishing to be kept in constant suspense, and thoroughly satisfied of the wisdom and propriety of the step I am about to take, I hereby pre sent to you my formal withdrawal from the ministry and membership of the M. E. Church." After referring to rumors that had reached him of unkindly feelings toward him by members of the Conference, Dr. Krohn adds: "I know that I am innocent of the calumniations brought against me, and which I am conscious I could substantiate if I had a free and fair opportu-

nity to do so." A TERRIBLE accident occurred near Newman, a station on the Union Pacific road a few miles east of Topeka, the other day. A farmer by the name of Chris Himme sent his ten-year-old son Fred to the field to cut corn stalks. The team the lad was driving became frightened and ran away, throwing the little fellow in front of the cutter. Before he could escape the knives caught him and almost decapitated his head from his body, causing instant death. REV. W. C. HIBBARD, recently arrested at Topeka for a nameless crime, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and a fine of \$100.

THE Missouri Pacific switchmen at Leavenworth have been notified that they will get the same wages paid the Chicago switchmen. Their former wages were \$2 per day for switchmen and \$2.25 per day for foremen. The pay hereafter will be \$65 per month for the working day and extra for Sunday for the day switchmen. For day foreman \$70 per month and extra for Sunday work. The night switchmen get \$70 per month for working days and the night foreman \$75 per month, and each get extra pay for Sunday. The change ent into effect May 1.

THE United States Treasury Department sometime since brought suit against H. C. Linn, formerly Indian agent, to recover \$8,000, alleged to be due on settlement. The case was tried the other day at Topeka and the jury brought in a verdict in favor of Dr. Linn without leaving their seats.

THE story that a party of strikers had taken forcible possession of the railroad yards at Atchison to prevent men from returning to work, is pronounced untrue.

GRAHAM LYNCHED.

The Springfield. Mo., Wife Murderer

Hanged by a Mob. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 27 .- About half past one o'clock last night between two and three hundred masked men surrounded the jail and a guard was placed at each of the streets that lead into the square. Twelve or fifteen of the leaders then went into the jail, where they found R. W. Douglass, the guard, on duty, whom they took possession of. After securing him they passed into the room where Sheriff Donnell was sleeping, drew shot-guns and revolvers down on him, and demanded the keys. He informed them that he did not have

"There is no use of being foolish about the business," said the masked party; "we are friends, but we want Graham and we are going to have him."

Then they went to the bureau drawer after securing the keys, proceeded to the cell occupied by Graham. Unlocking the door, they went in and told him that they had come after him. Graham at once commenced to curse them, saying that they were "God d-d Brooklyn murderers." At this juncture one of the party very coolly placed a shotgun against Graham's head and told him to shut up and put on his clothes without any more foolishness. Graham then commenced to cry pitifully, keeping it up the entire time he was dressing. After he had finished the last of his dressing the leader of the mob told him that he would have to make a full confession of every thing. Graham replied that he would give them a good square talk. 'A rope was put around his neck and his hands tied behind him. This being done the crowd moved out of the jail to College street, where they placed their victim in a vehicle provided for the occasion. The wagon was in a cluster of horsemen who had their weapons pointed suggestively in the face of the crowd of suggestively in the lace of the crowd of spectators, who followed at a respectful distance, which by this time consisted of about thirty persons. The procession then moved across the square to Boonville street down, which they took their way. This was the order of things until a point was reached a little beyond the Balley grove, when they turned west and passing out on the road by the woolen mill, arrived shortly at a small tree in the common beyond. About on the cor-poration line dividing the two towns and in front of the Haines place, there is a little scrub oak about twenty feet in height with bushy limbs beginning close to the ground—a very inconvenient tree for a hanging.

It was, however, "Hobson's choice," for there was no other tree at hand and they were growing impatient of delay as dawn preparations for the final act in the tragedy went forward slowly and there seemed to be a great deal of difficulty about tragedy the details, the first time since their appearance in town that they had manifested an embarrassment or delayed their movements more than was consistent with an orderly and methodical execution of their designs.

Just what happened under the tree at this time no one except the regulators would be able to say, for they kept everybody else at a distance of about fifty yards. It was about three o'clock when the confusion which had prevailed for some time subsided and the horsemen gathered closely around the tree. There was scarcely a sound audible. The little open space was only dimly seen by the light of a cloudy night, not assisted by the light; of the lanterns, for they and now and then turned full in the face of the interested observers, who were so near and yet so far. About half past three o'clock the impatient members of the Second division succeeded in getting their captain with them, after being told to wait until they had finished the work they had undertaken.

Shortly before four o'clock the guard rode off west and the bystanders approaching the tree found Graham suspended to one of the limbs with his feet almost touching the ground. The blood was oozing from his mouth and nose. His features were somewhat distorted and he was dead. The body was drawn out of shape and the clothing twisted as though several men might have been tugging at his legs while others were pulling him up by the rope, and after much industrious effort on their part he seems to have died of strangula-The following notice was found attached to the back of his coat:

tached to the back of his coat:

ARBITRARY NOTICE.

When the coroner is in possession of this paper George E. Graham will be dead, and as little punishment will have been inflicted as if he had been hauged by legal authority. It is a matter of right to the community and justice to humanity that we "three hundred" gnore the law in this instance. We recognize that our criminal statutes are not equal to all occasions. Therefore, we have resolved to, remove from our midst the worst criminal who has ever infested our country before he gets the "benefit of clergy," that we may hereafter and forever live and be without his presence and vicious influence. We heartily welcome all strangers to citizenship who are pure in purpose and act in good faith, but we give this, too, as a warning to ex-convicts and murderers who may hereafter invade our country to impose on our credulity. We also give warning that any persons of any rank or station who dare to discover the actors in this tragedy while surely and speedily dispatched to hell, where all things are revealed to the curious. In justice to the memory of Sarah Graham, a loving wife and dear mother, whose life was sacrificed at the altar of Hecate, we subscribe ourselves, ourselves,
Citizens of Greene County, Mo.

To Sheriff Donnell: "Keep your mouth shut if you recognized any of us, or you will die the death of a dog." Graham's body was cut down about five a. m. by Sher iff Donnell and brought over to Eli Paxson's undertaking establishment. There was a letter from Cora Lee found on the body, in which there were many insinuations that could only be understood by the parties interested. It is said there were a number of mystic signs in the letter. About half past eight this morning an inquest was held over the body and a verdict was rendered that George E. Graham came to his death by strangulation at the hands of unknown parties. The remains were viewed by thousands of people during the forenoon.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

A Demand That Eight Hours Shall Consti-

CHICAGO, April 30 .- The employes in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight houses in this city have notified the local freight agent of that company that to-morrow they intend to begin working eight hours a day and would demand the same compensation as they are now receiving for ten hours. This is similar to the action taken by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul freight handlers last night. The men say that if an unfavorable reply is returned they will quit work at noon Saturday. They have expressed their determination to remain out on a strike until they bring

the company to terms.

At six o'clock last evening the men emabout the freight houses of the Chicago & Alton held a meeting and resolved to join in the demand of the freight handlers of the other roads for eight hours without a Then they went to the bureau drawer where the keys were kept, but it was locked. They took the key to the drawer from his wife, and then opening the drawer they took out a bunch of keys, and, leaving two men to guard the sheriff after securing the keys proceeded to a securing the keys and leaving the securing the securin of \$1.50, which is taken from the regular monthly salary by the company, to be used

in cases where men are laid off by sickness, causes considerable grumbling.

Baltimore, Md., April 30.—The first public demonstration in favor of the eight public demonstration in favor of the eight hour system took place last night. There was a monster torchlight procession in which many thousand men representing all classes of labor took part, followed by a mass meeting at Concordia Opera House, where addresses were made by P. J. McGuire, of Cleveland, secretary of the Carpenters' Brotherhood; J. J. McNamara, of Washington, and others. It is understood that the house carpenters will demand eight that the house carpenters will demand eight hours after May 1. The builders are willing to compromise on nine hours, but there is not much probability of an amicable settlement and a strike is looked for. Last night's meeting was very enthusiastic and it is said that all branches of labor will demand

shorter hours before very long.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 30.—The proprietors of machine shops having Knights of Labor in their employ yesterday received letters from the executive committee of the Association of United Iron Workers demanding less work and more pay. The proprietors made no reply to the demand, and the result was that the men have been ordered to strike on Saturday. There are about thirty shops in the city employing from a dozen to 500 men each. The men are getting from \$2.75 to \$3 per day of ten

REWARD FOR WRECKERS.

Governor Martin Offers a Reward For the Apprehension of Rallroad Wreckers.

Topeka, Kan., April 30.—Governor Mar-

tin last night issued a proclamation offering a reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties who wrecked the Missouri Pa-

cific train at Kansas City, Kan., on Monday. The proclamation is as follows:

A crime so monstrous and so cowardly naturally excites general abhorrence. The men thus foully murdered were peaceable and industrious citizens engaged in their lawful avocation, and every effort should be put forth to discover and bring to punishment the brutal and cowardly miscreants who set the death trap in which they were caught and cruelly killed. The appropriation made by the Legislature at its last regular session for the payment of rewards for the arrest of criminals has already been covered by proclamations issued by the executive. I feel assured, however, that the Legislature will at its next session make prompt provision for the payment of any reward offered for the arrest of the perpetrators of so cruel and monstrous a crime as was that committed on April 28. Therefore, I, John A. Martin, Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby offer a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of each of the persons who drew the spikes and took the fish plates from the rails of the Missouri Pacific railway at or near Kansas City, Kan., on the 28th of April 1886, whereby a train of said railway was ditched and Benjamin Horton and G. T. Carlisle were cruelly murdered: provided, however, that this reward is offered on the Carlisle were cruelly murdered: provided, however, that this reward is offered on the following conditions, viz., that the Legis ture make an appropriation to pay the same, and should the Legislature fail to the same, and should the Legislature fail to make an appropriation to pay said reward then this proclamation shall be void and it shall not be construed to obligate the State in any particular to pay the said reward. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at the City of Topeka on the day and year first above written.

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

ALBANY PROTESTS.

Army Men at Albany, N. Y., Protest Against the Alabama Demonstra-

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30 .- A call was issued for a mass meeting last night to protest against the ceremonies at Montgomery,

Ala., as follows: To all who believe in preserving the Union:

We cordially invite all those who fought for the preservation of the Union and all who sustained and encouraged those who fought in that bloody and glorious contest for human liberty to meet at the Assembly Chamber at eight o'clock this evening and to unite in denunciation of the resurrection of Jefferson Davis from the oblivion to which a loyal and patriotic people had consigned him. We invite them to protest against the glorification of disloyal deeds and men, the revival of sentiment repugnant to those who fought for the Union; abhorrent to the loyal North and unbecoming to the subjugated South. It is too soon to forget treeson and traitors, however much we may forgive them. Let us unite to repeat the resolve of Abraham Lincoln on the battlefield of Gettysburg: "That these dead shall not have died in vain;" that this Nation under God shall have a new;birth of freedom and that the government by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

GEN. H. A. BARNUM. of New York, Post Department Commander, G. A. R. MAJ. GEO. H. Theadwell, Albany, N. Y. CAPT. L. R. BAILY, Batavia.

Asia always, all of the Union Army.

In response to this call veterans and citi-To all who believe in preserving the Union:

In response to this call veterans and citi-zens to the number of 200 met in the Assembly Chamber to protest against the utterances of Jefferson Davis in his speech at Montgomery Wednesday. Patriotic speeches were made by General Barnum, Speaker Husted, Senators Kaines, Cogges-hall and Smith, Assemblyman Van Allen and others. The lassembiage sang Hang Jeff Davis to a Sour Apple Tree."
The following was adopted: "Resolved,
That treason is odious; that the Union of
the United States of America and the liberty which the American principle of popular government illustrates is worth the blood of all loyal citizens of our country."

## Chase County Courant,

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS . XANSAS

ONCE.

Once I loved. 'Twas long ago:
Many summers back—say thirty.
Gypsy face and eye like sloe
She possessed; but she was flirty.
True, I was a bashful dunce,
When I first loved madly—once.

Once I loved. The maid was fair— Face like milk and roses mingled, Sapphire eyes and golden hair, Gracious! how I turned and tingled! Once I loved. To be precise, That occasion made it—twice.

Once I loved. A woman this— Large, majestic, wild, and mournful, Filling me with timorous bliss, Chilling me with coldness scornful, Once I loved. It were a vice To conceal that it was—thrice.

Once I loved. Nay, be not wroth!
"Hang your 'once,'" some Goth or Hunsays:
Well, good sir or miss, or both,
I'll confess to scores of onces,
Maidens of all creeds and climes
I loved once—a many times.

Once I loved. But why proceed?
Constant time and use will soften
Smarting wounds that used to bleed.
Once I loved. A deal too often;
But, believe me, though a dunce,
Never more than one—at once.

#### CHASE OF THE WOLF.

Stories of the Pest of the Russian Steppes.

Pasteur's Mujik Patients-The Beast o the Novelist and the Traveler-Hunting Him With Club and Lasso-A Fight With Horses.

Inoculation as a preventive of hydrophobia has received another set-back in the cabled report of the death of one of M. Pasteur's patients. The victim of lage to bring assistance of horses and fast of the winter, and are very desirous the dreaded disease was a Russian mu- men. Seeing these depart the yemshikjik, who, with eighteen others, had in-chief seemed to become possessed of been bitten on the 1st of March last by "mad" wolves. Dr. Pasteur is informed by physicians from Russia that bites from rabid wolves are very common in Russia, and that 95 per cent of those the mountains in great numbers, and bitten by such brutes die of hydrophobia. This is the first time that the world has heard anything about mad wolves, and proofs of the assertions of the Russian physicians will be awaited with interest. At the inquest held upon the body of the hapless mujik, however, an examination revealed the presence in the man's cheek-bone of a portion of a decayed tooth that undoubtedly belonged to the wolf by which he had been bitten. Now, the tooth of most flesh-eating animals are poisonous, because unclean. A wolf does not need to be mad for its bite to produce death. Blood-poisoning is the inevitable result of wolf-wounds when neglected, or when the blood of the victim is in an impure state. There are hundreds and hundreds of villages in Russia where the entire population of peasants are afflicted with hereditary disease and on whom the bite of any wolf, mad or not mad, is liable to prove fatal.

That wolves do attack the Russian mujiks occasionally may be accepted as the fact. In the present case we have hunger, attacked the live stock of a Russian communal village, and that the nineteen mujiks, including the priest. received their wound in attempting to drive the brutes away from their quarry. But that the wolves were mad is questionable. They were desperate and dangerous, but that they had rabies has yet to be proved. There are thousands of people who have been attacked by wolves in Russia who have recovered without showing any signs of hydrophobia. The peasants of the interior districts of Russia have every winter to defend their stock from wolves, and sometimes to defend their own lives. But wolves do not attack human beings as a rule, and the Russian peasant is not particularly afraid of them. True, he may be attacked when coming home to his village on his sled, but wolves can generally get their booty at an easier price than by attacking mujiks. The artist, however, loves to depict scenes where a pack of wolves is seen in full pursuit after a sled full of peas-The novelist of Siberian exile life delights in dealing with wolf stories, and especially loves to depict the peasant urging his horses to their full gait, and his wife preparing to throw the baby out as a sop to the infuriated brutes. There is one picture that is well known, since it has been the rounds of the illustrated press of the world. It is the famous one by Schreyer, representing a Russian courier in a sled by six beautiful horses and pursued by wolves. This picture is a reminiscence from the Russo-Turkish war of 1853-55, when the artist spent a long time in Wallachia, Hungary and Southern Russia, where he is said to have met the Russian courier whose adventures formed the subject of his picture.

artist has forgotten in drawing his six magnificent horses. That is the bells. These are a very necessary thing in and, getting out of the sled, we had Russian or Siberian travel. Their time to take out our rifles, load them pleasant tintinnabulation is heard on and fire before they ever attempted to our sled journey wherever you go. I listened to them during a twenty-eight days' journey across Siberia from Orenburg to Irkutsk, and again on a fourteen days' journey northward from the capital of Eastern Siberia to Yakutsk. Their cessation, indeed, became as startling as the sudden stoppage of the selves incautiously in the war machinery of a transatlantic steamer is dental and sudden death. to the ocean voyager. It usually announced the fact that we had arrived at some large town, where the jingling of bells is prohibited by the authorities. On quarters. the steppes, where there is but little need of proclaiming your coming to the wintry wastes, one is surprised to find that the bells generally jingle the loudest. I was surprised to learn, indeed, that the jingling has its use, as it is generally assumed to frighten off

There is one thing, however, that the

claims the fact that all is well with the traveler. And in all my journeyings, I must say that I never heard of a yemshik being attacked by wolves while ever, the run from post-station to post-

During my winter journey across Siberia I was somewhat disappointed at seeing so few wolves. In my journey of 3,000 miles across the steppes I saw only fourteen, eleven in one band, two in another, and one solitary brute at a distance prowling about on the ice of Yennessei. But the sled is a great place wherein to brood wolf stories. When you are lying down under your furs at night and the sled passing quickly over the frozen roads you imagine, if the weather is not extremely cold. that you can hear the deep growling of the wolves following your sled. If the weather is terribly cold you hear what you imagine to be the short, quick yelp-

ing of a thousand famished brutes after you. It is a dreadful sound when you first hear it, but you soon learn to know that this peculiar noise, which, assisted by the imagination you fancy to be made by the fiery-mouthed wolves, is caused by the wooden runners passing over the crisp snow. Travelers' Siberian wolf stories are, I am afraid, too often the yemshiks, who dearly love to follow the result of imagination. No book of their master or friend to the next statravels on Russia or Siberia would, of course, be complete without them. My first experience of the alleged wolf was two days out from Orenburg. We were crossing to the Ural Mountains. It was about midnight when on one of the highest ridges the jingle of the bells suddenly ceased, and the yemshik came to say that he was off the road, and that the six horses could not extricate the sled from the snow-bank into which he had run. I was inside the sled with my interpreter. We emerged from our cozy traveler. nest of furs and looked around us. violent drift-storm was raging, and the nearest post-station was ten miles away on the other side of the mountain. We decided to send two of the vemshiks (we had three) on horseback to the next vil-

maining horses, and he insisted on fol-lowing the other two. Perhaps he had good reason for doing this, since wolves are known to infest disabled horses would certainly have proved a great attraction to them. Be

terror at being left behind with the re-

this as it may, we watched the horses disappear over the ridge.

Finally, the jingle of bells could no longer be heard. We were left alone. A strange felling comes over the hearts of men left in such a dilemma. Might not the men who had gone for assistance get into still deeper drifts, and thus succor be delayed for an indefinate time? But we resolved to wait patiently and to watch. We got out our weapons and determined, should wolves appear, to keep them off as well as we could, and if attacked to mount to the top of the sledge and there defend ourselves as well and as long as we could. The wind drowned every noise. We could not hear any howling, but through the mist, a hundred and fifty or two hundred yards away, we discerned a small black point which we certainly had not observed before, and then others, which we decided could only be wolves or else Either we had made very lucky shotsa most improbable thing—or the points were only shrubs planted by the roadside to guide the sledge drivers over the snowy wastes. Which they were I am quite unable to say, although my interpreter, who had for three years been a dweller in Siberia, insisted on making wolves out of them. All that I know is that at last, weary and chilled, careless whether wolves came or not, we got into our sledge, buried ourselves in our furs and waited for deliverance. It for food, they descended upon the folds was a long, anxious wait, and it was

only after five hours had elapsed that

we heard the welcome jingle of harness bells. We were saved. But in the

meantime we had slept soundly. The wolves were, I am afraid, nothing but

Altogether my experinces of Siberian wolves were not exciting, and I am compelled to say that those on the Orenburg steppes are not in the habit of attacking travelers. They are arrant cowards; they may follow solitary travelers, but as rule they confine their attacks to the farm-yards of the villages or watch their opportunity during the day to get at a young, juicy, but indiscreet horse that has wandered away from the drove or a sheep that has strayed away from the flock and their nomadic shepherds. During all my long journeys I saw, as I said, only fourteen, besides the imaginary ones in the Urals. One evening, three days after the above adventure, while watching the dreary snow landscape, my companion suddenly shouted out: "There they are!" Sure enough, there were the wolves. I looked out of the sled and saw eleven of the brutes. They were as big again as good-sized foxes, and were passing quite across flowers, wintergreen berries and crysthe road in front of us in a very leisurely tallized mosses and grasses. The close manner. After we had passed they stopped and calmly looked at us. I ordered the yemshik to stop the team, move. Even then they only went away in a most dignified and insulting manner, as if they were not quite sure what was best to be done under the circumstances-whether to remain in the line of fire, where they were comparatively safe, or by running away, put themselves incautiously in the way of acci-Another time two wolves crossed the road and

quarters. To prove how little danger the na-To prove how little danger the natives and dwellers of the Orenburg steppes consider they are in from wolves dieton guano works at Atlanta, and detection, has been discovered and I may say that the drivers scarcely ever had a skein of coarse thread around his raided. The proprietor had dammed a

lamb or two, they mount their fleet little horses, and armed with a heavy club, set out to hunt down the maraushik being attacked by wolves while driving his sled from one stanzia to the other. In very severe winters, however, the run from post-station to poststation is not always completed without and becomes exhausted, until final-the excitement of being chased by the ly he sits down on his haunches in the snow and quietly awaits for the hunter to knock him on the head with his club. In summer the Kirghese hunt the wolves down in a similar manner on the steppes, using a lasso in-stead of a club. The high, prickly growth of the prairies prevents the brutes from running far, and they fall an easy prey to the hunter. As for wolves following the sleds I am inclined to doubt that they do this on the great post-roads. It is the one absorbing task of a traveler in Siberia to tell when he gets home of the wild race before the pursuing wolves, to describe how he shot the one that approached nearest the sledge, how the brute's companions stopped to devour their late leader, while the yemshik whipped up his horses at terrific speed until the danger was past and the traveler was safely deposited at the next post-station. These stories are capital reading in books, but the facts are quite different. At every stanzia or post-house there are a number of good-natured dogs, pets of the yemshiks, who dearly love to follow tion and back. Most frequently a couple of dogs will take it into their heads to journey in company, having nothing else in the wide world to do. But the expedition may prove dangerous to them if undertaken at night, for the traveler, if he happen to look out of his sled, is very apt to mistake them for wolves and shoot one of them before the yemshik has time to stop him. And a dead dog is quite as useful as a dead wolf for the story book of the Siberian

> On the Kirghese steppes, where immense droves of horses are kept, and where kumiss is an article of export, the wolves have to be looked after, especially in spring time, when they seek to indemnify themselves for the severe to get themselves into good condition again. Foals are then in their prime, and the wolf is constantly prowling about the taboon. The horses are, however, always prepared to take care of themselves and to defend the younger members of the community. The wolves are wary creatures. They do not make the attack openly. They wait till a goodly number are together and the taboon gets a little scattered. Then they some-times make a rush, bringing on a gener-al battle. Such a fight is a splendid sight. The stallions and mares charge down upon the threatened point, generally putting the attackers to instant flight. Sometimes a stray foal is snapped away, and the mother, going to its defense, also falls a victim. If the attack is kept up the mares form a circle within which the foals take shelter, while others form into a solid phalanx and charge down upon the wolves, tearing them with their teeth and tramping on them with their feet. The stal-lions do not fall into the phalanx, but gallop about with streaming tails and erected manes, seeming to act as generals, trumpeters and bearers, doing immensely effective work all over the plain. Their weapons are their fore-feet and their teeth. With one blow the stallion often kills the en-Cossacks or Kirghese are, however, generally on the watch for such fights, and then the wolves are easily driven

The wounded vemshiks, who are now under Dr. Pasteur's care, have doubtless had to deal with a more dangerous class of wolves than those found on the Orenburg steppes. Wolves are much larger and more daring in parts of Russia proper than in Siberia. agine that after a hard winter, famished of the peasants in one of the villages, and that the mujiks attempted to drive them off, with the result that they were severely wounded in the struggle. But we have yet to learn that the brutes were mad. -John P. Jackson, in N. Y.

#### STYLISH BONNETS. Continued Popularity of the Close-Fitting

French Shapes. Many of the novelties in spring bonnets have most of the trimming placed upon the crowns, emulating the style of Kate Greenaway, some of which are almost hidden by loops of vari-colored picot ribbons. In straws, the most novel are those made of fancy braid of silver or dead gold, dotted with loops or tufts of velvet or chenille. One of these, a model of the Tyrolean shape is of dead gold dotted with cardinal chenille loops; the lining, of dark car-dinal satin, and a trimming of black Spanish lace in front, mingled with dark red velvet tulips and two large jet aigrettes tipped with gold. The osier or canvas bonnets of last year have been revived, and are laden with spring flowers, wintergreen berries and crysfitting French bonnet is too becoming and elegant to be left out of the list of popular spring head-coverings, as it is always found as suitable for the most elaborate toilet as it is for the most sim ple, the only difference being in the materials and trimmings of which each is made. Its popularity, therefore, re-mains unabated. Leghorns, Milans and boucle Neapolitans are cited as likely to be in high favor, but fine English straws and braids in rough effects will follow them closely in popularity. In colors are noted pale almond, ecru, cream, fawn, wood, and golden brown, dark green, olive, garnet, marine blue and pure white satin braid for summer wear. waited for us to have a shot at them be--N. Y. Post.

FOOD FOR PIGS.

Effect of Rations Rich in Carbohydrates and Those Rich in Albuminoids.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn gives the results of further tests of the comparative effect of rations rich in carbohydrates and those rich in albuminoids in pig feeding, and again reports much better results with the latter kind of food. Great care was taken to separate all the fat that could be cut out with the knife, and the proportion of fat in the lean meat was determined by chemical analvsis. His figures point without exception and in a most marked manner in nearly all parts of the examination, to a larger proportion of fat on the corn-fed animals, and to a poorer product for human food, unless we are supposed to require, like the Esquimaux, very fat

food to keep up the body temperature.

Counting together the leaf, the fat on the intestines and the fat under the skin against the lean meat and bone, there were in the case of the two corn-fed pigs that were cut up for examination 96 and 161 parts of this fat to 100 of the lean meat and bone; but in the case of the two pigs fed on shipstuff (middlings) and dried blood there were only 68 and 75 parts of this fat to 100 of the same on both rations; but the pigs fed per cent. more of lean meat than the corn-fed pigs. As the result of his three years' work on this line Prof. Sanborn is convinced that by feeding different rations variations amounting to from 40 to 50 per cent. can be brought about in the amount of fat in the pig when ready for slaughter. The lean meat of the corn-fed pigs

contained of fat deposited among fibres of the muscle, as shown by the average of analysis of samples from the shoulder, loin and thigh, 16.6 per cent. of fat, against 9.5 per cent. in the meat of the other pigs sampled in the same manner. But a liberal proportion of fat in the lean meat may be quite unobjectionable, and even de sirable; we do not want meat to be all fibre and no fat. The question is an interesting one not altogether settled yet, whether there must be a large proportion of body fat, in order to secure this marbling of the lean with fat. Prof. Storer states that the impression is quite common among farmers and meat dealers that the deposition of fat in the muscular tissues does not begin till after a considerable quantity of the comparatively useless fat on the intestines

and under the skin has been deposited. But other observations seem to show that if the animal is well fed while growing, this disposition of fat in the ean meat will take place more readily, and without so much crowding on of fat elsewhere; and it is considered as reasonable that a ration rich in protein or albuminoids will favor this sort of deposition of fat, more than will a ration rich in earbhydrates. Indian corn has the reputation in Europe of making pigs very fat, but not of making the best pork. One practical farmer is quoted by Dr. Storer as saying that an exclusive corn-meal diet, while it fattens the animal rapidly, gives a soft flesh and fat. Mr. B. F. Johnson protests against too much corn meal for Prof. Sanborn did in these experiments, using animal food to some extent, he

### MEDICINE-TAKING.

Since there is a special tendency in

most communities to take too much

A Habit Which is Far More Dangerous Than "Heart-Disease.

tendency. While the use and value of drugs are not to be denied, it is claimed that no ignorant person should ever dabble with them, remembering that the more active of them are active because they are poisons, or at least modifications of poisons, and if given injudi-ciously, when not needed, or in too large doses, the poison-element will appear. And here it is proper to refer to that absurd idea that disease is a monster, to be slain by the administration of active poisons-killed like any other monster, a tiger to be subjugated. On the contrary, disease is but the absence of ease or health, a negative rather than a positive condition, the removal of which depends mainly on cooperating with nature, whose efforts are always in the right direction, though not always effectual. All of these, in a certain sense, may be regarded as curative, though failure often results, either from the lack of sufficient physical foundation from surrounding adverse circumstances, or from an interference on the part of those who would cure, but who, on account of ignorance or false ideas, introduce discords and false efforts. It may be that such, foolishly believing that the more critical and dangerous the case, even when much reduced in vital force, the more powerful the dose demanded, act on this principle, and give the dose that might be safe, in ordinary cases, to persons of the same age and sex, exercising no discrimination, no judgment. Such should re-member that those weak in body are also weak in the stomach, as certainly unable to bear large doses as they are to perform hard labor. I have seen many an adult to whom I would give no more than a strong boy, slightly ailing, could bear at the age of four years. And when such are dosed with no regard to their weakness, the sudden death is attributed to "heart dis-' while the intelligent know that ease,' but a very small percentage of the sudden deaths are caused by organic dis-ease of the heart.—Dr. Hanaford, in

the loudest. I was surprised to learn, indeed, that the jingling has its use, as it is generally assumed to frighten off the wolves. The sound seems to inspire them with fear or caution, for the continuous sound of the bells certainly pro-

INVENTIVE CRANKS.

A Patent Lawyer Tells of Some Funny

Experiences with His Clients. "Do I run across many cranks?" said a well-known patent lawyer in answer to a reporter's question. "Well, young man, all cranks are not inventors, and possibly all inventors are not cranks, but a good many of them are badly hit. Now there is a German who lives on the South Side, one of the most intelligent men I ever met, with no sign of crankiness about him except in one thing. He wants to patent a process for making gold. For over a year he has been dropping into my office and trying to get me to get his papers for him. 'All right,' I'll say, 'explain me your process and I'll make out your application.

"'Oh, no,' he says, 'no one shall ever know that but myself. They will never know that in the Patent Office even.' And he will go away. I have asked him why he didn't make some gold himself. 'Oh no,' he always replies; 'the secret is too valuable. I dare not until I get it protected,' and that is all he will tell me. One of the great peculiarities of inventors is their suspicious natures. Whether I look like a rascal or not I lean meat and bone. The weights of can't say positively, but about half the the dressed carcasses were about the people who come to me seem to think that I am. They seem to carry the idea on the richer albuminous ration had 40 | that I sit up here like a spider in a web, just waiting to steal some one's idea and patent it.

"About a week ago a tall, thin-faced young man craned his neck in through the door, and looked all around the room to see if I was alone. Then he walked over, looked under the drawing table and behind the safe, and tried the door to the next room. He was evidently satisfied that every thing was safe, for he came up to me and almost whispered: 'I've got something that will make ten thousand dollars a month.

"'You have?' said I.

"'Yes. Do you want to take an in-terest in it?' "'No,' said I, 'I never invest in patents, but if you have a good thing you'll have no trouble in getting capital.

What have you got?'
"Again he looked furtively around the oom, and then pulled out an envelope. Along the crease, where the flap turns over, he had pasted a string, the ends of which stuck out about an eighth of an inch after the envelop was sealed. The purpose was to take hold of one end of the string when you wanted to open a letter, and by pulling it, open the envelop in the same way that it would be opened by a knife. The scheme is as old as the Patent Office, and in one year there were one hundred and thirtyfive applications for a patent on the same thing.

"'My friend' said I, 'do you really think there is ten thousand dollars a month in this?'

"Oh, yes,' he said. I have figured it out, and it will only cost fifty dollars a month to make and sell ten thousand dollars worth.

"But,' said I, 'do you know that there are at least one thousand, six hundred models of the same plan in the patent office now?"

"'It's a lie,' said he getting excited, tests against too much corn meal for and let me tell you, mister, I'm onto hogs, and speaks of doing just what your little game. I didn't have much confidence in you when I came in here, an' I've got less now. I'll telegraph to the Commissioner of Patents before an driving blast. We watched them closed ly. They seemed to move. We determined to give them a volley. We fired. The black spots were still there. Either we had made very liver above.

Sometimes a stallion meets his death in such a fight, but not often. The liver we had made very liver above.

Sasserts that pigs allowed, while having unlimited corn, to pick up animal waste in a slaughter house yard make the best shape. Sometimes a stallion meets his death in such a fight, but not often. The liver we had made very liver above.

Cossacks or Kinghood them closed unlimited corn, to pick up animal waste in a slaughter house yard make the best pork.—Dr. G. C. Caldwell in N. Y. Tribune. won't work, because they don't want to show the whole plan. They want a patent, but want to keep their process

secret. "It is surprising how many applicamost communities to take too much medicine, and to take it recklessly, it should not be the object to increase that ago with a model of a glass tombstone remedied, it is a folly to grumble, and ago with a model of a glass tombstone which he wanted to patent. He was it is a worse folly to grumble if we can very much surprised and crestfallen remedy it.—Arkansaw Traveler. when I showed him that there were a model of a rotary churn, upon which he wanted a patent.

"See here,' said I, that looks very much like a machine patented about six years ago, as a washing-machine.'
"Oh, yes,' he replied. 'It was patented as a washing-machine, but I want to patent it as a churn and then put it on sale out among the farmers to be used for both, don't you see.'

"'Well,' said I. 'you'd better take that home and remodel it so that it can be used as a child's crib also, and then patent it. I'd just as soon have my butter made in a crib as a wash-tub, and there is no more reason why the baby shouldn't be put to sleep in a churn than there is that the family linen shouldn't be washed in it.' I didn't take his case, and can't say whether he got his patent or not."-Pittsburgh Dis-

#### A Shocking Exhibition.

My visit to the National Academy was spoiled yesterday. Not by viewing bad pictures, either. It was by a young lady's hat. There was nothing in her face to denote excessive cruelty. Indeed, she was very pretty, and the attention she paid to the best pictures seemed to indicate that her artistic taste was not uncultivated. But her hat! The front rim of this was decorated with the heads of over twenty little birds." I counted them at the risk of seeming to stare rudely. These heads were simply sewed on side by side as closely as possible. Aside from the shock that any lover of bird life must receive on seeing this evidence of slaughter of innocent warblers, their use as a decoration was so inartistic and ugly that I wondered that any milliner would so apply them.

I hope the Legislatures will not fail to push the bill to check the extermina-

tion of our song birds by the milliners and their customers. - Cor. N. Y. Post.

-An Italian professor wishing to find out whether the miasm of malaria existed in the dew and soil experimented on himself by having infusions of dew and soil collected from unhealthful places injected under his skin. He experienced no evil results. He and his friends made fifty-two similar experiments without harm.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-The women students in the University of Michigan have organized for muscular development.

-A conference of mechanics, laborers and business men recently held in Berlin condemned all work on Sunday. -It is stated that the Church of England numbers among its clergy three great-grandsons of Charles Wesley the

poet, brother of John. -The colored Methodists in sixteen Southern conferences have, during the last ten years, contributed \$86,775 for the support of Methodist missions.

-An exchange, having stated that there is a demand for competent teachers in the West, the Boston Traveller remarks that "it is the same in New England.

-The Normal School at Tuskegee, Ala., for the training of colored youth of both sexes to be teachers, has received from Boston friends a gift of \$7,000. The school has 225 pupils.

-"A hen has to feet." "He done This was what superintendent B. B. Russell, of Brockton, placed upon the blackboard for the pupils to correct. This was the way one boy corrected it: "He didn't do it; God done it."—Boston Journal of Education.

-Great gifts to foreign missions are reported in many churches. Trinity Church, Boston, raised \$4,400 the other Sunday, and Dr. Cuyler's Church, \$4,600, in the regular collection; and many smaller churches have more than doubled their gifts to this cause .- N. Y. Tribune.

-The New York Sun says that an association which is considering the purchase of a building site has lately been offered seven Protestant churches in the upper part of New York City, the most of them costly and elegant structures, and all situated in neighborhoods of the most fashionable sort.

-A short time since a party of New Yorkers who came South with Mr. J. H. Inman visited the Atlanta University and heard the pupils sing the old plantation songs. One of the visitors presented President Chase a check \$1,000, another for \$150 and a third for \$50. There is an indefinable but pathetic quality in the songs of negroes that opens hearts and pocket-books alike. - Atlanta Constitution

-The following Harvard faculty decision has been posted: "After the present academic year, special students shall appear before a committee of five members of the faculty at the time of their entrance, and satisfy the committee as to the course of study which they intend to pursue, and thereafter their work shall be subjected to the constant. supervision of that committee.

#### WIT AND WISDOM.

The egotist who is perfectly satisfied with himself, fails to satisfy any one

-People who nurse feuds should remember it will make no difference fifty years hence .- N. Y. Mail. -A young lady, who said she had

married a tanner, deceived her friends most shamefully. He was only a school-master.—Philadelphia Call. -Failure after long perseverance, is

much grander than never having a striving good enough to be called a failure.—George Eliot.

First tramp—Will that dog bite?
Second tramp—You must find out for yourself. He may not be hungry since he had half of my leg .- Judge.

-Some men are born great, some wrestle with the parlor stove, and some have charge of the kitchen fire thrust

upon them .- Texas Siftings. -Philosophers tell us there's no need

-An exchange remarks: "Flying manumber of patents covering the whole business. Another man came to me a cess." What's the matter with a mosmonth or two ago with the working quito? He is a flying drilling machine and the suckingest kind of a success .-Newman Independent.

-Mrs. J. has a mania for going out. but she insists upon taking a coupe. "I never see your wife on the street," remarked a gentleman to her husband. "You stop the first coupe that you meet and you'll find her," replied the brute. -Chicago Tribune.

-An old bachelor having fallen in love behaved in a ridiculous manner, but a lady excused his infatuation by saying: "It is with old bachelors as with old wood; it is hard to get them kindled, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.—N. Y. Ledger. -Law Professor-What constitutes burglary? Student—There must be a breaking. Professor—Then if a man enters a door and takes a dollar from your vest pocket in the hall, would that

be burglary? Student—Yes, sir; because that would break me.—N. Y. Mail. -Fond mother-No, I'm not going to allow Nellie to come out into society until she can do it well. She must have the best debut or none at all. Father-Well, I'll see how debuts are quoted this morning, but I can tell you this much—this will be the first, last and only debut I'll ever buy for her .- Tid Bits.

-Two fashionably-dressed young ladies were walking down street, one on either side of a young gentleman, extremely swell in attire and equally meagre in proportions. A street gamin grinned at them, then temarked dryly, much to the discomfiture of the "dude." "Ain't much ham in that sandwich!"-Chicago Mail.

#### Economy in Love.

De Guy-Fred, I saw you at the Academy with a strange girl last night. Who was it?

Ponsonby-That was my spring and summer girl. I've shaken my fall and winter love.

De Guy-I'm afraid I don't fully en-

velop your drift.

Ponsonby—Nothing easier to explain.

My winter girl likes ice-cream and hates oysters, and my summer girl despises ice-cream and adores the bivalves. By this plan I save enough each year to buy my clothes in Lunnon

—Philadelphia Call.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or ot, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to his name or who have provided that refusing to his new manager from the regularly or the second of the new manager. take newspapers from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is orima facie evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD.

#### FOOTPRINTS.

Scene: A sandy beach at evening; a little boy speaks; "I tread in your steps, papa, and they bring me to you." A glorious coast, where mountains meet the

Sea.
(The marriage of our earth's divinest things,
The power of mountains with the lifelike
voice. The power of mountains while the beats voice,

The grandeur, and the pathos of the sea):

A small stone town, built nowise orderly,
And partly perched in niches natural
Of rifted crags, whence every day at dusk
Each household light gleams like a lofty star;
A level waste of broa, wave-bordering sand
And a long snowy line of breaking surf;
Above, the verdure of far-rolling slopes,
Where skylarks warble, sheep belis unkle
soft,

Where skylarks warble, sheep bells unkle soft, And heather flames a purple deep as dawn; And higher still, the giants of the hills, That raise their mighty shoulders through the clouds, And sun themselves in cestasy of light; The homes these are of the wild coral winds, The haunts of the fair ghosts of silvery mists. The birth-beds rude of strong and stormy streams

streams
That down the piney gorges swoop amain
In the long thunder of their power and joy;
Within those granite arms sleep glens

green,
Lighted by one bright tarn of lovely blue—
Places of peace so still and far away,
So lifted from the murmurs of the world,
So kindred with the quiet of the sky,
That one might look to see immortal shapes
Descending, and to hear the harps of heaven
O'er three proud kingly peaks that northward tower,
And through their sundering gullies, silent
poured

poured
Rich floods of sunset, and ran reddening far
Along the sandy flats, and, Christwise changed
Old ocean's ashen waters into wine,
As once we wandered towards the church of
old

That on the brink of the bluff headland stood (God's house of light to shine o'er life), and shook
It's bells of peace above the rumbling surge,
And spoke unto us of those thoughts and

And spoke unto us of those thoughts and ways

That higher than the soaring mountains are, And deeper than the mystery of the sea, It may be we shall roam that marge no more, Or list the voice of that far booming main Or watch the sunset swathe those regal hills With vast investiture of billowy gold;
But unforgetting hearts with these will hoard (With mountain vision and the wail of waves) Some wistful memories that soften life.

The peace, the lifted feeling, the grave charm, The tender shadows and the fading day, The little pilgrim on the sun-flushed sands, The love, the truth, the trustin those young eyes,

The tones that fouched like tears, the words; In your steps, father, and they lead to you. -Macmillan's Mayazine.

## NEW YORK CELESTIALS.

The Cruel Highbinders, Their Chief and Their Headquarters.

Most of the Chinamen who come here

belong to the very poor class. New York has quite a number of rich Chinamen, but there are many more of the poverty-stricken, vicious class, who have hard work to keep the spark of life within them. The better class and the married men remain on the Pacific coast, as a rule. One seldom sees a Chinaman with a mustache in this city. The hair of the face indicates whether John is childless or the proud father of an heir, male or female. A man may not adorn his upper lip with hair until he has a son. A daughter coming sub-sequently entitles him to wear a full beard, although the whiskers of the Oriental are scraggy affairs. The advent of a baby girl as first-born is regarded among the Chinese as a calam-Wherever Chinamen obtain a residence the vicious and criminal secure a foothold. The Chinese quarter in New York is in Mott street, and a very large percentage of the Mongolians there obtain their living through running gambling games or keeping opium joints. Opium smoking is one of the bad habits which John takes with him wherever he goes, and which he introduces among his neighbors to a greater or less extent. Notwithstanding all that has been written concerning this terrible evil, the habit is on the increase here. So far as can be ascertained, the "joints" have not multiplied in proportion, because many smokers now acquire "lay-outs" of their own and smoke in their private quarters, where the law can not interfere with them. Nearly all the smoking dens are conducted by Chinamen, though their patrons are largely from the vicious classes of whites. A reformed victim of the terrible habit recently published in the Times a vivid it of the manner in which it became fastened upon him and the sufferings he afterwards endured.

sharpers and sporting men and a few bad actors; the women, without exception, are immoral. No respectable woman ever enters one of these places, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. The language used is of the coarsest kind, full of profanity and obscenity. The old saying "there is honor among thieves," applies equally well to opium fiends. They never steal from each other while in the joint. Men and women come in the joints while under the influence of liquor, lie down and go to sleep with jewelry exposed and money in their pockets, but no one ever think of disturbing any As a general thing the men who are regular smokers have very little money, relying almost entirely upon the women, who spend their money freely upon the fiends. Beer and tobacco are generally sold, which considerably swells the revenue of the The opium used for smoking, called by the smokers "dope," is an aqueous extract of the ordinary commercial gum. The Chinese have a secret mode of preparing this extract, making it more palatable to the taste and easier to get ready for smoking. It is imported from China in an oblong brass box about five inches long, two and a half wide. The can is only half filled, as in warm weather it puffs up and would overflow the can if allowance was not made for this swelling. It is about the consistency of tar melted in the sun, and nearly the same color. The mode of measuring it when selling is by a Chinese weight called fune. There are about eighty-three fune in an ounce, and a can contains four hundred and lifteen fune, or about five ounces. This sells for eight dollars and twentyfive cents a can, best quality, and infe- is little more than six feet square, and

The people who frequent these places

are, with very few exceptions, thieves,

sold for twenty-five cents. The cost of to exist. His only furniture is an old a private smoking outfit is from five packing box, used as a table, and a few dollars to twenty-five dollars, according cooking utensils. His cook-stove is the

to the age of the pipe, which becomes same as usually used by impecunious There is one class of Chinamen here nearly filled with ashes, fitted with two more valuable the longer it is used. who do nothing whatever and yet live iron rods across the top. The fire built comfortably. They are the Highbinders or Hip-Ye-Tong men. The Hip-Ye-Tong is a Chinese society popularly simple but effective outfit. A cracked supposed to be the Oriental branch of bowl comprises the entire crockery ser-Free Masons. But this appears to be a vice. But Ah Yet is only one of many mistake. Centuries ago this secret order sprung up in China and flourished so amazingly that within the next hundred years it became a serious menace to the Empire. At length the attempt to put the Hip-Ye-Tong down resulted in an insurrection that was waged bitterly for several years, but at length, the Emperor obtaining the upper hand, the heads of several of the leaders were cut off and the rest escaped into the provinces. There they and their descendants have remained ever since, sworn enemies of the Government. Their lodges are maintained in secret, for death is the reward of the Hip-Ye-Tong members. When the Chinese emigration first turned towards America, the Hip-Ye-Tong seized the oppor-tunity to establish itself in a new world, and the adherents of the order flocked hitherward in great numbers. Awriter in the Graphic recently gave an inter-esting account of the workings of the order in this country, The society organized itself into a supreme and subordinate lodge, elected judges, court officers, priests and constables, and set up government. There was no appeal from its decisions, and its sentences were carried out with the utmost cruelty and vindictiveness. The executive officers of the society were called Highbinders, and a bloodthirsty gang of assassins they were. If one Chinaman owed another, he was summoned before this secret tribunal and placed upon trial without benefit of counsel. The plaintiff, being usually the richer man and able to pay more for a verdict than the unfortunate debtor, usually got a favorable decision. If the victim had any money it was taken from him, and he was sent out stripped of all his earthly possessions and admonished that an appeal to the 'Melican court would result in his death. No Chinaman ever braved the vengeance of the Hip-Ye-Tong and complained. If the victim had offered offense to a powerful Chinaman and had no money to pay in the shape of damages, he was beaten, thrown into a dungeon, starved, or even killed. It not frequently happened that Chinamen in San Francisco were tried and sentenced without being

arrested, and the execution of the sen-

tence entrusted to a Highbinder or

The headquarters of the Hip-Ye-Tong

heads dubiously, while they asseverate

that curious things go on there. It is

very difficult to obtain entrance to this

house. After frequent unsuccessful at-

tempts the writer succeeded in catching

the guardian napping, and while his at

tention was turned in another direction crept up stairs. The landing at the

head of the stairs opened up a trans-

formation scene. Down stairs all was

dirty and dingy. Here every thing was

bright and cheerful. A good matting covered the floor, the walls were hung

with bright paper, and an ornamental

lantern dropped from the ceiling. The

walls were covered with inscriptions

painted upon red and yellow paper in letters of gold. Altogether the effect

was stunning. The only door on the landing was closed, but having gained

the vantage ground of the ante-room,

the scribe, although with fear and trembling, determined to turn the knob.

The door yielded and opened upon a long

room, occupying the entire floor. The

walls were hung with mottoes, swords,

spears, targets and streamers. The

ceiling was dotted with Chinese lan-

terns and the floor was covered with

matting. Several thousand were scat-

tered through the room in careless con-

versation, and at the end of the room, on a sort of throne, sat fat Yet-Hi-Tien.

That was all the visitor saw, for half a

dozen Chinamen sprang towards him,

and it took but a minute to withdraw to

the safe vantage ground of the street.

From various sources it has been shown

that the same practices in holding court

at No. 18 are pursued as in San Fran-

cisco. The judge is supreme. His

clerks and the court attenuants are all

of the priestly rank and are entitled to

wear robes of blue. The defendant is

never allowed to see who his accusers

or the witnesses are, but is required to

wear a mask. He has nothing to say until all the testimony is in, and then he

may give his version of the story. If

he has any witnesses he may give their names and they may be seen privately by the Highbinders, but usually the sen-

tence is decided upon in advance and is

always carried out. The Highbinders

are known by the stiff-brimmed black

felt hats they wear. They are the Chi-

nese loafers one sees standing in the doorways with their hats drawn down

over their eyes, their hands in their pockets and cheap cigars in their

It is an unpleasantly interesting ex-

perience to walk through "Chinatown"

on a tour of investigation. There are

to be seen not only the evidences of

squalor and meagre living, but various

forms of idolatry and mummery. The

"Joss house" is an institution among

them. In one of these miserable dens

in the rear of 14 and 16 Mott street,

lives a wretched rag picker named Ah

a hole under the house, which was pre-

viously used as a coal cellar. The place

mouths.

hatchet-man. This thug would search increasing until it reached the site of all the places where the victim was known to resort, shadow him until he found an opportunity to earry out the tion and confusion. With my sextant, as I stood in securvengeance of the Hip-Ye-Tong and stab ity, I measured the height of the center him in the back or brain him with the keen hatchet all those fellows carry. The name "hatchet-men" were given column of sand; it was eight hundred and fifty feet. The others round it rose, the Hip-Ye-Tong executioners from the fact that they all carried hatchets or during the time I observed them (about a quarter of an hour) from six hundred feet to a height equal to or greater than small bars of iron concealed under their that of the center column. When the coats. The few people who know any thing of the working of this society in junction of them all took place, the sudden eruption of sand and leaves and San Francisco, have no idea that the system of blackmail and oppression has been transplanted to New York. Yet grass reached to a total height of over three thousand feet. such is the case.

Storm sand-spouts are rarely so se vere in any part of the desert as that which I have described; isolated "zobahahs," more or less clearly defined, reaching to the height of one thousand feet, are, however, very common, and e betide the tent that happens to stand in their way. Ten yards from the column the air may be perfectly calm, but within the small circumscribing circle there rages such a tempest as wil carry a tent, however firmly fixed in the ground, into the regions of the upper air as easily as an ordinary gust of wind will blow away a piece of paper. An Arab will always know whether one of these approaching "zobahahs" is likely to come upon him and will take down his tent or temporary house to meet its convenience. Its usual movement in the are of a wide circle, and the direction of the center of the circle is almost invar-

upon the ashes warms a tomato can

resting upon the rods, completing the

whose lives are a similar existence, and

whose food is chiefly rice and bits of un-

wholesome kinds of meat. Whether

New York Chinamen eat rats the writer

is unable to say. The use of a stove-pipe is beyond the ken of most China-

men. They make their fires in open braziers, allowing the smoke to curl up

to the ceiling and escape by the win-dow, if the room is so fortunate as to

SAND-SPOUTS. An American's Description of These

The desert is an awesome solitude

under the fairest skies, but when a storm

comes it is terrible and appalling. I

shall never forget a scene I witnessed

in my journey through Nubia to Dar-

foor. I had gained an isolated hil-

lock some twelve hundredfeet above the

level of the surrounding desert. Away

to the west, about two miles distant, I

descried seven lofty pillars of sand mov-

ing swiftly over the undulating plain.

The center one of these was vertical,

and those surrounding it, at a distance

of two hundred or three hundred yards,

leaned slightly toward it; a smaller

eighth column, about half-a-mile be-

hind the others, was inclined toward them at an angle of forty-five degrees

sand at the base of the columns was

lashed by the furious whirlwind into a

surging sea; trees of the hardest wood

were torn up with their roots and hur-

led hundreds of yards away and high

up into the air; even the grass that grew in the path of that terrible storm

was shorn clean away from its roots.

The summits of the seven columns at

length joined, and then burst forth,

from their united tops, a yellow gigan-

tic cloud of sand of such magnitude and

density as to darken as in a total eclipse

the face of the bright after-

noon sun. The sand-spout, called by the natives "zobahah," shortly after subsided, but the cloud of sand and

the heavens, continued to darken the

setting sun for more than another hour.

The smaller column behind traveled,

and was fast overtaking them.

have one.-N. Y. Times.

ably from south to north. One evening, as we sat at dinner in our tent, pitched in the valley midway between the steep and lofty rocks on either side, we were startled in our pleasant occupation by the terrible sound of a tremendous wind-storm close upon us. Before we had time to express any wonder as to what it could oe, or to swallow what we had already inserted in our respective mouths for that purpose, the tent was carried clean and far away from above our dinner, the candles blown out and the two tables, placed side by side, were upset and the whole of the first course was gone. It was a fearful tempest; all the ents, with the exception of one placed fortunately under the shelter of a great rock, were torn from the pegs and whirled along the ground until stopped by the trees; a gangaloe, standing very near us, after bending once or twice before the blast, was laid, with a horrid crash, low on to the earth. There were no clouds in the sky, the air all around was clear; it was simply an awful and angry rush of wind up the gorge, such as we had already experienced, in a very minor degree, in the gorge at the spring of Gebel Ain.—Home Journal.

-How shall Mount Desert be proan authority on such matters, is in as to suggest to him the opening of "the favor of the latter pronunciation. The Maine Historical Society has adopted it. The French gave the name to the island ("Mont-de-sert") and we have adopted it—made it an English name. Dr. Lapham's suggestions that as we have given it the English orthography it should have English pronunciation is sensible. Let it be Mount Des-ert, then. Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

-A water tunnel 3,000 feet in length was completed recently at Riverside, Cal. The work was such a skillful piece of engineering that when the two forces working from opposite ends of the tunnel met there was not onefourth of an inch difference in the two Yet. He pays no rent, but appropriates divisions.

-An old house in California which had been abandoned to several swarms rior grades as low as six dollars. In here in the midst of his dirty pile of bees yielded nine hundred pounds of smaller quantities, eight to ten fune are trags this miserable creature continues honey of excellent quality. THE FIRST CIGAR.

A Boy's Feelings Subsequent to His First Maiden Encounter with Nicotine. The first smoke don't last as long as a case of sea-sickness, but while it does last it is original and unique. The new smoker is no judge of cigars. He invariably takes a strong one. He goes a good deal by the box in which he finds the cigars. If a cigar has a fancy paper ring about it he will take it at any price. If he lives he will know better. Out on the shady side of the barn he takes himself and his cigar. He is afraid that some one will molest him. 1884? Then he sat on the cold shores He lights the eigar, and holding it in of Lake Champlain, in the icy dignity the most awkward manner between his of his presumed political integrity, and fingers, puffs and expectorates. It seems the mugwumps admired him. He remanly to smoke, and he pictures him- fused to speak in behalf of the candiself narrating to his chums how well he date of his party. There were intima-handled himself and his first eigar. The tions of a letter which had been written sensation is not at all pleasant. He allows longer time to elapse between his puffs, and wishes that the cigar would Thurman act. There was a much burn up more rapidly. The mouth has quoted phrase, in which Mr. Blaine a peculiar taste, which frequent expectorations will not remove. The old Union Pacific breastworks, and carfamiliar fence is turning green. He sying a furtive metaphorical gun, sees everything circle around him. He is out of the muzzle of which he was acbetter after awhile. Flat on his back on the greensward, he looks up at the blue heavens overhead and watches the existence of some such letter as this fleecy white clouds float in many direc- was never denied. On the contrary, tions. Dinner has no attractions for since the opening of the Senatorial him. Candy would not tempt him to sampaign in Vermont Mr. Edmunds' get up. He hears his name called by friends have induced a correspondent an elder brother. It sounds way off, as if in a dream. Nearer and nearer it Mr. Edmunds was willing to speak for an elder brother. It sounds way off, as comes, and finally the owner of the Mr. Blaine on general principles, but voice comes around the corner of the that, having frankly shown certain letbarn. He guesses the cause, for he sees the half-smoked cigar. If he is a advised not to take the stump, his prereal good boy he will tell his mother, and the young smoker will be taken to didate not being consistent with ad-the house and lectured for the rest of vocacy of him for the Presidency. It bis boyhood days. If he is a real bad boy, one whose badness insures his living to manhood's estate, he will get his sick brother up on the hay in the old for the party which nominated the bad barn, and will tell a fib at the table to man. excuse his absence. His kindness will of the present, that one whose words to inform their parents many times of the first smoke, and will scare the smoker into many scrapes and much trouble.—St. Paul Globe.

#### A YEAR TOO LATE.

The Sad and Discouraging Experience of a Repentant Husband A citizen of Detroit went West about three years ago in search of a fortune.

grass, which had been raised high in He returned the other day, and after a long search heard that his wife lived on Beaubien street. It was ten o'clock at the break up of the other, and then added its mite to the universal destructions on the door. After a few minrapped on the door. After a few minutes an up-stairs window was raised and a female voice cried out:

"Who is it, and what do you want?" "Is that you, Fannie?" he asked.

"Who calls me Fannie?" "Your husband. It's me-Henry; I have come back." 'Oh, it's you, then? You'd better

"Why?" "'Cause I'm married again. I got a divorce from you a year ago."
"Fannie, how could you? Wasn't I

a loving, ten-"
"Look a-here!" shouted the harsh voice of a man, as his head replaced that of the woman's, "I don't want no fooling about this! Are you going right off without any fuss, or must I ical opponent, unless, like Mr. Thurcome down and carve you up?"

"But I want my wife!" "You haven't got any! The Wayne circuit court divorced her, and a Presbyterian minister spliced her to me. Do you think we are going back on court and church just because you happen to come back? Are you going?"

"I'd like to talk the case over." "Haven't time. I'm going to give you just two minutes to get out of shooting distance.'

The ex-husband got, but he went down to police headquarters and explained:

"If I ever marry another man's di-vorced wife I'll be half-way white about it. If he comes around and wants an explanation I'll be gentleman enough to invite him into the house. I won't lean out of a window and blow and holler and lug out a pistol and make him feel all flattened out."—Detroit Free Press.

#### LAST THOUGHTS.

of Impending Danger. There have been many accounts of persons saved from imminent death by drowning who all agree that at the moment of asphyxia they seemed to see their lives unrolled before them, even to the minutest detail. Some go so far as to say that every instance of former life flashed across the memory, not as an outline merely, but with every detail filled in with the most remarkable minuteness. Every act of life, whether right or wrong, comes vividly back. Ribot cites the case of a clear-headed man who was in the act of crossing a railroad track, when an express train, throw himself down in the center of the road, between the two lines of rails, and as the train rushed over him the feeling nounced? is a question asked many of impending danger brought to his times. Shall it be Mount De-sert or recollection most vividly every act and Mount Des-ert? Dr. Lapham, who is incident of his former life in such array great book at the last great day."-Christian at Work.

> -Mr. C. T. Studd, the Cambridge University athlete, converted during Mr. Moody's visit, on going as a missionary to China offered Mr. Hudson Taylor, the founder of the China Inland Mission, the whole of his fortune of £100,000. Mr. Taylor refused it, but Mr. Studd insisted, and put it in the hands of trustees, who pay the interest to the mission of which he is now one of the self-denying missionaries .- N. Y Examiner.

> -One of the newest things in paper manufacture is gas and water pipes, which are found very serviceable. It is stated that these pipes, when properly made, will resist an internal pressure of some 2,000 pounds, though the thickness of the material is only about half an inch.—N. Y. Examiner.

TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY.

Mr. Edmunds Trying to Explain His For-Defense for a Man Who Pretends to Be

Nearly two years have passed away since the country was filled with the noise and fury of a Presidential campaign. In those two years, as is natural, many things have happened, and many reputations have been shattered; but what greater and more distressful contrast is presented by this lapse of time than that between George F. Edmunds of to-day and George F. Edmunds of sustomed to pour shot into the backs of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Thurman. The

many marbles, much candy, and the best of every thing. He will threaten servant of the public should actively contend against the candidate for whom he can not conscientiously speak. Moreover it is understood that Mr. Edmunds voted for Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding his low opinion of his character. It really seems strange that a good man should have expressed his desire that a bad man should be President. As we have said, however. Mr. Edmunds was forgiven by the Mugwumps, and more than a few of them have asserted since 1884 that they would be glad to vote for George F. Edmunds for President.

It is not probable that Mr. Edmunds has now nearly so many admirers as he had at the beginning of the present session of Congress. dicious people who had studied his speeches and deeds rather than the adulations of his admirers were not surprised when he entered upon his present course of tricksy partisanship.
Mr. Edmunds would have made his
issue with the President even if the end
of his Senatorial term was not in the near future. He loves the byways of partisanship. He delights in the small arts of the attorney. He has never been the author of a great statute, but he has made innumerable verbal changes in measures that have man, a Democrat should happen to be his intimate friend. The contest for the Vermont Senatorship, which is now in its preliminary stages, is a fresh incentive, but his own nature and intellectual constitution are at the bottom of the fight helis making against the President. The facts in the Dusikn case clearly show that Mr. Edmunds insists on the right of the Senate to demand papers touching suspensions because the President is a Democrat. He is moved by no other consideration, and the country knows it. - N. Y. Star.

#### A National Library.

At last there is to be a National library worthy of the name. Senator Voorhees' labor of six years to pass a bill appropriating money for a building fit for so grand an enterprise was the other day crowned with success. Although always a member of the minority in the Senate, he has been kept at the head of the committee in order that Recollections Brought Out by the Feeling his zeal and interest in the subject should be secured for the project. The bill has passed the Senate several times, but always heretofore been lost in the House. The design of the building will allow space for three million volumes, though room for only one million will be secured at present. When complete, the edifice will rival the Capitol in size. When the Smithsonian Institute shall outgrow its demands its collections also will probably obtain larger and finer shelter, until this country shall have institutions rivaling the British Museum and the imperial libraries and institutes of the continent. Appropriations for purposes of this sort would make far nobler monuments running at full speed appeared close at to the memory of Lincoln and Grant hand. The man had barely time to than the meaningless piles of stone than the meaningless piles of stone now proposed for them and that already built to Washington's name. Detroit Free Press.

> -The Albany Journal asserts that the letter-carriers of that city have been assessed by the Democratic managers to help elect the municipal ticket, and that they paid their assessments .- Boston Journal. Of course this is a slander. Republican letter-carriers have too much principle to contribute to the advancement of political ideas in which they do not believe. They would rather resign than do such a thing. Why, certainly!-Boston Globc.

> -The Republican Senators are still floundering about in their effort to make a little party capital out of their controversy with the President over nominations, but it becomes daily more evident that Mr. Edmunds can not hold them to the rule of rejecting men simply because they can not get the "papers."- New York Post.

mail steamship lines comes from the troit Free Press.

#### PARTY SUICIDE.

Mr. Ingalls' Speech Unworthy of a Representative of Liberty-Loving Kausas.

It must be a source of poignant grief to American citizens who decline to support unfit candidates for office, although nominated by the party to which they belong, that Mr. Ingalls, a Republican Senator from Kansas, thinks that they are politically neither men nor women, and announces his opinion in such vivid terms, according to the reports, that ladies fly from the galleries and Republican Senators roar with laughter. On the other hand, it can not be altogether pleasant for Re-publicans who remember that Republicanism in Kansas once meant a great and earnest conflict for freedom and the rescue of the Union from the slave power to perceive that Republicanism in Kansas, as illustrated by Mr. Ingalls, has dwindled into a vulgar sneer at political independence and manliness and honesty, and ridicule of reform in the civil service. The tirade of Mr. Ingalls against political independence was but a feeble echo of Mr. Conklings picturesque gibes at "Jayhawkers and skirmishers between the lines. But some Republicans perhaps ask themselves whether even Mr. Conkling's gibes in the height of his political power and of the unquestioned supremacy of the Republican party, although loudly cheered as the blows of a great practical statesman pulverizing the Miss Nancys and and the Sunday-school prigs of politics, were really serviceable to the party, or whether the Republican jeers of 1884 at purists and Phariseas and superat purists and Pharisees and supercelestial essences for whom no earthly party is good enough were really of use to it.—Harper's Weekly.

#### Open Sessions.

The report that a considerable number of Senators on both sides of the Chamber are in favor of doing away with secret executive sessions will lead to the hope that Mr. Pratt's resolution looking in that direction will pass. This resolution is so moderate that it is difficult to see why it should encounter any opposition whatever. It leaves the whole matter in effect to the dis-cretion of the Senate. Indeed, herein consists the danger that it may prove ineffective. Secret sessions may be resumed whenever the Senate thinks it advisable. But it is valuable in that it breaks up the superstition which hedges the antiquated absurdity now in vogue, and once a departure is effected it will not be long before the practice shall have entirely disappeared. The general good sense of the body may be

trusted so far.
It is even said that Mr. Edmunds is in favor of some modification of the present system. His difficulty, or rather his defeat, in bringing his party into thorough submission to his com-mittee will not prove an unmixed evil if it leads him to support this movement. The general sentiment of the people of both parties is altogether in favor of progress in this respect. Open sessions would certainly help Senators to arrive at a true realization of their responsibility to the people. And they would increase the dignity of the body by doing away with the strange anomaly of calling certain of its meetings secret sessions, while they are invariably reported with especial fullness in the newspapers of the following day. By all means let the people know openly and honestly how their business is transacted in the Senate .- Washington

#### That "Indispensableness."

Post

The Republican orators in the last campaign, from Mr. Blaine down, predicted that all sorts of financial disaster would result from placing the Administration in the hands of the Democrats. They "pointed with pride" to the reduction of the public debt, the large treasury balance, and a reasonable store of gold, as the results of Republican rule, and depicted in dark colors the probable effect of a change. The voters, believing government of the people to be safe in the hands of any majority of the people, decreed a change. A comparison of the receipts and expenditure for the nine months from July 1, 1884, with the corresponding period from July 1, 1885, shows that there has been an increase during the latter time of \$10,000,000 in the revenues, and a decrease in the expenditures of \$23,000,000, a net gain under Democratic rule of \$33,000,000 for threefourths of a year. The public debt was reduced over \$14,000,000 in March; the net cash balance in the treasury is \$76,000,000; the surplus gold reservs over \$51,000,000. If the Republicane were entitled to credit for the good showing sometimes made under their Administration, the Democrats are deserving of just as much now. As a matter of fact, the people paid the taxes that produced these results in both cases; but it is the universal testimony of business men that the management of the treasury under Secretary Manning has been as honest, wise and firm as it was under any of his predecessors. The fiction of Repub-lican indispensableness is thoroughly exploded. Boston Sunday Herald.

#### Sly One from Maine.

The sly statesman from Maine has evidently no notion of allowing the tail of the last Presidential ticket to arrogate superiority over the head. His friends in the Senate sat down on Logan during the army debate, poohpoohed his services and ridiculed his reiterated recitals of what he had done for his country. The Colorado Senator, whose management of the Department of the Interior, during the last Administration, gave such com-fort to the land grabbers, "went for" the Illinois General in a very uncompromising manner, sarcastically re-marking that he had yet to learn that services in the field especially qualified a man for legislative functions. Poor Logan was dumbfounded at the un--The assault upon Postmaster- masking of the Blaine batteries, and General Vilas for refusing to subsidize plaintively asked why he should be attacked. He should have addressed steamship companies themselves .- De- note of inquiry to Augusta, Maine .-Albany Argus

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Senator Ingalls proposes to restrict land ownership. He proposes that no one shall be permitted to hold, own or lease more than 640 acres in the United States. If parties own more they shall sell in three years. If not sold within three years the surplus will revert to the government. Aliens are not to be allowed to hold real especially of the sentence of last year, and the expenditures for the first nine months of this year were over \$16,000,000 less than the expenditures for the same period of last year, making a net gain of over \$23,000,000.—Atchison Champion.

\*\* \*\* Just previous occasion.

\*\* \*\* Just previous decasion.

\*\* \*\* \*\* Just previous decasion

pers of Kansas with a few exceptions are in favor of holding the Democratic state convention at Leavenworth. We like Leavenworth and its people. It is uncomplia entary notice of one of his great good he has accomplished in bea sound Democratic city and has the ablest and brightest paper, the Standard, in the west. It is the proper place for the convention and if the Leaders' consult the interest of the party there is where it will be held.—Newton Demorcat.

Leavenworth has more Democratic brains and workers than any other place in the State, and the convention should be held there.

John C. Orrick, of St. Louis, a prominent railroad man, is reported by the

Globe-Democrat as saying: "I have great hopes for the future of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colo-rado. It is a railroad of vast import-ance to St. Louis interests, and the fact is being fully recognized. The liti-gation which has been forced upon the company, will, I think, have no bad efteet upon the eventual completion and successful operation of the road. Vast interests are represented, and the line is now recognized to he such a necessuaded to permit the project to fail."

The St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorato is the company which filed the to the State capital, where he has retwenty million dollar mortgage for record in this county, about the first regiments of well drilled and thorof last month, and of which the Couof last month, and of which the Cou-nant made mention some three months ago. One of its proposed lines com-archists. Oglesby will probably be as mences at the west line of this county tardy in Chicago as he was in East St. during the week ending April 27,

killed and wounded. In the afternoon a crowd of striking lumbermen and their adherents made an assault on a body of police. The police charged upon the crowd repeatedly and were stoned and fired at by the rioters, whom they finally succeeded in dispersing; all of which took place in the lumber district. At night the anarchists held a meeting in the hay market, and during the progress of a speech by one of the socialists a squad of police marched by close to the speaker's marched by close to the speaker's stand, when some one shouted, "kill the d-d-." Almost immediately three bombs were thrown from the stand into the squad of officers. They exploded instantly and five policemen fell dead, others being wounded, and reveral of the socialists not escaping injury. That a man or a body of men have a right to quit work at any time. if in doing so it can de done in an honorable way, no one with a sound for nearly two weeks, suffering from mind will for a moment dispute; but the effects of a fall she had some time that men who have quit working for a corporation or for an individual are ago. employers accede to their demands, all well thinking people will deny; and in this latter state of the case is wherein the strikers fail to find sympathy from well disposed people. The strikers are of the masses, and will find encouragement from the masses as long as strikes are conducted according to fair dealings between man and man, fair dealings between man and man, and such should ever be the object in view when a strike is undertaken.

There was also a riot in Chicago on killed.

Jay Gould has achieved a complete triumph in the voluntary adandon-ment of the strike without even insisting upon the advantage which the strikers of a year ago gained over his roads. The business men of the country will not rejoice at this or any other victory for Jay Gould personally. They have no more sympathy than the strikers themselves with Jay fould, and do not approve of many of his methods; but the strikers forfeited the good will of the public, first by striking without sufficient cause, and, secondly, by their excesses during the strike. - Kansas Otty Star.

A Judge speaking of the value of lo-cal papers, says: "Every year every local paper gives from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in free lines for the sole benefit of the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. It may not be brilliant or crowded with great thoughts, but financially, it is snore of a benefit to the community than the preacher or teacher. Understand us, now, we do not mean morally or intellectually, but financially, and or intellectually, but financially, and yet on the majority of the local newspapers on the right side of the question. The editors of the local papers do the most work for the least money of any men on earth. Subscribe for your local paper, not as charity, but as an investment.—Ex.

As we go to prees, at 110 clock, this morning, a most terriffic hail storm is to meet, at the point of county, Kansas, being duly sworn.deposes and says that the above and foregoing shows to menoment or said proposed road, in Cotton of May of May, A. b. 1884 and proceed or view said production with the county framework to work, and a continuous to morning, a most terriffic hail storm is morning.

The county terminal T. As we for it has continuous to morning at the most of work to work

Judge a tree by its fruit. Judge an administration by its achievements. Here is one of the results of Mr. Clevethe government as compared with the

are not to be allowed to hold real estate in the United States. They are to sell their lands. Homesteads of 160 are to be menable for debts.

We believe that the Democratic parameters of Kansas with a few exceptions of Kansas with a few exceptions.

By are to be allowed to hold real estate in the United States. They are to be menable for debts.

Watson has taken an active and promatine in organizing the temperation of "sponging" done. It might be added that he may say nice things of a man and his family for tent therefore, be it therefore, be it the post of the past six weeks. Mr.E.M.

Watson has taken an active and promation inent part in organizing the temperations via the conformation of "sponging" done. It might be added that he may say nice things of a man and his family for tent therefore, be it therefore, be it the post of the past six weeks. Mr.E.M.

Watson has taken an active and promation in organizing the temperation organizing the temperati rected.—Ex.

Talk up your town. Do not sit down and cry "hard times," for despondency always makes the picture gloomier than it really is. Where we notice the course pursued by some people who disgrace a town by living in it, we are not surprised that its progress is slow. They are never better satisfied than when running down their own town. They are never better satisfied than when running down their own town. They are never better satisfied than when running down their own town. They are never better satisfied than when running down their own town. They are never better satisfied than when running down their own town. They are never better satisfied than when running down their own town. They are never better satisfied than when running down their own town. They are never better satisfied than when running down their own town. Show its ever he may go.

Every citizen should resolve to talk appropriate to see him go, we tender him our bet wishes in his new field of action, and hearty God speed where ever he may go.

Every citizen should resolve to talk appropriate to meet a specific state of the county and state storesaid. In the control of the county of the section sixteen (b), township its of the county of the

is now recognized to be such a necessity, that the people could not be per ly impending, delivered one of his good natured speeches to the disaffect d workingmen, and then returned and runs east, to connect at Butler,
Mo, with a road to St. Louis.

Louis, and his temporizing may cost many lives and the destruction of much property.

There is certainly a demoralized condition of things are the per by Jos. H. Hunter, Soheiter of American and Foreign Patents, very demoralized condition of things and F Street, Washington, D. C.:

STRONG CITY CHIPS.

Dr. McQ. Green has moved into Mr. Hildebrand's house, near the bakery. Mr. Marmaduke has started a jewelry store in Mr. Ford's old stand.

nell, Jr., is quite sick.

The infant child of Mr, T. O'Don-

Finch, Lord & Nelson, at Kiowa, 100 thorough-bred yearing Hereford bulls, which will be driven from there to the Pan Handle.

Hereford bulls, which will be driven from there to the Pan Handle. Finch, Lord & Nelson, at Kiowa, 100 Pan Handle.

F., being at Leavenworth, last Sunday, his place was filled by a strange priest.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. of ASSEY.

County Clark The Strong City Independent is again in the hands of Mr. Dill, its former

owner. Mrs. A. Brecht has been quite sick STATE OF KANSAS. \ 88

licensed to use violence to force others to quit work, or to make their employers accede to their demands, all

they desire to teach the same school

treated their drug store to some new signs, which helps the looks of things, Monday in which several persons were Mr. J. H. Mayville having done the OBSERVER.

> Yesterday afternoon, as Miss Leora Park, Mr. H. W. Park's daughter, teacher in the T. O'Donnell district, on Middle creek, was returning home from her school, she was assaulted by Mrs. Maria Johnson whose fourteenyear-old son is attending Miss Park's school, Mrs. Johnson demanding of school, Mrs. Johnson demanding of Miss Park to know what boys had been, as she claimed, ill treating her son, and, with pistol in band, trying to force Miss Park to tell her the same discharging two loads from the pistol. to force Miss Park to tell her the same, discharging two loads from the pistel and striking Miss Park on the head with the weapon. A warrant was sworn out for Mrs. Johnson's arrest, and she was lodged in jail about 3 o'clock, this morning, by Deputy Sheriff W. H. Spencer. She was taken before 'Squire Hunt at 9 o'clock, this morning, and her trial was set for 10 o'clock, Friday morning, May 14, her book being 6 yed at \$1000. bond being fixed at \$1,000.

R. M. WATSON.

We clip the following from the land's administration. During the first nine months of the present fiscal year ending June 30, '86, we had an increase of \$7,000,000 in the revenues of house was more densely crowded than upon any previous occasion. \* \*

great good he has accomplished in bewife's second cousins, and he will come ing instrumental in getting 71 signers in with a club to have the slander cor- to the temperance pledge, and thereby

Such of our readers as do not receive the May number promptly should write to the publishers, giving full address, time when subscription was made, and length of time paid for. The May number will then be forwarded and the name restored to the list.

PATENTS CRANTED.

The following patents were during the week ending Apin 2.

1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Soheiter of American and Foreign Patents,

Washington, D. C.:

Diamond Creek to tax,

delet road ...

delet road ... granted to citizens of Kansas

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
County of Chase. ss.
Office of County C'erk, April 12, 1886
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th
day of April 1886, a petition, signed by
John L. McDowell and 15 others, was
presented to the Board of County Counmissioners of the County and state afore-The Rev. Father Guido Stallo. O. S. day, the 31 day of June. A. D. 1886, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties

> [L. S | County Clerk ROAD NOTICE.

for nearly two weeks, suffering from the effects of a fall she had some time ago.

Mr. O. M. McIntire, the druggist at

Starte of Annsas.

Chase County Cierk, April 12, 1886.

Notice is hereby give, that on the 12th dry of April 1886, a petition, signed by Fred Langendorf and 33 others, was presented to the Board of County Commission.

Whereupon the Board of county com-Messrs. J. L. Cochran & Co. have missioners appointed the indirecting named persons, viz: S.F. Jones, Geo. Yeager and B. H. Chandler as viewers, with instituctions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor at the point of commencement in Cottonwood township. on Tuesday, the 1st day of Jare, A D 1886 and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88.

Office of County Cierk, April 12, 1886

missioners appointed the following named persons viz: s. F. Jones, Geo Yasger and R. H. Chaudler as viewers, with instruc-

ROAD NOTICE.

ceve-first Comanche county Citizen: At the temperance meeting held at the school-house in Avilla, April 20, 1886, the house was more densely crowded than the presented to the Board of County Commis-

view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com-

J. J. MASSEY. County Clerk missioners.

ROAD NOTICE.

give all parties a hoaring.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. Massey
County Cterk. Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending April 25th, 1886.

tax. .... delqt road...... CITY FUNDS. Cottonwood Falls, .....\$ Strong City
Normal Institute fund
State tax prior to 1883...
School land sales, prin. State school fund 1st div. 1885.

2d 1885.

1st 1886 1st div. 1885 2d 1885 1st 1886

No. 1, general fund, 1, interest " overpaid, \$52.06 linerest sinking general sinking interest general interest sinking , general 10. Interest 11, general 13, sinking 14, general 14, sinking 14, interest 15, general 19, general 22, general over, aid \$78 36

32, interest 82, sinking 83, general ..... ii. interest iii. gene. al overpaid \$4 25 36, 36, sinking 36, sinking 37, interest 37, sinking 38, general 39, weneral 39, interest 39, sinking ..... 0, sinking 40, general 40, interest overpaid \$20 54

40, sinking 41, general 41, interest 41, sinking overpaid \$50 41 2. g neral 48, sicking 48, interest overpaid \$16 33 overpaid \$1 54 44, sicking
45, g. neral
45, interest
45 sinking
46 general
46, interest
46, sinking
47 general
47, interest
47, sinking
48 general
48, interest
48, siaking
49, general
50, general
T1, general
W. P. Marris

Clerk of District Court.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atcht. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

MARTIN HEINTZ,

son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well wa-tered, improved farms for sale Lands for improvement or speculation always for cale. Honorable meatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on oraddress J. W. McWilliams, at

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Tree planters and all others who are interested in tree growing, please don't miss do's concrendity, and write at one for my wholesale pricedist of five greats and forest Trees, both wild and nevery grown.

My facilities for procuring good trees are resurptional my prices as low as the lowest, and my racking guaranteed to be perfect. Address,

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STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office, and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. febt-if

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> -AND THE-COURANT

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A Panorama Not To Be Forgotten. The Equipment comprises Ceaches of the most Modern Style and convenience, with Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleep ing Cars.

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Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Clydesdale Stallions,



Drumore Boy, No. 2063, S.C.S.B. Rockford, No. 2433, A.C.S.B. And SIR WILLIAM WALLACE,

Will stand for a limited number of mares, this season, ending Juiy 3, 1885, at the following places: At James Reynolds', on Diamond creek, on Moudays; at James Drummond's, on Tuesdays; at Wm. Drummond's, Wednesdays; at Elmdals; on Taurs lays and Fridays, until moon on kridays; at Robert Cuthtert's, Cottonwood Falis, on Friday aftermoon and Saturday of each week during the season.

TERMS—Drumore Boy and Rockford, to insure a mare with foal, \$20, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal, \$15 for the season, payable Jaiy 3, 1886.

I will do what I can to privent accidents; but no responsibility is assumed. Parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance money. Persons falling to return mares at the regular times forfeit the insurance money.



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

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W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew 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 00 cash in advance.

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	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	% col.	1 col.
week 2 weeks 4 weeks 2 months 3 months 6 months	1.50 1.75 2.00 8.00 4.00 6.50	2 00 2 50 3 00 4 50 6 00 9 00	2.50 3 00 3 25 5 25 7.50 12.00	4 .50 5 .00	8 00 9 00 14.00 20.00 32.50	15.00 17.00, 25.00



EAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T. WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T

sm pm pm am pm am Safford. 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong. 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elmdale. 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 65 10 68 The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City. going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

### DIRECTORY.

Governor
Genterant Gavernor A P Ri di
Lieutenant Gavernor F. D. Mar.
Secretary of State Ell Aller
Attornov General
Surviva di Paris, instruction, a di la comme
DJ Brewer,
Chief Justices Sup. Court, A H Borton.
Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
County Commissioners M E. Hunt.
t to I haker.
County Treasurer W. P. Martin.
Dachata Indea
Register of Deeds A. P. Gandy. County Attorney T H Grisham
County Attorney TH Grisham
Charle IN triat Court
Lander Sucrever
Coroner C E Hall.
Coroner CITY OFFICERS W. Stone. Mayor L. K. Crawford.
Mayor W. Stone.
J. K. Crawford.

Police Judge J. K. Crawford
City Attorney T. O. Kelley
City Marshal Jabin Johnson City Marshal ..... M. H. Pennell J. E. Harper, John Madden, Street Commissioner ... J. S. Doolittle, L. P. Jenson, H. S Fritz. Councilmen ..... E A Kinbe S. A. Breese Treasurer S. A. Breese
CHURCHES.
Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. N.
B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10
o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning
service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12. m.; service ev-

ery Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M.E. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton,
Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month,
at Dougherty's school-house on Foxcreek,

at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, at the Harri-school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m; tourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m. Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A M.

Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Ware-ham. Pastor; Covenant and business meet-

ham, Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday.

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evenmeets on the first and third Tuesday even-ing of each month; W A Morgan, Dictator; F R tiunt. Reporter.

Masonic — Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Mas-

evening of each month; 3 F Ruin, agri-ter; W B Holsinger, Secretary.

Odd Fellows,—Angola Lodge No. 58 I
O O F, meets every Monday evening; c I
Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary
G A. R.—Geary Post No. 15, Cottonwood
Falls, meets the 3rd, saturday of each

month, at I oclock, p. m.

1.O.G. T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122
meets of Tuesday of each week, in their
Hall in the Pence Block, Cottonwood Falls
Dr. J. W. Stone, W. C. F.; Bruce Johnsoh,

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a inc, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for ach subsequentinsertion.

Rain, Tuesday.

Flower pots, at Ferry & Watson,s. Mr. H. Hornberger is lying quite

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brockett were down to Emporia, last Friday.

Go to Ferry & Watson's and see

Mr. H. S. F. Davis and wife, of Peyton creek, was down to Emporia, Sat-

County Treasurer W. P. Martin returned, last Thursday, from his trip to California.

Mrs. S. A. Breese and her daughter. Miss Carrie, were down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Climax, Horse-shoe and Star tobacco, at 40 cents per pound, spot cash at Ferry & Watson's.

Delivered at the store of Ferry & Watson, Strong City, for the next ten

Hon. N. J. Swayze, of Kansas City,

Mrs. W. B.Fisher is expected home on Saturday night.

The S. of V. will have special electoin, to-morrow (Friday) night. Messrr. L. A. and J. E. Loomis, of Coronado, arrived here, last night.

Mr. L. W. Heck is putting up arge paint shop north of his house. Mrs. J. M. Tuttle went to Marion

Center, last week, to visit her sister. Miss Mamie Nye went to Topeka, yesterday, on a visit at Prof.L. Heck's. Mr. Sam. Baker, of Illinois, arrived

Mr. W. S. Romigh arrived home, Saturday, from Wichita, and left again, Tuesday.

Monday.

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Dan Robbins has moved into the Walker house in the southwest part of town.

Mr. H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, returned home, Tuesday night, from Topeka.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, left Monday afternoon for a business trip to El Paso, Texas.

Dr. C. E. Hait, Health officer, was down to Topeka, Tuesday, on business connected with his office.

Work on the stone addition to the Eureka House has been resumed, and it will soon be completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reifsnider, of Strong City, areenjoy ing a visit from a cousin from California. Mr. Samuel Cole, of Darke county,

Ohio, an uncle of Mrs. J. W. Griffis, visiting at Sheriff Griffis's. Mr. Henry Plumberg and family

have returned from Topeka to Strong City to live there again. Born, on Saturday, April 24th, 1889 to Mr. and Mrs. John Randall, of Lew-

is's quarry, an 11-pound daughter. Mr. A. D. Linville, of Neodesha. Wilson county, arrived here Sunday

night o na visit to his old friends. Hon. T. S. Jones, of Dodge City, arrived here, Friday, on a visit to his

family, and left again on Monday. Mr. Philip Hornberger, of Newton, arrived here, Monday night, to see his

father who is lying dangerously ill. Mr. Amby Hinckle and family leaves this week, for Soccoro, New Mexico, where they will reside in the future Our hats and caps we are selling at cost, as the man we owe is here and wants his money.

FERRY & WATSON. Mr. Arnold Brandley, having sold his jewelry store at Cherryvale, has moved to Frisco, Morton county, Kan-

tor Walker left, Friday night, for Topeka, to work for the Santa Fe railroad.

Mr. E. W. Jones who is clerking in the Larned U. S. Land Office, arrived here, Friday, on a short visit to his while in our midst. We sincerely old home

Zane. Owner can have the same by ty Citizen. calling at this office, and paying for this notice. Mr. F. L. Drinkwater, of Syracuse

who had been here during Court attending to his interests, left, Monday,

To make it a little lively for the boys we have concluded to sell thirty boxes of matches for 25 cents.

FERRY & WATSON. The M. E. pulpit of this city will be filled next Sunday evening by Rev. Summers, all are invited to come and

hear him. Central Hotel, has secured the con- the maximum standing in either: tract for carrying the mail between

here and Strong City. And say, look here a minute; we are still selling 150-test coal oil for 15 cents per gallon, at Ferry & Watson's. If anybody tells you we can't do it,

why, come and get it and try it. Mr. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, went to Topeka, last night, to attend the funeral of Mr. J. D. Burr, his their picture frames and picture mould- father's old partner who died, Tuesday, of consumption, and who will be

buried to-day. Mr. Jas. Grogan, of Putnam county. Ind., brother of Mr. Ed. P. Grogan, of Mr. J. F. Ollinger left, Saturday, for this city, arrived here, last Thursday Coronado where he has a homestead and has taken charge of Mr. J. F. Ol- Hunt teacher, were neither absent nor fine line of samples of some of the ger's absence at Coronado.

tion, that he picked up on his farm on Norton creek, one piece of which Vernie Hazel, Willie Wheeler, Pearl shows the leavess of trees plainly.

County Attorney Grisham got home from Washington City. D. C., last Saturday; but what he did down there we are unable to find out; though we days, salt in 5-barrel lots.

Fourteen pounds of granulated sugar for \$1.00, and don't you forget it, gar for \$1.00, and don't you forget it, wood Falls. Kansas, revoked.

All persons indepted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran ful New Iron-clad Plum, Mariana. Stark Nursery, whose hands they are for collection.

All persons indepted assortment of Fruits and Complete assortment of Fruits and Complete

The terrible accident to Bert Cham berlain Tuesday, should be a warning to the parents of Strong City, that the depot is a dangerous place for children to be at play.

John E. Harper, of this city, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of First Lieutenant, on the staff of the Colonel commanding, S. of V. Department of Kansas. He will institute a camp at Emporia soon.

Lee Swope, of this city, is agent for the Kanapolis Town Company, of Ellsworth county, which town, it is claimed, is the center of Ellsworth county, the center of Kansas, the here, Friday, on business, and left on United States and the world. Better buy a town lot before the State and U. S. capitals are moved there.

Dr. H. H. Arnold, the celebrated poet reader and singer, claims to have The Rey, Eckert and wife, of Strong traveled more than any American ar City, have gone on a short visit to tist in the short time of his stage experience, having sung in every State in the Union, all the territories, I'ngland, Germany, France and Austria, and has been twice to the City of Mexico. He will go from here to the Pacific slope in September.

John C. Denby, of Rock creek, fed eight grade Poland-China pigs 160 bushels of corn, from birth (July 14, 1885) till March 8, 1886, when they were butchered and averaged 220 pounds net, at which weight he sold them at 45 cents per pound, making his corn bring him over 45 per bushel.

-Last week's Leader.

No, thank you; tender-loin beefsteak, at 12 1.2 cents a pound, is good

Dr. Arnold will give a grand entertainment, with a change of programme, at Matfield Green church, on Monday evening, May 10th. No citizen of Chase county should fail to hear the Doctor in his classical educational and noral entertainment. The Doctor does not visit small towns, and it is only from the fact of several of his friends being located here that the people of Matfield have this grand entertainment before them. Admission 25 cents children 15 cents.

Bert Chamberlain, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, met with an accident Tuesday that will probably cause the loss of an arm. In playing about the depot, the little fellow attempted to jump aboard of a moving freight train, but missed his footing and fell beneath the wheels which passed over his arm at the eloow. The physicians of Strong City were on hand in a few minutes after the sad occurence, doing all in their power to alleviate his sufferings. Drs. Cartter and Jacobs are doing all that is possible to save the child's arm, but with little hope of success.

If you should chance to notice any peculiarities in the actions of R. M. Watson for the next few days, you can attribute it to the fact that his wife has left him. We mean by this, that wire just received at M. A. Camp- Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Mrs. Watson on the 21st said good-bye bell's.

Mrs. Watson on the 21st said good-bye to her friends in Avilla, and started for her future home in Strong City. Chase county, Kansas. Mrs. Watson will be second largest is married paper sadly missed in our social circles, as published in the Same of Kansas she was ever one of the foremost in acts of true charity, and the verdict of with any kind of a cooking stove that all is that she always said and acted the part of a true and noble woman hope her new associations may be of A pair of insoles was found 4 miles east of town, last Friday, by Noah

Zana Owner can be a discontinuous may be of the most agreeable nature. Mr. Watson will follow as soon as his business interests will permit.—Comanche country thing in the

> Last week we gave notice of the ar | Son's. rival of Mr. Watson and family in our midst, and they have been gladly wel- do a limited practice; and will be comed back here by the people of this found, at all unimployed times, at place and of Strong City, where they his drug store. had lived before going to Comanche Fine watches will receive careful county. Mr. Watson has bought the attention, by experienced workmen at Laffoon residence in Strong City and moved into it. He will engage in the and Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. newspaper business again.

## SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of the school taught in district No. 49, for the month ending April 16th. S. de-Mr. M. M. Young, proprietor of the notes studies, A attendance and 100 workmanlike manner, without any

	S.	A
Mattie Upton	99	6
Jennie Upon		
Willie Upton	100	9
Harry Upton		
Clara Crawford	95	10
Pearl Crawford		
Anna Crawford		
Effie Crawford		
Myrtie Crawford	98	10
Johnnie Smite	96	10
Arthur Smith		
Charles Duckett		
Willie Duckett		
Johnnie Raymond	96	9
Jimmie Harder	90	6
Tilda Harder		
LAURA J. JOHNSON, Tea	che	r.

The following purils of room No. 2 Cottonwood Falls school, Miss Alice linger's barber shop during Mr. Ollin-ger's absence at Coronado.

tardy during the month ending April best woolen goods in market, which any ger's absence at Coronado. Mr. Mike Norton brought to Dr. W. Gertie Estes, Daisy Brockett, Blanche Kelley, Iota Strickland, Carl Kuhl,
P. Pugh's drug store, one day last
week, some rock of vegetable formation that he picked no on his farm on the picked no on his farm on the contraction of the picked no on his farm on the contraction of the picked no on his farm on the contraction of the picked no on his farm on the picked no on the p

NOTICE. All persons indepted to the firm of

# KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP.



# 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.

## BAUERLE'S



lank, hun-CONFECTIONARY gry - look ing friend, why don't vou take your lunch at Bauerle's Restau rant and grow

RESTAURANT BAKERY.

for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

My friend,

I thank you

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

## SETH J. EVANS.



ALL ORDERS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

#### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Fine gold goods, at Ford's stores. A nice line of millinery goods just received at Mrs. Geo. Simmons, on Broadway, south of the Congregation-al church. Call and examine her goods before purchasing elsewhere.

We are now furnishing the Leaven-worth Weekly Times and the COURANT for \$2.00 per annum. See notice. Go to Howard's mill if you want o get the best of flour.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. A car load of Glidden fence

M. A. Campbell can furnish you

you may want. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at

Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J S. Doolittle & Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to

Rock wood & 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. D. Ford & Son, jewelers, do all kinds humbuggery whatever.

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

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.

Mrs. Mary G. Jone's house, for rent by McWilliams. A good chance. A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants, etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling dealer, and desires you to get his prices.

M. Lawrence has just received a

SALESMEN WANTED.

Turner, Harry Christian, Lora Harvey, Arthur Pence, Carey Pratt, Robert Mann, Ella Coe, Anna Bell Harper, Johnnie Hays—28.

Energetic, reliable men who can devote their entire time and attention to the work. Salary with expenses paid, or on commission, if preferred. The business is easily learned, previous experience not necessary. Growers of a complete assortment of Fruits and

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A new heavy spring wagon to trade for a light one. Apply at Bauerle's restaurant.

Go to Nye's new restaurant for your A good dining room girl wanted at the Central Hotel.

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN

HARDWARE! STOVES, TINWARE, oct5-tf Horse-natis; a tall line of Wagon

and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of STEEL GOODS

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES

## Carries an excellent stock of Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows,

for the well-known Wood Mowing Machine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire,

Full Live of Paint & Oil on Hand A COMPLETE TINSHOP

the best now in use.

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

SEND 20 CENTS for my 50-page pamphlet \$750 A Year, Or How I Manage Poultry," Tells how to make an incuba-to build cheap poultry houses, cure cholera make hens lay, etc., etc. C. G. BESSEY, Abi-lene, Kansas, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls and Poland China Swine. Price List Eree. apr1-3m

RACCOON, SKUNK, MUSKRAT,

Offers superior inducements with its fine clim ite, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies and pure waters; with several Railroads re tently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, took dealers and lumbermen should investi

gate this splendid country.

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

W. HENRY WILLIAMS. 142 Dearborn St., Chicago, III. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F.

MISCELLANEOUS. GEORGE W. WEED.

TEACHER OF

# Vocal & Instrumental Music

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

#### Waukesha Glenn. QUEEN OF WATERS.

Guaranteed Medicinally Superior—containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diurectic water known in the world which acts directly proceed. acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Ridney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the numan family.

Thousands of testimonials mailed free. As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club ase, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, or a half barrel for \$3, Addre s T. H. BRYANT, Box B, WA TRESHA, WIS.

GOOD ADVICE.

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 awaye
But Sharps Black Ink, the old rellable,
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,
nov5-tf
Chicago, LL

R.M.RYAN,

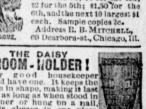
TRAINER AND BREEDER

ROADSTSES & TROTTING HORSES;

Feed and Training Stable;

CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS.

feb25-tf The Poultry Laiser. Only 25c per year for 12 numbers of 16 pages each, \$20 in gold for the largest list of subscribers at 25c each by May 1, 1836; \$10 for the 2nd; \$5 for the 3d; \$3 for the 4th; \$2 for the 5th; \$1,50 for the 6th, and the next 10 largest \$1 each. Sample confer \$2c.







## FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD HERD

At the great St. Louis Fair, 1885, headed by FORTUNE At the great St. Louis Fair, 1885, headed by FORTULE 2080, by Sir Richard 2nd. SIR EVELYN 9650, by Lord Wilton. GROVE 4th 13,733, by The Grove 3rd. DEWSBURY 2nd 18,977, by Dolley, half brother to Archibald. Herd numbers 275 head. Send for prices



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

25 Fulton St. N. Y. ct22-6ms.

J. B. BYRNES

Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address,

NEW DRUGS.

THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON, ELMDALE, KANSAS.

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND.

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

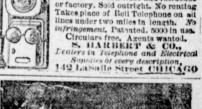
ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

TO THE

PRACTICE OF ME OINE.

Will Feed Boarding Horses South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.





J. S. HAWES. Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas,

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS



#### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A SINGULAR EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Thompson's Story of His Adventure ith Jersey Mosquito

The other afternoon an odd-looking person entered my office. The figure and general appearance, was Mr. Thompson's, but the face was one mass of red blotches, swollen and almost unrecognizable. I stared at him a moment before I could determine what's the matter now? 'Didn't you ever see me before?"

"Not when you looked as you do "Not when you looked as you do the mosquitoes, angrily, in chorus, and now," I replied. "What have you forthwith began a simultaneous attack

and have a good time, that's all," answered Mr. Thompson.

"Mosquitoes?" I inquired. Mr. Thompson nodded. "Tell me about it," I urged.

At first Mr. Thompson was very reluctant, but after some persuasion he

Mr. Thompson had a day or two on his hands which he did not exactly know what to do with, so he concluded to spend them at a quiet little village among the Jersey hills.

"They told me that there were no mosquitoes and no malaria," he remarked, plaintively, as he swallowed a quinine pill; "and look at me now." All went well until Saturday evening, room, and the windows open. The re- | slamming the door hard behind him .-sult was that the room was speedily Allen filled with mosquitoes. The hungry People. insects feasted for awhile upon th convivial young men, and then, flying out through the transom, entered Mr. Thompson's room in the same manner. After buzzing around Mr. Thompson's head for some time, they seated themselves in a row on the foot-board of the bed and began to sing.
"You have no idea how dreadful it

was," said poor Mr. Thompson, shuddering at the remembrance of the scene. "It was bad enough while they contented themselves with pulling the clothes off the bed and biting me through two blankets and throwing my

shoes at each other."
"What!" I exclaimed; "the mosquitoes?

"These were Jersey mosquitoes," replied Mr. Thompson. "But when they began to sing 'We won't go home till morning," I could stand it no longer. I threw my pillow at them, and they all flew away, and I sank back exhausted."

It is my private opinion that at this real, live dogs, and that is the best juncture Mr. Thompson went to sleep; part of it. but he insists that he only lay for a few minutes, and was falling into a doze, when he heard them coming back more noisy than before.

second. "That's so," they all cried in chorus.

And before Mr. Thompson could do any thing they were buzzing around place—the butcher's—and he eats up his ears and making vicious thrusts at every thing on the way home.

every uncovered part of his body.

After a time, however, they seemed to out of town, but Tip carries messages get tired, and sat on the foot-board of

the bed again to rest. Mr. Thompson was relieved, and soon began to breathe gently through his nose. That's what he says; you and I would call it snoring.
"Just listen to him!" remarked one

of the mosquitoes. "He's talking."
"Yes; and be hasn't a bad voice," commented another.

"More like a frog than one of us, though," said a third. "He may be a very decent fellow, for

all that," suggested a fourth.
"I am—I am," interrupted Mr. Thompson, who was anxious to obtain the favor of the little pests in the hope

that they would cease bothering him. "What did you throw the pillow at us for, then?" demanded the first,

angrily. "Well, you were annoying me so," said Mr. Thompson.

"Of course we were," answered the mosquito. "If you were a mosquito you'd annoy people. It's our nature." "Oh, I'm sure I should not," asserted

Mr. Thompson. "Try it and see," said the mosquito, with a sarcastic buzz.

Mr. Thompson says that he never knew how it came about, but before he knew it he was floating around in the air over the bed, making a tremendous humming, and finally he settled down on the foot of the bed. "Well, how do you like it?" inquired

the mosquito. "It's jolly," exclaimed Mr. Thompson, enthusiastically; "but I'm awfully

hungry."
"We'll go into the next room and get something to eat," said the mosquito, and, in accordance with the suggestion, Mr. Thompson followed his new-found friends out over the transom and into the next room. Here they buzzed around the room, and Mr. Thompson pleads guilty to a malicious every possible way. He says that be has no idea how long they remained there, but finally growing tired, they returned to his room and settled down on the foot of his bed again to rest.

"Where did you come from?" queried Mr. Thompson, as he gave a last flutter to his wings and drew one long cobwebby leg up under him with a hum of satisfaction.

"Oh, we were blown up from the flats on the breeze," replied the mosquito. "We were born down in the marshes-hatched, I should say."

"That depends upon the kind of again. luck we have," replied the mosquito, sadly. "Our cousins, the gnats, live only one day, but we are sometimes a week old before we die."

"And plenty long enough, too," Ned's attention, and occasionally Rollo muttered Mr. Thompson. Luckily, gives a short bark if Ned pets Tip very the mosquito did not hear him, and it much, I don't believe there are two

continued, after a pause:

here, we are so small and so few. In some parts of South America we are so plentiful that swarms of us have been known to kill horses and cattle. But we are a large family, and have relations all over the world. We all belong to the Culex family, and gnats, midges and gallinippers are our first

cousins. "Yes?" said Mr. Thompson, trying to appear interested.
"Oh yes," said the mosquito. I'll

tell you what I'll do-you seem like a good fellow; and to-morrow night I'll a moment before I could determine bring up a swarm of my cousins, the who it was. He bore the scrutiny with bad grace, and exclaimed: "Well, and we'll make a night of it."

"If you do I'll put up a net!" exclaimed Mr. Thompson.
"Oh, you will, will you?" hummed been doing to yourself?"

"I haven't been doing any thing. I he has no idea how it came about, but went out in Jersey to spend Sunday he suddenly found himself in bed again, and vigorously fighting the mosquitoes which were swarming around his head. But no matter how hard he slapped, they kept coming, until he fell asleep from sheer exhaustion. When he awoke in the morning his face was so swollen that he could hardly open his

> that mosquito-haunted locality.
> When Mr. Thompson had finished telling the story, he looked at me sharply to see if I believed him. I suppose my face must have shown that I regarded his story with distrust, for he said, in an offended tone: "I sup-pose you think I dreamed it, eh?"

eyes, and he made a rapid escape from

"Well-" I ventured, mildly. "Oh yes; well! well!" exclaimed Mr. Thompson, in high dudgeon. "Well, party of roistering young clerks from party of roistering young clerks from New York, who were bent upon having the malaria; and well, I suppose I the malaria; and well the malaria Allen Forman, in Harper's Young

#### TWO SPLENDID DOGS.

One a Faithful and Wise Messenger, and the Other Funny and Mischievous in His Ways.

Tip is a coach dog, and Rollo is a Newfoundland puppy. Tip's hair is short and straight. Rollo's is long and curly. Tip is brindle. Rollo is black. Each has two white stockings and a white shirt-front, and both have big brown eyes. Rollo's twinkle and almost laugh outright, but Tip's are such wistful eyes that little Nell's lashes are always wet after she has taken a long look into them; "because poor Tip wants to talk so much, and can't, you know."

Ned doesn't believe there ever were two such splendid old fellows outside of story books. For Tip and Rollo are

Tip is papa's right-hand man. He couldn't get along without him. Nor could mamma, for that matter. When she wants any thing from the stores, she writes a note and gives it to Tip. "He threw that pillow at us; let's throttle him," exclaimed one, angrily. Then she tells him exactly where to go, "No, no; let's bite him," urged a and no matter where, he always knows, and trots off. He comes right back,

out of town, but Tip carries messages back and forth summer and winter. Sixteen miles is a long way for a dog to go alone, but Tip makes the jour-ney almost as quickly as Dick, the horse, and has never lost a note yet. Rollo doesn't like that kind of business. He prefers to find Ned's lost balls, fishing-rods, school-books, hats or any thing else. He takes good care of Nell when she goes down on the beach to wade, and more than once has rescued her shoes and stockings, floating out on the swift tide. Rollo knows what money is, and fancies he takes better care of it than papa does. Once papa went into the grocer's to pay a bill. He put the money on the counter, and hurried to his office. In a few minutes the store-keeper came running in. "Come down and call off your dog!" said he. "He growls at me pretty savage every time I try to touch those bills." When papa went down, there sat Rollo, and he would hardly

come away.
One day Ned carried his shoes to the boot-maker's to be mended. All the way home Rollo kept pulling his jacket and trying to make him turn back. As Ned paid no attention to him, Rollo rushed off alone. Pretty soon he raced up with those shoes in his mouth. When Ned took them back again, the shoemaker said there was such a scratching and barking outside the door that he opened it, when a big dog flew past him, snatched up the shoes, and was gone before he could say "Jack Robinson."

Now Tip doesn't do such funny things. He is such a sober dog. He would have known that papa intended to leave the money, and have understood that Ned didn't want his shoes

taken away.

A little while ago papa went out to the pasture to catch two of the colts, and Tip went to help. When they had caught the first one, papa gave Tip the joy in humming around the heads of halter and sent him to the barn, two the young men and annoying them in miles away. It was some time before the second colt was captured, but when papa led him into the stable the other was in his own stall, and in the manger lay Tip, the halter still in his mouth. You see, papa had quite forgotten that a dog

couldn't tie a knot. Rollo just enjoys teasing Tip. Every morning he used to follow when Tip drove the cows to water, splash into the stream and make the brook so muddy that the cattle refused to drink. One day Tip rolled the scamp over upon his back and held him still with "How long do you live?" pursued his heavy paw until the cows had fin-r. Thompson. his heavy paw until the cows had fin-ished. Rollo never tried that trick

Still the two are very fond of each other, and though sometimes Tip's wagging tail and longing eyes say that Rollo has received quite his share of better dog-friends in the world than "We don't have half a chance Tip and Rollo. - Youth's Companion.

#### FIXED STARS.

The term "fixed stars" has long been space; but this general motion is comparable only to the movement of a variety, Our star, the sun, carrying by attraction the solar system along with it, appears to be in motion toward in the constellation of Hercules. The exact point can-not be stated, for different computers reach different results as to that, though there is general agreement in placing the point somewhere in that constellation. The rate of this proper motion of the stars can not be stated with any approach to accuracy. In the case of the sun it is not less, however, than three miles per second, and not improbably is as much as twenty-five and at a former date; and it must be kept in mind, also, that there is a compound motion, in that while the star is moving, ours also is moving, carrying us with it. Allowance also has been made for the earth's mutations in its when all the stars appear to have come the Dipper, and counting there. A sharp-eyed person will count about ten are, according to the keenness of difble in our latitudes, there is a total of from 7,000 to 9,000 visible from the surface of the earth. But the use of a slight magnifying power greatly in-creases the number. With a good opera glass 200,000 may be seen; with the largest telescopes from 20,000,000 to 60,000,000.—Providence Journal.

#### THE FIRST BOYCOTT.

Terrible Manifesto Issued by the Authori-

When was the first boycott established and in what land? Ireland has given currency to the word and has made popular the system of getting even with obnoxious officials. But long before Captain Boycott was beleaguered in his house by the irate peasantry whose enmity he had incurred the same Cheviots in tan and other brown shades ostracising of other landlords in other in small irregular plaids for these suits. lands had been carried into effect.

Brazil is perhaps the country which most people would consider the leas likely to resort to the boycott, and yet in the second decade of the present century it had a very lively and thorough Some time since a well known gentleman, of this city, whose business often takes him to Cuba, heard in Havana considerable talk about an extraordinary document which the citizens of a Brazilian town had issued against religion and its votaries on account of tried to obtain a copy of it, but without and straw sailor hats are chosen with avail, until within a few days past, when he received a clipping from a paper with the coveted curiosity. It is in Spanish, and the following is a translation of it:

The official paper of the State of Morelos copies the following decree, published in 1820 in the town of Custhanas, empire of Brazil:

thanas, empire of Brazil:

To the Mayor of the Town and Department of Custhanus: Whereas, Considering that the Supreme Maker has not acted rightly toward this province and town; that only once in the whole of last year it rained a single shower, and that during all this winter, in spite of all the religious processions, novenas and prayers, it has not rained a single drop, and consequently the crop of chestnuts, on which this department is dependent for its prosperity, has been lost;

Resolved, 1. That if in the peremptory term of eight days, to be counted after the publication of this decree, rain does not fall abundantly, nobody will go to mass or say any prayers.

any prayers.

2. That if the drouth shall contine eight days more in addition the churches and chapels will be set on fire, and missals and rosavies and any other object of devotion will be destroyed.

3. That if finally rain does not fall on a 3. That if finally rain does not fall on a third term of eight days longer the clerics, monks, nuns and saintly women will be put to death; and at present ample time is given to everybody to count their sins of every kind and description, that thus the Supreme Maker will certainly understand with whom he has to deal.

This plain avowal of direful events to follow in the event of rain not falling, appears to have had the effect of leading the clergy to heartier invocations, for as there is no record of the wholesale killing of these professors of religion, it is supposed the heavens opened and the town of Custhanus was drenched with showers .- N. Y. Herald.

#### The Demands of Justice.

"Say, mister," said a small boy pulling on the coat of an Estelline man who was in the back part of the crowd at a justice court dog trial.

"Hey, what d'ye want?" "Yer house is a-fire, you'd better run home." "My house burnin', you say?"

"Yes. "Blazin' up all 'round?" "Yer bet 'tis-burnin' lively." "Probably have ter go, hey!

"Well, I can't git away myself, 1 think I'm li'ble ter be called at any minute as a witness on this 'ere case and I wanter see that justice is don bout that dog. You run back and tell my wife ter git out what things she kin and I'll be up after court adjurus."Estelline (D. T.) Bell

#### BOYS' SUITS.

A Term Which is Not Recognized by Modern Summer Clothes for Boys from ern Astronomy.

Small boys wear white muslin yoke in use, but the science of to-day recog- slips, precisely like those worn by little nizes the existence of no immovable girls, until they are two years old, and luminaries. The suns, as well as the it is the custom with fashionable mothplanets, says Prof. Young, have a ers to keep them in these little frocks proper motion of their own. It was at until they are two and a half and in one time declared that this motion is a many cases three years of age, Howsystematic one, and that they all slow- ever, this matter of changing the dress ly revolve about a particular star as a to a more distinctively boyish style center. But this is now demonstrated depends a good deal on the growth of not to be so. The latest investigations the child, as a tall boy of two years indicate that as a whole they have a should be dressed like a boy; hence at drift in one general direction through the furnishing houses there are onepiece dresses and sailor suits made in the same designs for boys of two years swarm of bees in the air. The motions of the individual bees are of infinite as for those of four and even six years of age. For these dresses are blue or white flannels, pique, shepherd's check, white linen and ginghams in small checks, stripes or in solid dark blue or brown. The little dress all in one piece buttons down the front, and has a single box plait down each side of the front. The back has one box plait down the middle to a belt which is set in the under-arm seams, and buttoned low in the middle of the back; the skirt in the back is then finished out with kilt plaits. This may be varied slightly by lapping the fronts to make them double-breasted, and using two rows miles per second. In astronomical ob- of buttons, either of colored pearl or servation of the stars this motion has to metal on flannels, and of white pearl be taken into consideration as respects on wash goods. Another dress all in the position of any particular star now one piece has the waist very long, and a skirt all around laid in box plaits. The waist has two box plaits down the front and back, and when made of dannel a row of braid half an inch wide may be down the middle of each plait. made for the earth's mutations in its own orbit and for the aberration of light. The distance of the stars is not waist to the skirt. Still another fashdeterminable with accuracy. That one of them which is supposed to be nearest to us is about two hundred thousand five box plaits the entire length of the times the distance of the earth from garment both in front and back; these the sun. To the person who looks at plaits are sewed permanently as low the sky on a sparkling clear night, as the belt, but are only pressed in the skirt. The separate belt is two out from their hiding places, it seems inches wide, edged with Hamburg edgas if they are countless. But this is ing, and held on by straps on the side seams. Sailor collar and deep cuffs not so, as may be proved by taking a seams. Sailor collar and deep cuffs small patch of the sky, say the bowl of with embroidered edging. The last dress buttons in front, but other pique dresses are made to button behind, with stars in that space. In our sky there tucks down front and back, and fulness added in wide plaits on the sides below ferent eyes, to be seen from 2,000 to the waist line. Two rows of insertion 4,000 stars. Including those not visimay be let in between tucks down the front. Sailor suits of flannel or pique with the sailor blouse and kilt skirt are too well known to need description. Boys from four to six or even eight years of age wear two-piece suits with a kilt sewed to a silesia waist that but-

tons in front, and over this is a long jacket coming below the hips. This jacket, when made of blue, gray, or white flannel, or pique, or shepherd's check, may be a Norfolk jacket with two box plaits down the single-breasted front, two box plaits behind, and a belt worn below. Metal buttons and a belt clasp or else tinted ivory or pearl bottons with eyes are used of the color of the material. Cordurov suits are made in this way in white, brown and gray shades, and the shepherd's checks are in black and white, brown with white or dark blue with More dressy fine cloth and pique suits with a kilt skirt have the jacket slashed behind and cut away square at the waist line to simulate a vest, while still others have revers turned back from this simulated vest. There are wide pocket flaps on each side, but no belt. Wide linen collars are worn with these suits, hence there is no collar to the jacket. Sailor blouse-waists are also worn with kilt skirts by boys not yet in short trousers. The new spring overcoat for such boys has a shoulder cape a long and disastrous drought. He and short waisted effect. Polo caps

#### reference to the suit. - Harper's Bazar. TOO MUCH WORK.

Farm Profits Dependent Upon a Correct Application of Labor.

There is such a thing as doing too much work on a farm. It matters not whether the farmer buys his labor or performs it himself, it must be paid for. He will not consider himself satisfied unless he is remunerated for every hour's time he devotes to the working of a crop or on any special plot of ground. But, as a rule, farmers are prone to give more work on some locations than is necessary under certain conditions. It is a waste of time and labor to cultivate two acres if a larger crop can be secured, proportionately, on one. We are aware that one acre will not support some farmers, but the rule is applicable to larger areas. He should not cultivate fifty acres if he can secure better results from twenty-five. It will pay him to realize seventy-five bushels of corn, or twenty-five bushels of wheat, per acre, from twenty-five acres, while he may lose money if he secures fifty bushels of corn, or twenty bushels of wheat, per acre, from fifty acres. It is not the gross amount of produce he receives that pays, but the net. It requires more time to spread a given amount of manure over two acres than upon one, and so far as cultivation is concerned, the cost is doubled. Now, all this extra work may be thrown away if the farmer can, by lessening the area, devote more time and attention to a smaller space. There will be less hurry, more thorough cultivation, greater facility in harvesting, fewer la borers and better condition of the working stock. It is in the correct application of labor that the profits are derived. It may be wasted or misapplied, and thus occasion bankruptcy instead of prosperity.-Farm, Field and Stockman.

-The Russian painter Vereschagin was in London during the recent riots, and feels inclined to paint the scenes he witnessed. "Never in my life," he says, "had I seen human beings so famished, so badly clothed and abjectly miserable. Language can not express the effect produced on me by the sight of such an inexpressibly unhappy mob, brutalized by want."

#### THE BEST CALLING.

Why the Farmer Can Be Considered the Bulwark of Capital and Labor.

Young men enjoy independent life on mountain and prairie farms can not be told too often, or with too much emphasis, that commercial records show that only three men in a hundred succeed as merchants, while ninety-seven go to the wall. A small proportion of those who go from the country to the city succeed in getting clerkships. Few of these have the grip or opportunity to become merchants, and unenviable is the lot of even those who reach that point. A small percentage of the thousands flocking to cities, like moths to a candle, succeed in getting the average net pay realized by men and women on farms. Deduct excess of cost of food, fuel and more expensive clothing, rents and the drain of long periods of being unemployed, from seemingly higher city wages, and there is a heavy balance per capita in favor of country life. A much larger proportion become proprietors of homes in the country than in the city, and such proprietorship is a powerful bulwark to both labor and

In proportion as farming is made attractive in scientific and aesthetic points of view, will it retain intelligent youth now engaged in it, and draw others from the city to it. Infusing into it the from the city to it. Infusing into it the farm. Larger profits in proportion to the cost of production are realized from especially Belgian, methods will make the small farm sufficient for the support of a family. Practical development of the small farm idea makes it more possible for city life to be exchanged for that of the country. There are a thou-sand city people who could raise money to buy and work ten acres where there one who could buy a hundred acres. Of over three million farms in France, only about ten per cent. exceed five acres apiece in extent. Yet the French farmers were chiefly the people who paid the German indemnity, after the fall of Napoleon III., so quickly as to astonish the financiers of christendom. Sure we are, after traversing France from Calais to the Alps, that we have never seen rural life in Europe in more captivating light than among these people. Forestry is a strong point in making farming attractive. It creates the need of forest engineers, such as are employed abroad. Thousands of young men would soon find work in such capacity, at good salaries, if they would fit themselves for it. They are needed now by counties, States and railway and land companies. If we consider the proportion who succeed in law and medicine, on a scale commensurate with the idea of those who leave farms to go into these professions, we shall see the ratio is similar to that in merchandising. There are a hundred law-yers and doctors with scanty practice to ten who can be considered as independent as the average farmer. In proportion as these points are practically comprehended, will there be measurable relief from overcrowded markets, low wages and poor pay for investment of capital in mining and manufacturing. - G. M. Powell, in Century.

#### STEAMERS IN AFRICA

Vessels Weighing Fifty Thousand Pounds Carried Overland Hundreds of Miles.

Many times within the last five years large caravans have traveled along the white men and their native assistants have welded the hundreds of pieces toof inner Africa.

eight years since Burton and Speke Victoria and Taganyika. Only withir cost of the work together with the the past ten years have they and the shrinkage in weight of the wool, is third great lake Nyassa been carefully enough to condemn it. explored, the upper waters of the Congc visited and the Alaima river traced on ing must be deferred too long before the maps. On all these inland waters, and also on the upper Niger, the whistle of the steamboat is now heard, and shearing in order that the wool regain many natives have learned to welcome its elasticity. It is seldom that a suitathe puffy little craft as offering them a

chance to trade. It was a costly undertaking to transport these vessels hundreds of miles and from it over dusty roads, the dust overland, far into the depths of Africa. Small as the steamboats are compared Small as the steamboats are compared ter washing almost as dirty as before, with our river boats, they weigh from If the washing is done in a pond or twenty-five to fifty they are pounds. twenty-five to fifty thousand pounds apiece. From eight to fifteen hundred porters were required to transport each boat to its destination. A few of the upper Congo steamers, however, were mounted in sections on steel wagons with broad tires and Mr. Stanley tells of "the awful toil of dragging these heavy steamers overland before they are set affoat above the cataracts.

These steamers were nearly all built in England, and they were puffed up and down English rivers on trial trips before they were taken to pieces and shipped to Africa. Serious delay was caused if a single important piece was lost. After the little French steamer Dijue had nearly reached the Alima the want of ordinary manure has led to river early last year it was discovered the practice of employing instead such that one of the most necessary pieces was missing, and the boat lay useless on the shore for many months until a duplicate piece could be obtained from Europe.

A missionary steamer launched last summer on Lake Nyassa is manned, from engineer to cook, by a crew of na- | tive Africans, who were taken to England to learn their duties. By means of this little craft and its predecessor. ie Ilala, regular communication is maintained among the mission stations along Nyassa's seven hundred miles of coasts. In another steamer named Peace, which eight hundred blacks carried on their heads to Stanley pool two years ago, the missionary Grenfell traveled last year about five thousand miles, making many interesting discoveries in wholly unknown and denselypopulated regions among the Congo tributaries. - N. Y. Times.

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-When sponge cake becomes dry it is nice to cut in thin slices and toast

-The testing of new varieties of fruit should not be neglected but encouraged. -N. E. Farmer.

-Plant memorial trees on the birthdays and you will have a monument of beauty in every tree. - Chicago Inter-Ocean.

-Slices of lemon bound tightly upon the temples are said to be a sure cure for a nervous headache.

-To brighten the inside of a coffee or tea pot, fill will water, add a small piece of soap; and let it boil about forty-five minutes. - Farm and Fireside. -You have to consider the feeding

of the hen as well as the chicks. Feed the former first on grain, and after that she may take a pick with her chicks .-Chicago Tribune.

—Egg shells crushed into small bits and shaken well in decanters three

parts filled with cold water, will not clean them thoroughly, but make the glass look like new.—N. Y. Examiner. -We need to study the habits of insects more. Nearly all the insects which injure the farmer and fruit-grower have

their parasites, which would keep the enemy in check if properly encouraged. -N. Y. Herald. -Look after the small things of the sales of butter, eggs, spring chickens, asparagus, etc., than from the main

crops. - Troy Times. -Tea Biscuits: One quart of sifted flour, one and one-half cups of sour or buttermilk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk; mix well; then roll and beat with the rolling pin till the dough is full of blisters and cracks loudly; roll out and cut with a biscuitcutter, grease the top with butter, fold one half over the other, lay on the baking tin, so that the biscuits will not touch. Dip the fingers in milk and rub the top of each, to glaze them; bake in

a quick oven. - Boston Budget. -The Nashville American says: "We know of nothing that pays such a large percentage on investment as a small, fertile farm worked by the owner. He not only makes an ample support, but enjoys the healthful feeling of independence. The frowns of no man can cut off his rations. His children grow up with the same feeling of independence; and their minds expand naturally, without the malign influence of a servile

-Soft Raisin Gugerbread: One cup each of sugar, butter, molasses, sour cream or milk; cream is best. One scant cup of seeded raisins, one teaspoonful of mixed mace and cinnamon, and one of ginger, one rounded teaspoonful of soda, sifted twice with four full cups of flour; two eggs. Rub sugar and butter to a cream, then beat in the molasses and spice, working it until it is several shades lighter than when you began. Add the eggs, whipped light, the milk, at last the flour. Stir well, put in the raisins dredged thickly and beat two minutes upward. Bake in shallow "cards" or in pati pans. Eat warm with cheese.—Boston Globe.

#### WASHING SHEEP.

An Antiquated Custom Which Should Be

With a large part of the wool-growers paths that lead far into Africa, carrying of the country the practice of washing strips of iron or steel, boxes of rivets the sheep before shearing has gone out and bolts, and sections of boilers, pad- of use; yet there are many who still dle wheels and smoke-stacks. After cling to the ancient way. Is there any many weeks these expeditions have merit whatever in the practice? Altoheaped their loads upon the shore of gether too little to compensate for the some great lake or mighty river, where cold, disagreeable job that endangers the health of the men and sheep. The wool can not be so washed while upon the sheep as to obviate the necessity of gether and finally launched complete further washing; and whenever, as a and perfect steamboats upon the waters rule, it takes two jobs to do what might be done in one the cost of doing it is in-Eleven steamboats and one sailing creased. The washing can also be done vessel are now plying upon these great cheaper after removing from the sheep lakes and rivers. It is only twenty than before. Then again the simple fact that the buyers will not pay enough were the first white men to visit Lakes more for fleece-washed wool to pay the

> In more northern sections the shearthe water gets warm enough to go into and then some time must elapse before ble place can be found for sheep-washing and then to reach it many flocks have to be driven a good distance to settling in the damp wool making it afstream that has a muddy bottom but little good is done to the wool. We know nothing in favor of the practice and much against it .- Colman's Rural World.

### GREEN MANURES.

How it is Applied by the Farmers of Saxony and Silesia.

The question of green manure is just now attracting a good deal of attention abroad. In Saxony and Silesia, where an almost purely sandy soil abounds. where there is consequently but little fodder, and cattle-feeding will not pay, green crops as clover and vetches. The procedure is as follows: So soon as the rye-a common crop in Saxonyhas flowered, yellow vetch seed is sown among it in proportion to two and a half bushels to the acre. Protected by the rye stalks, the vetches soon sprout, but are still too young at harvest time to be touched by the reaping-machines. Immediately after they shoot ahead rapidly, and ought to be in full flower at beginning of September. The field is then well rolled, so as to thoroughly "lay the plants," and the plow follows the roller, plowing in the vetch crop. Every four or five years about four hundred weight to the acre of some of the common phosphates are spread over the ground before the passage of the plow. This treatment enables the Saxon farmer to get a good wheat crop out of his land after several fine crops of rye .-- Chicago

HIS FACE.

 In olden times, when miracles were wrought,
 A pious monk, whose only care or thought Was of God's glory, lived and strove to win The suffering world from sorrow, pain and

A pure and blameless life the good man led: He clothed the naked, and the hungry fed: He nursed the sick, and loosed the bondsman's chain, And suffering never sought his aid in vain. His feith was great; and yet he oft was By strong desire to know his life approved; To get from Heaven some miracle or sign. Some sanction of his life by Lord Divine. And thus he prayed: "Lord, if I go astray, Do Thou direct me in the heavenly way!

And, if my life's acceptable to Thee, Do show, dear Lord, Thy loving face to

But days went by, and summers went and His life unchanged, his daily prayer the

But all in vain; for to his yearning cry All Heaven seemed deat. The Lord made

At last, with age grown gray, with suffer-His earthly substance gone, his strength all

Upon a mossy bank, with weary sigh. He breathed a prayer, and laid him down

Then what a change came o'er his wonder ing soul! His pain departed, and around him stole A heavenly radiance, and before him stood Not the dear Lord, only an angel good.

And in a voice so sweet that it awoke Strange thrills of rapture in the monk, he spoke:

"To do God's will, my son, thou'st nobly And to thy prayer an answer now is given "Affix thy thoughts on Christ, gaze on my And soon thou'lt see the dear Lord take my

: The monk complied; but at that instant A wounded traveler, bleeding, bruised and

With tattered garments and with feet un Who cried: "I need thy help," and sank upon the sod.

At the faint cry, the monk half turned hi But paused an instant, as the angel said: "What! for this beggar would'st thou turn

And from the dear Lord who would honor A passing struggle; then the monk replied:
E'en for this beggar the dear Lord hath died.

Since He hath done so much, can I do less Than comfort this poor man in his distress

"I surely can not leave this man to die." So saying, he arose, and, with a sigh, Unto the stranger's side he, tottering, sped, Bound up his wounds, pillowed the aching head

Upon his cassock, bathed the bleeding feet.

And soothed the suffering soul with solace sweet.

While thus he labored, to the monk there A sense of joy and peace, as if a flame Of love breathed on him from Heaven's open door.
Thraing his soul with bliss unknown before.

Wondering, the monk beheld the strange What glorious transformation met his eyes! The tattered garments shone a robe of Around the face an aureole gleamed bright! The haggard features changed to linea-

The monk his Saviour knew, and bowed in the air:

"Who can, to do my work, his dearest wish resign. He, and he only, sees this face of mine."

A dreamer's legend, say you? It may be, And yet the lessons taught in Galilee Of love to God and man can ne'er grow old: And he who learns them well need not be

That sacrifice of self to do God's will Will win sweet glimpses of the Lord's face -Lloyd G. Thompson, in N. Y. Independent.

International Sunday-School Lessons

SECOND QUARTER.

May 2—Jesus at the Well. ... John 4: 5-25
May 5—Sowing and Reaping. ... John 4: 27-42
May 16—The Nobleman's Son. ... John 4: 43-34
May 23—Jesus at Bethesda. ... John 5: 5-18
May 30—Jesus Feeding Five
Thousand. ... John 6: 1-21
June 6—Jesus the Bread of
Life. ... John 6: 22-40
June 13—Jesus the Christ. ... John 7: 37-52
June 20—Jesus and Abraham
John 8: 31-38, and 44-59
June 27—Review. Service of Song: Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected by the school.

## HUMAN FALLIBILITY.

The Evils and Dangers Which Would Result from Our Possessing the Liberty to Have Things According to Our Own Or-

While it is unquestionably true of us, as human beings, that we naturally in the universe that this dollar I have desire to have things according to our minds, it is equally certain that we are wholly unfitted for possessing such liberty. We are constantly liable to mistaken impressions, and we are never insured against wrong conclusions, when left to ourselves. Certainly, our lives are full of mistakes actually made, and those barely escaped are quite numerous. The result of our experience is by no means in favor of the presumption that our mind is always right, and that it would always be well for us, or others, were we to invariably have things according to our mind. Very little do we know of the relations and bearings of what we would have, if we could have just what we want. Shortsighted, indeed, are we as to what superior man thinks of the sanctions might come to pass through our having our own way. More evil than good might result. It is possible for us to see scarcely any end from the beginning. We can not look even through time, and much less through eternity. Their buoyancy of spirit lifts them What we regard as a bitter end in adversity may be but the invaluable of life. Sorrow does not long press means employed for the accomplishment of the most desirable end. That soon rebounds. For them the darkest which we lament as an evil may be in- cloud has a silver lining. They cheer

What is man in comparison with Sunshine, light, warmth attend them. God, that the events of this world Theirs is a beautiful world.—Golden should transpire according to the hu- Rule.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. man rather than the Divine mind? Man, how ignorant, erring, impotent, sinful! In the frequent predominance of passion over reason in the human mind, and in the liability of that mind to be wrongly biassed, is seen its unfitness to be the arbiter of destiny, temporal and external. If things were left to our easily, though badly-influenced minds, we should soon have abundant cause for the deepest regret and the loudest lamentation. We should be constantly harming ourselves by our mistaken preferences. Afflictions would be rejected by us, as a part of our experience, when they might "work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." Were our minds all-controlling, we might never be ready to leave this world, though "to depart

should be almost sure to harm, if not ruin, ourselves. Even if we were rightly disposed, we should not be equal to the demand for always having our own way, since there is with us often an unsettled state of mind, which would poorly qualify us for acting with such a permission. We should oftentimes be most painfully and hopelessly in doubt as to what we ought to do. If things were always according to our mind, it might often be the case that we should not dare to have a mind. We might soon see the evils of choosing unwisely so as to affrightedly shrink from choosing at all. Often have we changed our minds, after which we could not be too thankful that we did not have what we wanted, and would have had if we could, though the consequences would have been injurious, if not fatal. Our present minds, also, may yet be changed, and ere long we may be glad enough that we did not have things our way, when we were intensely desirous of so having them, and could not endure the thought of being prevented.

It is the testimony of much if not all of our experience, that we do not understand well how to choose our paths in life, or direct passing events, so as to most benefit ourselves or others, and that it is wise for us to resign ourselves cheerfully to the disposal of the divine mind, rather than to think of taking our destiny into our own hands, when we are so incompetent to perform what we might thus undertake. - Watchman.

THE SELFISH MAN.

An Unbearable Trait Wholly Incompati-

ble with Christianity. A man can never be worth much to others as long as he has to wait upon himself and sit up with himself and look after himself. I am sorry for any man whose only job in this world is to sit up and look after a carcass weighing about one hundred and seventy-five pounds of solid concentrated selfishness. He has got an immense job on his hands, and I would rather try to satisfy all Chicago, and minister to every man in Chicago, than to look after such a character as that. Selfishness! There is not an element in selfishness Around the face an aureole gleamed bright! that does not enter also into the pun-Each shrunken limb rounded by perfect ishment of pride. Hell, when you boil line. The hardard features changed to Buen. last analysis, is pure, unadulterated, filtered selfishness. And, oh, how un-bearable that is! If there is any thing And then a sweet voice sounded through incompatible with Christianity, it is selfishness. If there is any thing that Christianity will not have acquaintance with, if there is any thing that Christianity will not have any thing to do with, it is selfishness. Selfishness! If there is spirit in Christianity at all, it is a spirit of unselfishness. The grandest man in the city of Chicago is the most unselfish man in Chicago. I don't care who he is. I don't care where he lives. I don't care how much he is worth. 1 don't care how little he is worth. I don't care how old he is, or how voung.

The grandest man in this city is the man who cares least for himself and the most for God and others. grandest man I ever saw in my life was

a little preacher in Georgia, who is now a plain, common circuit preacher. When I walk up into his presence he whittle down to a point. I am the smallest man in the neighborhood.

And the reason he leader a significant strength of the reason he leader a significant strength. And the reason he looks so large and I feel so small is because he is so truly devoid of selfish intent, even if there be some selfishness left in him. From the moment he wakes up in the moraing, until he lies down at night, he is thinking of "What can I do for others? How can I help somebody to-day? Whom can I benefit? Where can I go to serve somebody? Is there a being in my pocket will do more good to than it will to me?"—Rev. Sam Jones.

## CHOICE SELECTIONS,

-The best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new .-

-A good conscience expects to be treated with perfect confidence. - Victor

-Heaven is never deaf but when man's heart is dumb. - Francis Quarles.

-People who are always taking care of their health are like misers who are hoarding up a treasure which they never have the spirit to enjoy. - Sterne.

-The superior man thinks of virtue: the small man thinks of comfort. The of the law: the small men thinks of the favors which he may receive.-Con-

-Blessed are those happy natures who always look on the bright side! above many of the ills and discomforts calculably good, and that which we and hearten the weak and despondent. deem a blessing may be only a curse. They lessen sorrow and increase joy.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, April 50. CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$4 45 @ Native cows..... 3 85 @ Butchers' steers... 3 80 @ HOGS—Good to choice heavy 3 85 @ weight of glory." Were our minds allcontrolling, we might never be ready
to leave this world, though "to depart
and be with Christ is far better." Seldom should we choose what is really
best, if it were for us to choose according to our pleasure. We should be
likely to run some terrible risks, to say
the least.

Such is the perversity of our natures
that we could not safely trust ourselves with the ordering of our lot. We
should be almost sure to harm, if not 

> CONGRESSMAN FORAN, of Ohio, says St Jacobs Oil surely cures rheumatism. Congressman Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, publicly indorses Red Star Cough Cure Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE match is a modern invention, but the match-maker is older than history.— Chicago Tribune.

Throw Away Trusses

when our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send 10 cents in stamps for references and pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN G. W. was a small boy they used to call him Figures, because they can not lie.—Prairie Farmer.

Are You Going South?

Are You Going South?

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad (Memphis Short Route South) is the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car Kansas City to New Orleans. Send for a large map and time-table Address

J. E. LOCKWOOD,

G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

What light may be safely recommended as the cheapest and best!—Daylight.—N. Y. Telegram.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Shakespeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is not a "cure-all" but invaluable for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by scrofula or "bad blood." Scrofulous ulcers, swellings and tumors are cured by its woxderful alterative action. By druggists.

CAPITAL punishment-making the bad boys sit with the good girls.—Lige Brown.

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

THE dude, judging from his conversation, holds every thing in "ah."—Pacific Jester.

DR. PIERCE's "Favorite Prescription" is DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, and com-bines the most valuable nervine properties; especially adapted to the wants of debili-tated ladies suffering from weak back, in-ward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neu-ralgic pains. By druggists.

As TIME advances the hair becomes gray, unless prevented by Hall's Hair Renewer.

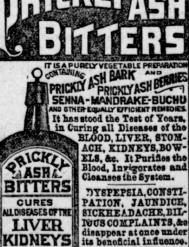
Ayer's Pills are the best laxative medicine in use. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

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

A MAN of his word-An orator. - National Weekly.

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STOMACH

ALLORUGGISTS

PRICE DOLLAR

AND BOWELS

MAKING. It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO



# Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. The whole

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only

chronic catarrh and gathering in head, was

charges from ears, un-

nose. Before the sec-ond bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was ex-hausted I was cured.— C. J. Corrin, 923 Chest-nut St., Phila.

was deaf. It restored her hearing.—F. D. Monsk, Insurance,

I am cured of catarrh and deafness by Ely's Cream Balm. My aunt

by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

general debility. I was run down, ate hardly any thing, and hardly dared go out on the street alone for fear of having a fainting spell. Hood's Sarsaparilla amount of good, as I am now in good health again. My appetite has been goo ever since taking the medicine, and I can eat a square meal with relish." Mrs. Mollie Cutter, 119 Eleventh St., Covington, O.

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

CATARRH | The Red School House Shoe.



cirl to dewears every day to that is made of ho, leather througho and on common senders ask your dealer for Henders on the common senders ask your dealer for Henders on the common senders of the Little Red School fround on the common senders of the Little Red School fround on the common senders of the Little Red School fround on the common senders of the Little Red School fround on the common senders of the Little Red School fround on the common senders of the Little Red School fround on the common senders of the Little Red School fround on the common senders of the Little Red School fround on the common senders of the common send

WORAN'S GOAT BUTTON, Stitched with Silk and every way solid. Made only by C. M. HENDERSON & CO. the Celebrated Manufacturers C. M. HENDERSON & CO. of Boots and Shoes. Chicago. Write for a Set of Our Fancy School Cards.

Bull's Sarsaparilla.

THE LIVER

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPA-SHLLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsanarilla in use. M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.. Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp

KIDNEYS

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

DYSPEPSIA

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hestation in saying that I believe your SARSAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrotnia, Syphilis and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases. . JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky

DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia well.

HE

SCROFULA BLOOD

KIDNEYS

the great secretory organs of the body, and through the Ridneys flow the waste tectabiling polesoness matter takes from yetem. If the Ridneys do not act properly matter is retained and polesons the blood, as the results of the results of

setions, and health is at once resistered.

DR. John Bull.—I have used Bull's Sarsaparilla
or rhoumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has
refoundatism and kidney trouble, and my son has
refoundatism and kidney trouble. It has
recommending to the commending it for the cure of Scrotha and all distenses of the blood and kidneys.

B. B. Alles, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. Price, \$1.00; Six Bottles for \$5.
For Sale by all Druggists.

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## Gladstone's Peaceful Revolution.

Gladstone, Great Britain's greatest statesman, in giving freedom to Ireland, stands in the front rank with Washington, Lincoln and Grant. But Dr. Wm. Hall has bestowed a greater boon to humanity with his Dr. WM. Hall's Balsan for the Lungs, the

# CONTAGIOUS

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

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

New York City, June 12, 1886.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG

cratches.

OF HUMAN FLESH. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds.

Sores and Galls. Stings and Bites, Screw Worm, Grub Cuts and Bruises, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Sprains & Stitches, Lameness, Contracted Muscles Swinny, Founders, Backache. Sprains, Strains, Eruptions, Sore Feet,

Stiffness, and all external dises s, and every hurt or accident For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL



Which affects nearly every one at this season is en tirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has the peculiar merit of building up and strengthening the ystem while it eradicates disease,

That Tired Feeling

"I have been in poor health several years, suffering from indigestion, restlessness in the night, and in the norning I would get up with a very tired feeling. After taking only a part of the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could rest well all night and feel refreshed when I woke up. I must say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is all it is recommended to be," Mrs. H. D. Winans, 210 East Mason Street, Jackson, Mich.

sNow is the Time

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the popular spring medicine and blood purifier. Why?

Because the body is now more susceptible to the beneficial effects of this peculiar medicine than at any other season. Because the impurities in the blood should be expelled and that tired feeling overcome before the additionally debilitating effects of warm weather are

Because the thousands of people who have tried the pronounce Hood's Sarsaparilla the very best medicine to take in the spring.

Because delays are dangerous. A dollar spent for this peculiar medicine now may prevent illness which

vill be expensive and hard to bear. Because, as now is the time when you may derive the greatest good, it is certainly economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Do Not be Imposed Upon.

The great and increasing popularity of Hood's Ser-

saparilla has led some unprincipled men to use it as a bait to draw customers to their stores, and then by unfair representations endeavor to sell other kinds. It is unnecessary for us to caution those who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and know its peculiar merit. thed Hood's sarsaparilla and know its peculiar merit. But to those who have never taken it we say, Don't be imposed upon. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla and no other. The men who claim that their preparations are "as good as Hood's," by so doing admit that Hood's is the standard, and possesses pecul-

far merit which they try in vain to reach, Immense Amount of Good.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but ittle appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone-feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparfila did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relf-hed and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to add my recommendation." George A. Page, Watertown, Mass.

New Life and Energy.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a very great deal of good. It has built up my general health, given me aregular appetite, and made me full of new life and energy. The sores on my face with which I have suffered many years are also much better." MARY ATKINSON, Summerfield, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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San aday made WELL AUGER & DRILLS with our with our BROCKETT & CO., Catalogues free. Kansas City, Mo.

ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

LINIMENT. OF ANIMALS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29. - Yesterday will ever be memorable in the history of Alabama. Every locality was represented and many adjacent towns and villages poured in their entire population into the streets and at an early hour the sidewalks were so densely packed that locomotion was difficult. It had rained all night and poured down until ten o'clock and the hour for delivering the address by Jefferson Davis and General Gordon was changed to two p. m. Instead of going to the park it was decided that the speeches should be made from the very spot where Mr. Davis took the oath of office as President of the Confederate States. This change was made because of the muddy condition of the park. The entire city was gaily decorated and the city hall had the United States flags fluttering out of every window Pictures of Confederate Generals were fastened to the outside walls, while the names of R. E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Rodes and many other Confederate Generals appeared on streamers. More Federal flags floated in Montgomery than at any time since 1860. The private houses and business houses all had a liberal supply of deco-

When the procession arrived at the Capitol gate the way was cleared for Mr. Davis, the military being formed so as to prevent overrunning the building and grounds be-fore he had reached the place. He was seated near the historic spot he occupied February 8, 1861. Arranged in front was a place for the press and on the sides and in the rear were members of various organizations interested in the building of the monument which it is proposed to erect on the hill immediately north of the Capitol. The people, men, women and children, were packed from the steps to the front gate, and while it was impossible for a great part of them to hear they stood in their places out of respect for Mr. Davis and a desire to see him. Being introduced by Mayor Breece, Mr. Davis appeared, leaning upon his cane, and in a elear voice spoke briefly of war times and the satisfaction it gave him to be present

on this occasion.

General Gordon was then introduced and after reviewing the stirring scenes of the war and praising the conduct of the Southle during and since that time, con-

cluded as follows: "And now, let the manly virtues of the fathers and the stainless purity of the mothers dwell richly in their sons and their daughters; let personal and public honor be the commanding law, both of your thought and your action; let your representatives, State and Federal, still maintain tain president of one of the trunk lines untarnished reputations for incorruptibility said to-day that this company stood ready in office; let your fidelity to the whole country be as conspicuous in peace as was your devotion to the South during devastating war; let the South's plighted faith to the permanent union of the States and the legitimate results of Capital can not be learned, but such is States and the legitimate results the report. This big fund has enabled of the war be forever unquestioned; let all Constitutional policies that tend to non-union men, and it can be stated posiunite more closely the sections and people, and at the same time to promote simplicity and economy of administration, find among you their sincerest and most enlightened champions. Then, in the march of the Republic to its high destiny, the South will resume her place with the ranks at the head of the column, and the names of Southern statesmen and Southern soldiers will live among the most conspicuous and honored in our country's history."

Davis, General Gordon and other distin guished Confederates will be present and take part. The Masonic fraternity will lay the corner stone and Mr. Davis will put it

#### A MEXICAN RAID.

Cardenia, two Mexican outlaws and horse Sunday and left in the care of Constable body of masked men, and, while pleading for mercy, were literally riddled with bullets. The search for Deputy Sheriff Coy having proved fruitless, as he was in another portion of the county, the Mexicans raised the siege and rapidly rode away. It is believed that the party were friends of Andres Martinez, one of the mur-dered men. The sheriff left here to-day with a strong posse for Collins to investi-gate the affair, and, if possible, "round up" anticipated and much excitement prevails. A dispatch from Las Indianoso, a small place in Duval County, is to the effect that Deputy Sheriffs Coy and Renham, on Monday night, killed two more Mexican horse thieves while they were resisting arrest, thus making five thieves killed in ten days.

An Arkansas Crevasse.

HELENA, Ark., April 28 .- At four o'clock last evening, while a tug was landing a coal barge loaded with dirt near the fair grounds, about a mile north of Helena, the gave way, forming at once a crevasse fifty feet wide, which widened rapidly, and in three hours the whole of North Helena, from the river west to the hills and feet wide, which widened rapidly, and in three hours the whole of North Helena, from the river west to the hills and from the Walker-street levee northward to the break, occupied mostly by small dwellings and tenement houses, was flooded to the depth of six feet. When the water reached the top of the Walker street protection levee the levee on the river front was cut and the water is now running back into the river. The Walker street levee runs east and west from the street levee runs east and west from the street levee runs east and west from the stones. The sentinel then fired two more river to the hills, and protects Helena prop-shots at him. The man started on a run, er. It is strong and well sodded, and there and other guards coming up fired several is no reasonable fear of its breaking. The shots at his retreating shadow. The man break in the river levee had been expected all day, and there will be no damage other than from the water standing in the houses. supposed to have got away uninjured.

Woman Burned.

GAINSSVILLE, Tex., April 29 .- Information reached here to-day of the burning of Mrs. J. W. Pennington, which occurred near Greenwood, Wise County, about fifty miles southwest of here. The particulars as learned are as follows: Mrs. Penning-ton was making soap when her dress took fire. She ran to the well and tried to quench the flames, but being unsuccessful started in the direction of her husband, who was working in a field near by. Her screams attracted his attention, but before he could reach her she fell from pain and exhaustion. Her clothes were almost en-tirely consumed and her limbs and body were burned till the skin was crisped.

A WAR OF GIANTS.

The Capitalists and Corporations Organ-ized For a Stubborn Fight With Organ-ized Labor in General and the Knights of Labor In Particular--Jay Gould Said to Be the Leading Spirit.

NEW YORK, April 25 .- Just as the troubles between the Northern and Southern States led year by year through a number of decades to the struggle of ences between capital and labor been gradually approaching the final struggle. It has been said of late that strikes all over the country are indicative that the period is at hand when the millionaire and corporations on one side and the workingmen on the other side must come to a satisfactory and final understanding which is to be the supremacy of the one or the other. The strikers in a majority of instances have met with success in times past simply because they were organized, but recent information indicates that the millionaires and corporations have also organized.

It is learned that from the day last summer when Mr. Gould was forced to bow the knee to the Knights and grant their demands for an adjustment of grievances on the Wabash system, that capitalists and large corporations, seeing the handwriting on the wall, have been preparing rations and devices and words of welcome for a final struggle. Practically speaking, a great union of the moneyed interests has been in course of formation for many months. At first the surface railroad corporations of this city did not belong to the union, and they were forced to grant the demands of their men in January. Since then it can be positively stated that the presidents of the roads have joined big union, subscribed anywhere from \$1,000,000 and upward, and are now prepared to give battle to the Knights. When Mr. Hoxie turned his back upon the members of the general executive committee of the Knights of Labor, he knew that all the roads leading into East St. Louis had subscribed \$250,000 as a fund to defeat the strikers; he knew that all the other roads of the country had subscribed, or were willing to subscribe, hundreds of thousands to crush the Knights of Labor

and the labor unions of the country. The last to come into the big union are the sugar-refiners of Brooklyn. They also have subscribed to the big fund and are prepared to fight to the bitter end. They are even more defiant than Mr Hoxie. They refuse absolutely to take the strikers back at any thing like their former wages. They will shut down entirely, they say, knowing full well that as the Knights of Labor have a reserve fund from which to draw support, they also have a fund running up into the millions from which to draw sustenance. A cersaid to-day that this company stood ready to subscribe \$500,000 to the big fund at the first indication of trouble from its employes. Whether Mr. Gould is the general master workman of the Knights tively that in the event of a general tie-up of the railroads in this or any of the other larger cities, there are men who stand ready to take the places of the strikers.

#### POWDERLY GETTING TIRED. The General Master Workman Complains

of Being Misquoted and Made the Subject of Bogus Interviews.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25. — General To-day will be another big day. The corner stone of the monument is to be laid with impressive ceremonies, in which Mr. PHILADELPHIA, April 25. — General Master Workman Powderly was to-day with impressive ceremonies, in which Mr. the West. He said;

"I am not prepared to make any statement. The papers have published all I have to say about it and much that I have not said. I have been credited with many interviews never held. Yes, it has been charged that Mr. Irons was working in Collins, Tex., Captured by a Band of Armed the interest of the gamblers, but I place no belielf in the assertion. You must Corpus Christi, Tex., April 29 .- Mon. not ask me to express my opinion of the day night the town of Collins, about forty miles west of here, was surprised and capulated that I prefer to say nothing about it. So far as my dealings with tured by a large band of armed Mexicans. Jay Gould are concerned, he not only Pickets were posted by them at the endeceived me, but he deceived all Wall trance to the streets, while the town was patrolled by an armed squad. Parties of armed men visited and searched every house or did I ever claim a victory or state, as in the town for P. M. Coy, the deputy sheriff a New York paper credited me with who with an armed posse ran to cover and doing, that he was 'squelched.' Such recaptured Andres Martinez and Jose Maria ports have done me and the cause I represent great harm, and are very unjust. thieves who were brought to Collins on The reports that I have stated that I would not be a gubernatorial candidate is Johnson, from whom they were taken by a true. I have frequently said I would not, and I will not."

## BAD MARKSMAN.

The Nightly Shooting at East St. Louis, But No One Hurt.

EAST ST. LOUIS, April 25 .- About twelve o'clock last night the report of a pistol shot followed by five rifle shots in quick succession and after an interval of the leader in this bold raid. Bloodshed is about ten seconds three more rifle shots were heard in the direction of the Louisville & Nashville yards. Great excitement prevailed at headquarters, and General Reece ordered out Company A, Captain Able, of Rock Island, Sixth regiment, who had retired for the night in the coaches near the Relay Depot, to start at once on the double-quick for the Louisville & Nashville yards. The battalion of Battery A of Danville quickly got their Gatling gun in readiness, General Vance with a guard of men were taken on a flat car with a switch engine to the made his escape, and as no tracks of blood were discovered on his trail he is

## Eight Hours on Saturday.

Boston, April 26.—The master masons of the Master, Builders' Association of Boston have issued a lengthy report to the Bricklayers' Assembly of the Knights of Labor, covering the consideration of the various labor questions by the former at a recent meeting. The report recommends that the whole question of the reduction of the hours of labor be abandoned till a more propitious time; that the rate of wages and the time of weekly payment remain as at present, but that on Saturday eight hours will be accepted as

A QUAKER RELIC.

The Famous Bowne House at Flushing, N. Y., Built in 1661.

The Bowne house in Flushing, which is probably the oldest landmark on Long Island, abounding in historical interest, is to be sold under the hammer at the Real Estate Exchange in New York. It is one of the heirlooms of the Parsons family. The house was built in 1661, and remains not to blister the skin.—Cleveland twenty-five years ago, so have the differ- looms of the Parsons family. The unaltered to this day, though much patched. Ten generations of the same —Ma family have lived in it. John Bowne, who built it, had a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, most of which is now built upon and comprises a large part of the village of Flushing. Bowne was born in Derbyshire, England, March 9, 1627. He came to this country with his brother Thomas and Sister Dorothy, and landed at Boston in 1649. John Bowne's first init to Flushing. Bowne's first visit to Flushing was made in 1651, and he concluded to settle there. In May, 1656, he married Hannah Field. As a farmer he prospered abundantly, and, as stated, built the Bowne house in 1661. His house at once became a meeting-place for the Society of Friends, though he was not then one of them. Mrs. was not then one of them. Bowne joined the sect first, and her husband did not long delay becoming a proselyte, which earned for him the enmity of Governor Stuyvesant. In September, 1662, Bowne was in-

dicted "for the high crime of being a Quaker, and thereby an enemy of God and the State." He was fined twenty-five pounds and banished. In January, 1663, he was ironed and transported in the ship, The Fox. He put ashore on of Ireland. the Irish coast under parole to appear for trial in Holland. He was a man of his word, and in due time appeared in Amsterdam and laid his case before a committee of the West India Company, the result being that Stuyvesant was severely rebuked, and the next year-1664-he was succeeded by Governor Nicolls. In the spring of 1665 Bowne was back in Flushing and in possession of his house. His wife, who had followed him to England, died in London in 1665, and while he was pleading his case in Holland his father died in Flushing. The Bowne house became more than ever a resort for Quakers. In 1672 George Fox preached there under two great white oaks, one of which was blown down September 25, 1841, the other, called the "Fox oak," standing until 1862. Bowne died October 20, 1695, at the and had thirteen children. William Ustick, the grandfather of Bishop Onderdonk, became the owner of fifty acres of the Bowne farm. One of the the place. The house is packed full of curiosities and furniture and china of great antiquity. There is an autograph letter of George Fox, 1675, introducing Mrs. Bowne to "Friends beyond the sea." It is written in a sprawling hand, contains many pious expressions, and refers to Mrs. Bowne as an "onest woman."

The house and contents are to be sold together. Not far from it stands the Quaker meeting-house, built in 1690, without a change since the day it was opened for the first service. In the little graveyard back of it timecal. Walter Bowne, a merchant of New York City, was a Senator from 1817 to 1825, and from 1828 to 1831 was the story of a woman living near there

#### SOCIAL COURAGE.

Several Fashionable Callers.

All are not ladies who wear a woleave my character in your hands!" he knew his dear friends would tear it to tatters, before the sound of the closing hall door announced his departure. Sir Charles Grandison and Sir Roger de Coverly may have been a little stiff, not to say pompous, and their old-school manners would be too deever found fault with host or hostess, nor would they have listened for a moment to any one censuring the person

whose hospitality they were accepting.

One of the descendents of these courtly old gentlemen still lives. She is a lady, and resides in Washington. The other day she astounded a group of female visitors by her courageous rebuke of their bad breeding. Among the callers on her reception day were several ladies who, on the previous evening, had attended a large party given by a millionaire and his wife. The party was criticised by these callers, and its hostess picked to pieces. In a lull of the conversation, they turned to the lady on whom they were calling, and appealed to her to confirm their criticisms, in such a direct way

that she was forced to speak.
"Well, ladies," she answered, with
that repose of manner and calmness of tone which are such excellent things in women, "I have never eaten of her bread and salt, and, of course. know nothing of her as a hostess. But if I had accepted of her hospitality, I should know nothing unkind of her either as a hostess or as a woman.

The courage of the lady, though magnificent, did not cause the visitors to prolong their call .- Youth's Com-

-A farmer of Ithaca, N. Y., had to defer the completion of some important legal papers the other day because, after trying for twenty minutes in his lawyer's office to recollect the full name of his wife, he failed to do so.

—The new torpedo adopted by the Government has a speed of elever miles an hour, a charge of two hundred pounds of dynamite, and weighs three thousand seven hundred pounds | pioneer. - Chicago Herald.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-A human life is lost for every fifty ousand tons of coal nained in the an thracite regions .- N. Y. Sun.

-The stalest egg in this world is in Washington. It was found in a guano bed and is one thousand years old.—Washington Post.

-It is said that birthmarks may be

-Mate, a Paraguayan tea, is a very popular drink in South America, which has never been introduced into the United States. It is said to be very stimulating.

-Some Japanese military officers have invented hemp boats, each of which is capable of carrying eight men, and can be folded up for transportation so as to occupy very little space.

-A column article in the Denver News describes the finding in Middle Park, at the depth of thirty feet, the agatized timbers of a ship of unknown length, "evidently moved by sails." -It is proposed to change the street-

nomenclature of Washington, substituting for the letters of the alphabet which now mark many streets the names of historical personages—Adams, Benton, Clay, Van Buren and others. -John White, the well-known boat

builder of Cowes, Eng., has designed a fishing vessel on life boat principles, which, he claims, will not sink if overwhelmed by the sea and filled with water. Already two such vessels of thirty tons have been sent to the coast

-The British Medical Journal tells of a man who used stimulants to such an extent that his breath would catch fire if he incautiously approached too near a light. That's nothing. There is a man in Detroit whose breath can be smelt through a telephone when he is talking two miles away .- Detroit Free

-It is a sad comment upon the hard luck which pursues some men that Henry Nolle, a poor cobbler, who lost his life while trying to save a woman and her child from death, has been buried in the Potter's Field. Here is a noble fellow who deserved a monument, and he got a pauper's grave as the reward of his heroism.—N. Y. Christian Union.

-An immense land bequest was recently made by a San Franciscan. The eighty-six. He married a second time, late James Irvine left to his only son, among other property, 180,000 acres of land in one body in Los Angeles County. This large domain Mr. Irvine bought jointly with another man in Bowne girls, Mary, married Samuel 1857, paying at the rate of 38 1-2 cents Parsons in 1784, and their sons live on per acre. In 1875 Mr. Irvine bought out his partner for \$250,000.

-In England they draw a distinction between legitimate and illegitimate "mashers." It seems the legitimate "mashers" is "a gentleman of birth and breeding," and that he simply "mashes" for the fun of the thing, never going beyond the limits of propriety. Moreover he never does his "mashing" on the street corner, and he smokes the very best brand of cigars. N. Y. Tribune.

-Dr. Bochefontaine, who was one of the most determined opponents of M. blackened stones point out the graves of those who composed the colony of Friends, the Bownes, Lawing the last cholera epidemic in Paris, rences, Willetses, Cocks, Hopkinses, swallowed a pill composed of the vom-Leggetts, Faringtons and Parsons. In 1691 John Bowne and Nathaniel Pearsall were sent as delegates to the first gious. He was continually experimentgeneral assembly, but they refused to ing upon himself, and it is believed that take the oath and were turned out. his early death may be traced to some Bowne's descendants were less techni- poisonous dose which he has swallowed

mayor of New York.—Brooklyn Eagle. who suffered for years from a severe headache, having been advised to try a certain "foreign cure," which, by the way, is inclosed in a nicely-finished A Washington Society Lady's Rebuke to box, something on the make of a car whistle. She purchased the cure and, being in total ignorance of its nature man's dress. When the old beau in or any thing else pertaining to it, ex-Sheridan's comedy said, as he bowed cepting the manner of applying, himself out of the parlor, "Ladies, I rubbed the box instead of the contents several times across her forehead. The pain left instantly, and has not since

returned. -In the camp at Yogo, Montana, a colored woman named Millie Ringgold has quite a reputation as a prospector. She spends most of her time in the mountains, and handles the pick and shovel with as much vigor and dexterliberate for this fast age. But neither ity as a man. She was the pioneer they, nor their wives and daughters, woman of Yogo, and ran the first hotel at that place in the early days. By economy and close attention to business she has come into possession of some very valuable properties, and is in reality to-day a bonanza queen. The latest reports from Yogo state that she is the owner of the famous Garfield mining lode, one of the richest silver mines in the West.—Chicago Mail.

-One of the leading teachers of the violin in Boston-and in America-relates that a young woman came to him for instructions, and, after a lesson or two, he very frankly and honestly said to her: "It is of no use for me to teach you. The simple fact is, you have no musical ear." "O, I know that," she returned with the utmost sweetness and candor. "But why," he asked, in astonishment easily imagined, "do you come to me if you know you have no ear?" "O, it is because of my health," answered the interesting pupil. "My doctor says there is nothing so good for my dyspepsia as the exercise of the arms I get in violinplaying."—Boston Letter.

—One takes off his hat to two good to her: "It is of no use for me to teach

-One takes off his hat to two good grandmothers, whose pictures appeared recently in the Cincinnati Commercial-Shriveled they are, and crowfoot marks show plainly, but the pion-eer mothers are one hundred years old. One, Mrs. Mary Small Campbell, the mother of two Congressmen, was born on the Juniata river in this State, on March 20, 1786; the other, Mrs. Mary Smith, was born at Salem, just down the Delaware, on the 6th of April, 1786, and before she migrated to Ohio lived within the sound of the old Liberty Bell in Philadelphia. Though her fingers are a century old, Mrs. Smith can knit as good a stocking as ever went westward on the foot of

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—A man aged sixty-fire years, who claims never to have had a tooth, has been brought forward in New London,

—A plucky fifteen-year-old girl grasped the bridle of a runaway horse n Sacramento the other day and quick-

ly brought the animal to a standstill. -Mrs. Van Cott, the silver-tongued revivalist, so impressed a young man in Denver that he voluntarily returned a thousand dollars he had stolen from a friend.—Chicago Tribune.

-During the visit to California of the Congressmen who accompanied the remains of Senator Miller a tree was cut down purposely for thems which measured 320 feet in height, 27 feet in circumference and 9 feet in

-A Boston boy, who received an award of \$1,800 from one jury for damages, and \$3,500 from another in a higher court, has now had both verdicts set aside on appeal, and will get nothing. He was run over by a sleigh some years ago.—Boston Journal.

—We think any lawyer who under-takes a case without having satisfied himself that his client is able to pay full costs if he loses, should himself be liable for these costs. There would be much less danger for malicious libel suits were this the case .- Ingersoll (Ont.) Chronicle.

-The daughters of the late Secretary Folger have spent nearly a year in a cottage built for them in an isolated part of the Adirondack pine forests of Northern New York. One of them, it is believed, only prolongs her life by such a course. She was there temporarily when her father and her brother died, and has since remained there almost constantly.- Albany Journal.

—"I am in favor," says ex-Minister
Lew Wallace, "of changing the name
of our country from the United States
to America. You very seldom hear
the term 'United States' abroad. In
Vienna, where every traveler is obliged
to sign his name in a book upon his arrival and give his nationality, no one from the United States writes 'United States man,' but simply 'American.' That is accepted, and so it is everywhere abroad."

-Wailuku, the second city in the Sandwich Islands, seems to be a very easy-going sort of place. There are in it a large number of wealthy people, mostly Christians, but they haven't energy enough to call clergymen to officiate in the two Protestant church edifices in the city, which therefore stand closed. The city contains no clergy, no newspapers, no libraries, no reading-rooms, and the citizens do not have the slightest interest in news of any kind. They spend their time any kind. They spend their thic chiefly in thinking what a soft snap life is and wishing it didn't have to end .- Chicago Journal.

#### "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-There is any amount of good reading in the dictionary, but it is distributed in a very tantalizing manner.-New Haven News.

-They say now that Governor Hill, of New York, began life as a school teacher. Smart man; most people begin life as a baby.—Pittsburgh Tele-

—Snaggs (passing teacup to his land-lady)—"Only half full this evening." Mrs. Jaggs—"Glad to hear it, Mr. Snaggs. You are usually much more than that."—Boston Transcript.

-Ice two inches thick will support a man. No wonder then that ice-dealers, who store their houses with ice from ten to twenty inches through, can live in luxury .- Somerville Jour-

—The fussy old gentleman looked at his watch and remarked, angrily: "I COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. thought this train always ran on tick, conductor?" "Never, sir," responded the conductor; "never. Ticket, sir!" -Lowell Citizen.

I was. It is my right hand that I'd give if I could play on the pianny as well as some of the great musical performers."-Texas Siftings.

-The maternal instinct: "Look 'ere now, Sal!" yelled a Travis County, (Texas) woman to the oldest girl, 'don't bend over that well so fur. You'll fall in there some of these days and then we'll have to get our drinkin' water from the creek."-Texas Sift-

Mr. Abbott Lawrence called one day on Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop and accidentally stumbled over a wolfskin that was lying by the door. He said:
'It's too bad, Mrs. Winthrop, that
even you can't manage to 'keep the
wolf from the door.''—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

-Old Bloonose-"Ry the way, Jane, what has become of Mr. Litewaite? He used to be a frequent visitor." Jane (shortly)—"I am afraid that he wasn't treated very well when he did call." Bloonose—"What! Jane, I'm surprised! There wasn't a night he called to see you that I didn't go into the parlor and smoke my old clay pipe for hours, just as sociable as if I'd known him for years."—Philadelphia Call.

#### Two Rich Actresses.

Mary Anderson is computed to be worth \$500,000, which is said to be safely invested in real estate, gas stocks and railway shares, both in England and America. A small portion of it is in American bonds. She expects to clear this year \$150,000. But our Mary is not so rich as her sister pro-fessionally, Lotta, who, as a rule, lives frugally, and is eminently busi-nesslike. She claims to be, and probably is, the wealthiest woman on the stage. Her dollars are estimated as totaling up to considerable more than a clear million. Most of the money is held in the name of her mother, Mrs. Crabtree, who has been her daughter's business manager ever since she appeared on the stage. Lotta has sustained only one serious monetary loss. A man she was engaged to was at the bottom of it. She let him have \$20,-000 to speculate with. He lost the whole of it, and Lotta's hand and heart at the same time.-N. Y. Sun.

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