

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886.

NUMBER 30

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

No business of general importance was transacted in the Senate on the 28th, the Senate being most of the time in executive session. In the House several bills were introduced and committees reported. After considerable talk over precedence of bills, the bill providing for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in Kansas passed under a suspension of the rules. Again the House became involved in a wrangle over suspending the rules for a fortie measure and finally adjourned without accomplishing anything. In the Senate on the 29th no general business was transacted, that body being in executive session most of the day, during which the Mexican treaty to re-open the Well-LA Abra claim was rejected. In the House, during the morning hour, committees reported. At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill. When the committee rose the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 21st the bill passed granting the right of way through the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth to the Leavenworth, Northern & Southern road. All the private pension bills on the calendar, except about half a dozen, passed. Many other private and local bills were also passed. After executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House, among the bills favorably reported was that to pension ex-prisoners of war. Mr. Livermore and Harbor bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and pending consideration the committee rose and the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 23d the bill to indemnify Chinese who suffered in the Rock Spring riot was reported favorably. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill, which was laid over and the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned until Monday. In the House, at the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate went into executive session, and debate continued until adjournment. The Senate was not in session on the 23d. The House met in continuation of the session of the day before, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor bill. Just before noon the committee rose, the House adjourned, and the session of Friday commenced. After a spirited debate the President's message upon the labor troubles was referred to the Committee on Labor. DeWitt, Voorhes, of Washington Territory, offered a resolution providing for a committee to inquire into the charge that the Senate went into executive session, and the privilege of the floor for railroads. It was adopted. At the evening session sixty pension bills passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
T. V. POWDERLY was before the special committee of the House of Representatives investigating the labor troubles on the 20th. Mr. Powderly gave the history and objects of the Knights of Labor as an organization. The Senate in executive session on the 20th rejected the proposal to reopen the Well and La Abra claims against Mexico. The vote was 32 yeas against 47 nays, being less than two-thirds necessary for its ratification. AMONG the recent confutations by the Senate was Mr. Zach Montgomery, to be Assistant Attorney General for the United States Interior Department. WILLIAM E. WEST, of Kentucky, has been confirmed as Governor of Utah by the Senate by a vote of 45 to 15. The House Committee on the War Department Expenditures has adopted a resolution exonerating General Hazen from any suspicion of fraud or corruption. The bill to pension prisoners of war reported to the House will, it is estimated, require the expenditure of \$1,000,000 annually over and above the previous pension accounts. GENERAL MILES wrote to Washington recently, detailing the unprotected condition of the National boundary from El Paso to the Colorado river and advising an appropriation of \$300,000 by Congress for strengthening the present posts and establishing new ones between the places named.

THE EAST.
The City National Bank, of Williamsport, Pa., closed its doors on the 20th. The cause of the collapse was due to a defalcation of over a year ago, which the directors had endeavored to keep secret, but which, leaking out, affected the bank's stability. The assets were sufficient to pay the depositors in full. Dr. PETERS, ex-President Arthur's attending physician, declares positively that the reports concerning the ex-President's illness have been exaggerated. The Tammany Schemes elected for 1886 are: John Kelly, John McQuade, George H. Forster, James J. Slevin, Richard Croker, Hugh J. Grant, James A. Flach, Charles Weid, Bernard F. Martin, John Cochrane and Morgan J. O'Brien. SQUIRE WHITE, a leader in the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island in 1841, died recently at Quinebaug, Conn., aged eighty-eight. Two Hungarian miners were killed and two others seriously injured recently by the premature explosion of a blast in a mine near Shenandoah, Pa. The Pennsylvania still works, Harrisburg, Pa., was entirely destroyed by fire the other day, causing a loss of \$150,000. The New Jersey Senate has found State Prison Keeper Laverty guilty of criminal intimacy with a prisoner and sentenced him to be dismissed from office. The New York Legislature has passed a bill providing that the consent of the property owners along a proposed line should be secured before a street railway franchise could be granted. JACOB MILLER, a farmer living at Fontaindale, Adams County, Pa., married an insane woman, and eleven imbecile children were born to them. Nine are living one married. J. J. SALES, of Rome, N. Y., has been elected department commander of the Grand Army of New York State. A FIRE at the corner of Broadway and Crosby street, New York, recently, burned a six-story building, occupied by half a dozen firms. Loss, \$750,000.

THE SOUTH.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has purchased the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad running from Galveston to Fort Worth, Tex. BARNES, Warren and thirty-two witnesses of the prize fight between two lightweights have been indicted in Henry County, Ky. The railroad officials who furnished the train were also indicted. ONE of the three tenements composing the building known as Libby prison, at Richmond, Va., used during the late war for keeping Federal prisoners, collapsed the other evening from overburdened floors. The building was occupied by the Southern Fertilizing Company, and the collapsed tenement was used for the storage of fertilizers. JOHN F. AUF DE MORTE and Erasmus Shephard have been convicted of robbing the United States sub-treasury at New Orleans. The plasterers at San Antonio, Tex., struck recently demanding \$3 for eight hours or \$4 for ten hours work per day. A CROSS-TIE placed across the East Tennessee railroad track near Silver Creek, Ga., ditched a freight train recently. Thomas Sheehan, firing his passage, was killed, the engineer, Jack Wright, was fatally injured. FATHER ABRAHAM J. RYAN, the poet priest of the South, died at Louisville, Ky., recently, after a brief illness, from brain fever. ON the night of the 23d the levee at Old Town, sixteen miles south of Helena, Ark., broke on the Arkansas side and in a short time a channel forty feet wide had been worn away by the escaping water. Thousands of acres of fertile cotton lands were reported overflowed.

LABOR TROUBLES.
One hundred men employed in A. H. Andrews & Co.'s school furniture factory, Chicago, struck recently for an increase of 15 per cent. The union molders of three of the largest foundries in St. Louis to the number of about 800 have presented a demand upon their employers for a 15 per cent. advance in wages. The President, on the 23d, sent a message to Congress advocating the establishment of a National Board to settle labor disputes wherever practicable. The furniture factory of A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago, burned the other morning and the loss was estimated at \$100,000. The firm had been having a controversy with its workmen concerning wages. Five hundred employees of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, St. Louis, struck on the 23d. The strike was on account of the boycott on the Gould system. About seventy-five furniture manufacturers in Chicago, employing 4,000 men, have organized to resist the demands made by their workmen. The manufacturers say they will not recognize any union or be dictated to as to whom they will employ to do their work. The strike of the Baltimore street car drivers was broken on the 23d, and all the tied-up lines had cars running. W. W. WITHERS, of St. Louis, has been appointed the charge of placing dynamite on the track of a street railway during the strike last fall in that city. TEN arrests were made at Hunter's Point, L. I., of strikers at the sugar refineries engaged in the recent disorders. Three of the accused had been badly clubbed by the police. The Matthiessen & Weicher's Sugar Refining Company, of Jersey City, N. J., has announced an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of the 1,800 men employed by them. The strike on the Lake Shore at Chicago ended on the 23d in the company conceding to the strikers. The latter were very jubilant, and went back to work with a will.

THE WEST.

The Western Export Association of whisky dealers have resolved to incorporate under the laws of Illinois, with a capital of about \$300,000.

DECISION was rendered at Salt Lake recently in the noted Territorial office cases upon which Governor Murray and the Utah Legislature split, the former claiming the Territorial law was invalid which put agents of the Church in the office of Auditor and Treasurer and the latter refusing to yield the incumbency, ignoring the Governor's nominations and his appeal to the organic act. Judge Zane sustained the Governor in every point, maintaining the supremacy of the National statutes and ousting the old incumbents. MUNICIPAL elections took place in many Illinois towns on the 20th and in a majority of cases, where the contest was between license and no license, the former was victorious. At Joliet, Urbana, Rockford, Belvidere, Momonouth, Warren, Mount Sterling and Lincoln the license and high license aldermen are now in the majority. At Hennepin, Dwight, Anna, Monticello, Plano and other smaller towns, where license or no license was the issue, the Prohibitionists were victorious. AFTER robbing a man of \$1,800 near Vinita, I. T., Jim Proctor and a mulatto were requested to surrender. On refusing, both were shot dead. RESOLUTIONS protesting against the act of Congress granting lands of the Cherokee Nation for railroad purposes have passed both houses of the Cherokee Legislature. The United States District Attorney of California has been instructed to bring suit against the Sierra Lumber Company and recover \$2,218,000, arising from the conversion of timber into lumber on public lands. MRS. ANNIE BOYLE, of Fort Keogh, M. T., was drowned in the Yellowstone last fall. Her body was recovered the other day in good condition. It had been embedded in a cake of ice. FREDERICK HILLERMAN, aged thirty, went out in a boat with his wife and two little children to fish in Angliere river, near Little Lefance, O., recently. The boat capsized about thirty feet from the shore and all the occupants were drowned before help could reach them. The bodies were recovered. AN epidemic of scarlet fever was reported raging in Franklin, Ind.

GENERAL.
A DISPATCH from Mandalay of the 21st states there has been more fighting and a serious defeat of the British troops near the Burmese capital.

LORD ORMSWORTH, owning property near Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, has been boycotted.

ANOTHER woody-bitten Russian, under treatment by Pasteur, has died in Paris of hydrophobia.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 350 to 151, adopted the Exhibition bill without the proposed amendment requiring exhibitors to pay for their space, and excluding foreign labor and material.

AN ultimatum was dispatched to Greece on the 21st intimating that the Powers were in perfect accord in fixing a limit to the time within which Greece must disarm, and that otherwise serious steps would be taken to enforce their demands.

ONLY \$300 was raised by the newspapers of Vienna for the Strv sufferers by the recent great fire. The damage at that place aggregated \$2,500,000.

A TOWN hall in Cornwall, England, was destroyed by fire recently, and two prisoners confined in the jail were burned to death.

The directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have decided to pass the next dividend, as the net earnings for the quarter ended March 31 were only three-fourths of 1 per cent.

HAYES' wharf, in Tooley street, London, was destroyed by fire on the 21st. The losses were very heavy.

All the employees of Lord Ormswithe's estates in Ireland have joined the boycott against him and quit work.

The Liverpool court of inquiry into the loss of the steamship Oregon has decided in favor of the owners and officers of the vessel in all questions submitted.

The American Consul-General at Breslau, Germany, reports that hereafter a rigid inspection of all emigrants to the United States will be made in Silesia, to prevent the emigration of paupers to America.

DYNAMITE was exploded on the altar of the San Luis Church at Madrid, Spain, on Good Friday, being concealed in one of the enormous candles. The explosion occurred before the congregation arrived and therefore no lives were lost, but the edifice was much damaged.

BUSINESS failures for the seven days ended April 22 numbered for United States, 169; Canada, 25; total 194, compared with a total of 182 the week previous.

THE LATEST.
NEW YORK, April 24.—A socialistic mass meeting of German workmen was held here last night to denounce the "capitalists and the police who were endeavoring to crush Herr Most and his workingmen." A large number of women were present and police officers in uniform and detectives in civilian dress were scattered about the hall, and a squad of fifty-two police was within call in case of any trouble. Herr Most made a fiery address after a scathing denunciation of capitalists and the police. Referring to the present crisis he said that the revolution in Paris in 1871 failed because the people were disarmed, and the same was likely to happen here. They did not intend to bring a riot to the fore, but they merely proposed to hasten the revolution, and that was the reason they should arm themselves. He concluded by saying that they had to work, live, fight or die, and if those present left their names and addresses with the secretary he would see that they were furnished with arms. Other speeches of a like inflammatory nature were made and one of the speakers declared that it was a shame that the police had to be admitted to the hall. This caused cries of "out them out" when the officers made a threatening demonstration and a stampede of the audience followed. This only lasted a moment and order was restored. The meeting shortly afterwards quietly adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The collection of internal revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were as follows: From spirits, \$50,591,795; from tobacco, \$30,139,918; from fermented liquors, \$13,662,750; from miscellaneous, \$179,788, making a total of \$84,571,253, or an increase of \$2,974,048 over the collections for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The increase was \$820,219 on spirits, \$1,286,151 on tobacco, and \$893,807 on fermented liquors. The aggregate receipts for March, 1886, were \$549,285 greater than the receipts for March, 1885.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The total value of exports during the twelve months ended March 31, 1886, were \$665,956,920, and during the preceding twelve months \$745,791,013, a decrease of \$77,834,093. The value of the imports for the twelve months ended March 31, 1886, were \$614,778,670, and for the preceding twelve months \$596,302,755, an increase of \$18,475,915.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 24.—The sham battle yesterday was a complete success. The advance was repulsed, the batteries taken and a complete rout followed, brought about by a successful flank movement. The hottest contest culminated in front of the grand stand before the largest attendance during the drill. The forces will embark to-day and the fleet will anchor near the city.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A most remarkable story is reported from Cheyenne County, the extreme north-western county of the State. The people of that county believed they had coal and determined to go after it. They put in a three-inch drill, and at a depth of 235 feet struck coal. Continuing the work they went into and passed through a vein six feet thick. The coal was brought out in lumps and tested. It is nearly as hard as the Erie coal of Pennsylvania, the hardest bituminous coal known, and burns freely. In consequence of this discovery the Burlington & Missouri railway will immediately build a branch from Benkleman station, on the main line, in Nebraska, to Wano, in Cheyenne County, where the coal has been found.

CAPTAIN KINNEY, recently tried at Topeka for defrauding the United States by unlawfully drawing a pension, was acquitted by the jury. Captain Kinney met the demand for blackmail by administering a sound thrashing to the man who made up the affidavits, and the jury evidently believed he did right. The complaining witness and the man who made the false affidavit, it is stated, will be turned over to the tender mercies of the grand jury.

MR. ALBERT GRIFFIN writes from New York that "it having been found impossible to perfect the necessary preliminary arrangements for the Anti-Saloon Republican National Convention in time for May 19, notice is given that the dates fixed in the call have been postponed for a few weeks; the exact time to be announced hereafter. The place of meeting has also been changed from Toledo, O., to Chicago, Ill."

The Republican convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Fourth Congressional district has been called to meet at Emporia July 17.

In reply to a letter of inquiry Senator Ingalls recently wrote: "I shall very cordially support the Mexican Pension bill as it passed the House, unless it appears upon examination that I have been misinformed as to its provisions. My impression is that favorable action by the Senate may be reasonably expected at an early day."

The land sales for the Santa Fe for the year 1885 were \$2,048,532, and the cash receipts were \$1,818,665. All the Santa Fe lands have been sold.

MORTON COX has petitioned to be organized.

PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inventors: Thurman D. Cook, Topeka, boring and routing bit; Jeremiah Courseen, Prairieview, attachment for grain drills; Samuel Skipworth, Blue Mound, combined chimney and ventilator.

BISHOP VAIL, of the diocese of Kansas, is not to retire, as stated by some of the papers, but is to have an assistant next December. So long as he lives he will be in charge of the diocese, but as the bishop is far advanced in years the active work will devolve largely upon his assistant, George W. Demore, of Emporia; Mrs. Morgan Smith, of Leavenworth; William Behrman, of Emporia; Henry Shirley, of Rantoul; Robert Halsey, of Topeka; William Reynolds, of Emporia; Thomas J. Owens, of Blue Mound; John T. Kirkpatrick, of Clay Center; William M. Clark, of Princeton; George Ham, of Severy; J. H. Thornbury, of Ohio; William G. Schovover, of Fort Scott, and John Ross, of Tablequah.

The President has appointed John H. Dayton, of Kansas, to be cadet at large at the Naval Academy, vice John W. Worden, nephew of Rear Admiral Worden, who declined the appointment.

The meeting of the Grand Lodge Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, held at Parsons recently, was satisfactory and pleasant in every respect. A committee was appointed to investigate the cause of the discharge of a number of the brotherhood and after investigation the restoration of all found to have been discharged without sufficient cause will be asked.

LEE CURTIS and John Lawler, two mere boys, were recently arrested in Iowa and taken back to Topeka for trial upon the charge of robbing a jewelry store in that city one night lately. George Lamb was also taken in custody for the same offense.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Eugene, Ford County, Lewis C. Wright, postmaster; Hughes, Thomas County, John D. Hughes, postmaster; Quinter, Gove County, John H. Baker, postmaster; Saunders, Rush County, John G. Saunders, Jr., postmaster; Tribune, Greeley County, Mary L. Campbell, postmaster; Violenta, Sheridan County, William W. Warner, postmaster. Discontinued, Bargh, Graham County.

It is stated that W. N. Carlisle, son of the Speaker, has been appointed a member of the Democratic Congressional Committee for Kansas.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The Street Car "Tie-up" in New York.—The Lake Shore Fight.—At St. Louis.

NEW YORK, April 23.—At three o'clock yesterday morning an agreement, so it was said, was arrived at that the men on the Third avenue line should go to work at ten o'clock. The exact terms were not learned. It was declared, however, that they were honorable to the strikers. It was agreed after that the men should assemble at the headquarters before ten and march in a body down to the stables. At ten o'clock, however, the strikers were not at work and it was said that though there was a conference no agreement had been reached. Police began to assemble at seven o'clock at the offices of the Third Avenue Street Railway Company to prepare for the day's operations. Five hundred were on the ground and were disposed of in the same positions as yesterday. At 7:15 o'clock a car started out in charge of four policemen. From that time cars were started out on five minutes headway. By nine o'clock twenty cars were running trips from the city hall to Harlem. The directors of the Third Avenue line yesterday afternoon unanimously adopted resolutions refusing to accede to any demands in regard to the men it shall or shall not employ, and refusing to discharge the non-union men or take back any strikers who have deserted property, or any strikers who have incited others to destroy property. The directors announced their intention to run cars at all hazards and cars have been ordered out and the police notified of the intention. The strikers felt very bitter over the action of the company's directors and trouble is expected. The railroad commissioners are finding that their mission was at end, started for Albany in the afternoon leaving the road and the strikers to fight it out. Counsel for the strikers will next week lay before the Commission charges against the road for violating its charter in not running cars regularly, and in not reducing its fares when its earnings exceeded ten per cent. of its capital stock. The executive board of the Empire Protective Association yesterday afternoon issued a card to the public denying that it was in sympathy with resorts to violence pending strikes. Affairs about the stables of the several street railroad companies were quiet last night. There seemed to be little to support the rumor that there will be a general tie-up in the morning. None of the men have yet received orders to quit work, and the companies are all running their full complement of men, with the exception of the Third Avenue line. Late last night there was a rumor that the strikers had threatened to set on fire the house of Superintendent Robertson, of the Third Avenue line. At the Fifty-ninth street police station it was learned that the superintendent had asked and had been granted a special watch for his residence.

THE LAKE SHORE FIGHT.
CHICAGO, April 23.—At a meeting of the switchmen it was reported that the Lake Shore was endeavoring to do business through other roads. It was resolved to resist this if possible and fifty men were appointed to watch for it and when Lake Shore goods are found on any other road they are to request the employees not to handle it. In that way they hope to prevent the Lake Shore from doing business over other roads. The possibility of a similar strike on the Michigan Central, Rock Island and Alton was talked over, but the impression seemed to be that nothing should be attempted on these roads until this strike should be ended. Sheriff Hanchett said yesterday morning that he had not sworn in any deputies as yet, but that he had a lot of men selected which he would use if necessary. It was his opinion, however, that there would be no necessity for them as he had heard the strike would be settled. Five hundred and fifty Lake Shore cars, the majority of which are bound for Chicago, are side-tracked east of South Chicago. Many of these cars contain bonded goods which are in a measure under the protection of the United States Government. It is thought that an attempt will be made to bring them in over the Michigan Central. In consequence of lack of business caused by the Lake Shore strike about fifty freight handlers employed by the Rock Island road at Englewood have been discharged. In-bound trains on the Lake Shore road brought fifteen or twenty switchmen to Chicago yesterday, mostly from Toledo and Cleveland, in response to orders from headquarters. The Union in a short time had committees circulating through the various hotels arguing with the men, and by doing this promises and arguments they claim to have won over nearly all the arrivals. Nearly all the men seemed to have a misapprehension of the state of affairs here and came only with the idea of obeying orders and getting work. The strikers are confident that they can prevent any switching being done hereafter without attempting violence. An official of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road went to the Lake Shore yards yesterday afternoon and had a talk with J. T. Monaghan, chief of the Switchmen's Association, concerning rumors that the men on the Burlington would strike. Mr. Monaghan said he could give no definite information, but added that the Switchmen's Association was not ordering such action. Last evening Sheriff Hanchett determined to swear in 200 deputies and distribute them in the Lake Shore yards to-day. The deputies will be armed and will be instructed to afford the fullest protection in their power to further any effort by the railroad company to send out trains.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The various railroads are becoming alarmed in consequence of the new turn of affairs yesterday and are not sure but that any moment they may be deserted by the force which they have had so much trouble in getting together. Some of the men who quit gave as a reason that they were afraid to continue work any longer, while others charge that the roads have broken faith with them in reducing wages. The Chicago & Alton switching engineers are still out and their work is being done by the road engineers. Yesterday afternoon five switchmen in the Carondelet yards of the Iron Mountain road yielded to the aggressions of the strikers and quit work. The general executive board received to-day \$8,000 in drafts and postal orders for the strikers' fund; one contribution of \$2,500 was received from the New York Protective Association, through General Secretary Turner, accompanied by the information that the subscription would be duplicated every week until the settlement of the strike is necessary.

FEARFUL WATERS.

The Bursting of a Dam in Massachusetts Causes the Death of Many Persons.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 20.—At an early hour this morning the great dam at Lee, ten miles below, gave way and swept the town out of existence. The noise sounded like an explosion, and messengers were sent ahead of the flood to arouse the village people. Sixteen lives are known to be lost. The water is running rapidly. The torrent runs twelve miles an hour. The destruction to property is immense. The population of Lee was 5,000. Eleven bodies have been recovered.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 21.—Another dispatch, giving further particulars of the terrible dam burst, says: At six o'clock yesterday morning the village of East Lee was inundated and devastated by the breaking away of the dam at the Mud pond reservoir, Mountain lake, two and one-half miles from the village. The pond covered many acres of swamp, and was increased from its regular, limited size by extensive dams built by a club of manufacturers as a store place for water. The flood came pouring down the streets, the water being from four to six feet deep bringing with it trees, portions of houses, barns, fences, wagons and every form of movable property. The people fled to the slopes of the valley along which the torrent was pouring. The flood passed East Lee and went on down the road, destroying gardens, lawns and fences and moving the smaller buildings. It had not the power, however, to wreck utterly the larger houses, though the damage done will amount to many thousands of dollars.

As soon as possible the people went up the line of the flood. Fortunately, the track of the flood was in a sparsely inhabited country, but what destruction there was for it to do in wrecking three or four houses on its way was thoroughly accomplished. Much stock, besides property, was lost. Explorers found the bodies of six persons by ten o'clock a. m., and were searching for others. The scene is one of terrible desolation, and the town of Lee was wild with excitement. Up to noon eleven bodies had been found, and it was then expected that several more would be discovered. The bodies recovered and identified thus far are as follows: Mr. White, wife and two young daughters; Mr. King and wife; young Mr. King and his wife; three persons who were living in the track of the flood and still missing. White's carriage shops were destroyed; Harrison Garfield's paper mill undermined; Decker's paper mill also damaged, and John McLaughlin's machine shops totally wrecked.

As near as can be ascertained Mud pond dam was at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of April 20. It had shown signs of weakness for some time, and parties responsible for and owning the privileges of its water supply had been notified, but nothing had been done. The calamity is the result of carelessness. The channel culled by the rushing water on its way to the sea, and while the evidences of its terrific power are plainest as the pond is approached, the most serious loss of life and property occurred three miles from the lake in East Lee village. The water reaches a stream on which manufacturers are built by a brook running through the woods and thence settled farms, and there was not much of life or many buildings to be lost until the village was reached. There it wrecked a barn, carrying off a bridge spanning the brook, which is but small as it runs naturally from a small pond and then rushed down the channel of the stream on which dwellings and manufactures are located. Couch & Oakley's millwright shops, John Dowd's manufactory of paper machinery, and A. N. White's carriage shop were all destroyed.

White's family, consisting of himself and wife, aged forty-eight and forty-five years respectively, their five children, and a son were in bed when the flood struck and were all killed by the building crashing in. All the bodies except that of the baby have been rescued. Theodore King and wife and Mrs. Charles King rushed from their house and were carried off by the flood and drowned. If they remained in it they would have been saved, as the building was not destroyed. Simeon Dowd, aged sixty, is known to have been drowned but his body has not yet been found. Further down the stream John McLaughlin's machine shops, Harrison Garfield's mill and Farmer, Decker & Sablin's mills were all ruined. The boilers and all the basement machinery were taken up by the flood and carried away like so much wood. John Vernon's paper mill was also gutted. These disasters throw a great many hands out of employment and literally paralyze all East Lee's industry. The loss in property is fully \$200,000, and the expense of repairing roads, etc., will reach \$20,000 more. Charles King, before reported dead, is alive, but badly injured, and it is thought he will recover.

A KANSAS MOB.
The Weaver Brothers, Accused of Killing Abel Shearer, Riddled With Bullets.

ASTORIA, Kan., April 20.—About two months ago a fight occurred in the village of Danville, near this place, between three brothers named Weaver and Abel Shearer. Shearer was fatally wounded and the Weaver boys arrested and hurried away to avoid mob violence. Last week they were returned for trial, but their cases were continued for a term, with bail fixed at \$10,000 each. At one o'clock yesterday morning a mob of forty or more armed men surrounded the residence of the sheriff, where the prisoners were under guard. The guard hearing them rushed the prisoners out a back door into the basement of the new school building. The sheriff was taken prisoner by the mob and guarded. The deputies finding it useless to resist surrendered. The Weaver brothers defended themselves in the struggle for life with a revolver they had taken from one of the deputies, but were finally overpowered by the mob and disarmed. Ropes were placed about their necks and preparations made to hang them to the rafters but the tramp of approaching feet frightened the mob and they fired 15, 5 and 20 shots into each man, literally shooting them to pieces, and mounting their horses rode rapidly away. No one knows who they were. The mother of the boys and the wife of one of them witnessed the entire tragedy.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS.

A SONG OF EASTER.

Sing, children, sing!
And the lily censers swing;
Sing that life and joy are waking
And that Death no more is king.
Sing the happy, happy tumult of the slowly
brightening spring;
Sing, little children, sing!

Sing, children, sing!
Winter wild has taken wing,
And the lily censers swing;
Sing that life and joy are waking
And that Death no more is king.
Sing the happy, happy tumult of the slowly
brightening spring;
Sing, little children, sing!

Sing, children, sing!
The lily censers swing;
In the joyous Easter morning, for hope are
blossoming;
And as the earth her shroud of snow from
off her breast doth fling,
So may we cast her fetters off in God's eternal
spring!

Sweet are your eyes, O little ones, that look
with smiling grace,
Without a shade of doubt or fear, into the
Future's face!
Sing, sing, in happy chorus, with joyful
voices tell,
That death is life, and God is good, and all
things shall be well;
That bitter days shall cease
In warmth and light and peace;
That winter yields to spring.
Sing, little children, sing!

—Celia Theater.

A NEW MAN.

Little Violet and Her Flowers Transform Jaded Jones.

If there ever was a man who would have afforded a staunch proof in favor of natural depravity it was Jaded Jones. From his birth he had been under a stigma, sometimes of one kind, sometimes of another, but always sufficiently marked to lead to his avoidance by the good and order-loving. He had grown up on the town until he became old enough to earn his own living; then he had been apprenticed to one master after another, being turned away from all without exception, for some crime or irremediable fault. He had never known his father, and it would have been better for him if he had been alike ignorant of his mother; but she lived long enough to instill in his mind almost every vicious principle, to the exclusion of any good, then died. Not an interesting hero for a story, yet, after all, one around whom clustered unexpectedly some singular circumstances.

Walking swiftly through the woods that border the outskirts of the town of Drummond, Jaded Jones came suddenly one day upon a little girl seated by the side of a bank covered with blue violets. The child was covered as well as the bank, for her lap was full of flowers; so were both of her hands, and all around her gypsy hat; a half-made wreath was hanging. Queer little bunches, too, were dropped carelessly in among her light curls. Altogether she made the prettiest picture Jaded ever saw, and he began to walk slowly as he drew near her, that he might see her the better.

Jaded was escaping from justice, and had the shadow of a great crime over him, in spite of which he was by no means an unpleasant-looking man. He had a light complexion, full blue eyes, waving auburn hair, and one of the sweetest smiles God ever gave a human face. As he came opposite the child, he stopped, and smiled down upon her; and she not only returned the smile, but gathered both tiny hands full of flowers, and held them toward him, with: "You may 'ave 'em, all your own way."

"Thank you!" said Jaded, stooping down to take them carefully. "Pretty flowers, aint they?"

"Villets," said the child, "for mamma. She's sick, don't you know? I've got lots and lots. See!" trying to spread out her treasures before him.

"Nice, pretty flowers!" repeated Jaded, in a voice so softened he hardly knew it for his own.

"Good-by!" said the child, motioning him away. "You can't have any more. They're my mamma's cause she's sick."

Jaded walked slowly away, with the flowers held daintily in his sin-stained hand. Never had one been given him before. He could not drop them, he had no wish to retain them. They came from a world of which he knew and cared nothing, but for some unaccountable reason they seemed to have a hold upon him. He kept looking down at them, then back at the child, as if he could give the explanation. Still going slowly away, as the distance between them increased, the spell was breaking, when suddenly he heard a sharp cry, as of a child in distress. He looked at the flowers he held, stopped, took a step forward and then turned abruptly and retraced his way to the spot where he had left the flower-child. She was not there, but the same sharp cry repeated led him into the woods at the right, and there, upon a rock, sat the little girl, crying bitterly.

"What is it, little violet?" he asked, gently. "Have you lost your way?"

"I wants my mamma!" said the child, running toward him and taking tight hold of his hand.

He hesitated. The town lay quite a distance behind him, and to return it was to risk life-long imprisonment, perhaps worse. Yet the child kept tugging at his hand, repeating as she drew him forward:

"I wants my mamma! I wants my mamma! Biddy don't come to lead me. Please!"

"Up, then!" said Jaded, lifting the child in his arms. Then, with sudden tenderness, "Kiss me, little violet, and I will carry you safe home, no matter what happens to Jaded Jones."

evil in his nature stirred. "What a chance this was!" The child was elegantly dressed. On her neck she wore a gold chain, with a baby locket suspended from it, and on one of her small fingers a ring, the value of which he knew full well. "Why not? Why not?" she was a child of rich parents, beyond a doubt, who had strayed away in search of flowers. There would be a large ransom offered for her return.

The child, smiling from her high perch in his arms, noticed that he stopped, and said, bending her little body forward eagerly in her impatience:

"Want my mamma! May wants her mamma! Please!" patting his cheek with the back of her violet-filled hand.

"And May shall have her mamma," said the man with a fierce struggle. "Get thee behind me, Satan!"

So rare was the command, that Satan, affrighted, obeyed, and pretty soon they reached the outskirts of the town.

"Now where is your home, little violet?" asked Jaded. "Point it out to me as quick as you can."

"There's my papa!" was the child's answer, pointing to a large house, on the veranda of which a gentleman was walking.

What induced Jaded to act he could not tell. He might easily have put the child down now, and let her make her own way home; but instead of that, he felt driven to make an apology for having her in his arms, and without the fear of arrest, which had clung to him so embarrassingly before, he walked boldly up to the steps, in front of the veranda, and said:

"I beg pardon, sir, for carrying your little girl, but she went to the woods to pick violets and lost her way. So, as she was tired, I took the liberty of bringing her home."

"You are very kind," said the gentleman, looking closely at the stranger. Who was he? Where had he come from? In what way would it be proper to treat him? Could he offer him money? Should he ask him into the house, or should he simply thank him, as he would any one who had done him a favor? But these questions answered themselves. Jaded put the child down at once, and without waiting even for the thanks, turned hurriedly to go.

"May must have run away," said the gentleman. "Her mother is sick, and in the confusion she had not been missed. I do thank you very much! Good-morning, sir!" and as Jaded turned half round, he saw a raised hat and caught the word "sir!"

"Treated like a gentleman! That's new times for you Jaded Jones!" he said to himself, as he took the shortest path back into the woods he had left.

"And man kissed, too, by that baby! New times! new times, indeed!"

He was flying from justice, but there was an alertness about his step and a lightness at his heart he had never had on such a trip before. He went speedily, wondering over it.

Years passed, and neither the child's kiss nor the recognition of the gentleman had been able to arrest Jaded Jones' downward way. He became notorious for his crimes and for his escapes from justice. Photographs of him were in almost every thief's gallery in the land. If there had been such a thing known as a band of brigands, he would have been the leader, possessing as he did in a large degree every qualification for the place. Yet, so far, he had never taken a life. Indeed, he had been known many times that those that were in danger, adding to his name the half-hero glory of Robin Hood.

When his reputation was at its height, a bold robbery was planned. Mr. Damon had become notoriously rich. He was past middle life, had retired from business, and lived in a fine, un-protected house a little out of the town of Drummond. His family was small, consisting only of his wife and one daughter; and the love and respect of the whole community among whom he lived, he had so far considered a sufficient guarantee for the security of his property.

Nothing could be easier for the evildoers to help themselves to almost any amount of possessions thus insecurely guarded, and the only wonder was that he escaped so long. At last, however, the time had come. The gang of burglars over which Jaded Jones was captain made themselves fully acquainted with all the surroundings, appointed a night for securing the easy booty. Jaded Jones had trusted the arrangements to one of the most expert men, but was himself to head the undertaking, in order to secure a just distribution of the gains.

The night proved still and cloudless, a full moon giving them every facility for rapid and easy work. They were to approach the house by different ways and times, more securely to avoid awakening suspicion, and Jaded had given the order with a little more per-emptriousness than usual, knowing the character of some of his men, that there should be no bloodshed, come what might.

As they came near the town, however, the men noticed a change in Jaded's manner. At first he appeared surprised; then he began to make objections to the undertaking, and at last fairly declared his intention to abandon it.

"Look here, boss!" the man he had distrusted had answered, with his hand on his revolver. "You ain't givin to tantrums, but if you think you are going to begin to-night, and play off on Job Stout you've got hold of the wrong fellow, that's all. I'm a-going to carry it through, come what may."

"You're a-going to obey orders, or it will be the worse for you." Jaded had answered, sharply, but he followed as they led the way, dropping a step or two behind.

Yes, it was the very place; Jaded knew it in the moonlight as well as if it had been broad day. Here was the path over which he had carried the little child in his arms, and there, upon the veranda, stood the gentleman who had lifted his hat to him, and addressed him for the first and last time as "sir!"

Account for the coincidence in any way we please, the fact remains, as Jaded stood there in these quick moments, the moonbeams fell fully on a bunch of blue violets, which lay on a small table near the window; back as fresh as if he still held them in his hand came the perfume of those flowers, faded and thrown away so long ago.

And now! now what was to come of

it all? The window was slightly secured, so it could be easily raised. He must be the first to enter, and it was a new part he was to enact, that of protector. Lightly and deftly he sprang through it; the violets were within reach, and he could not resist the inclination to take them in his hand. Faintly back to him came the remembered perfume, and stronger grew his resolve. It was but the work of a minute to close the window, and stand guard before it with his revolver.

Two determined faces stared at each other in the pale moonlight. The one outside, full of astonishment and wrath; the one within, white, with set lips and firmly drawn eyebrows.

"It's all up, Sam," said the man outside, after waiting to see any sign of retreating to Jaded Jones' face. "All's to pay with Jones to-night, but if he's sot, he's sot, and we shall have to try this game another time. I'll fetch him for this, or my name isn't Job Stout. He'll be on us with the police and the handcuffs next. The shortest cut for the woods, that's all that's left us."

Standing motionless in the window, Jaded Jones saw the men go silently and stealthily away. When they were out of sight, he turned and looked around the room. It was a library with its walls lined by low book-cases, over which were suspended large pictures. There were statues, vases, baskets, bric-a-brac, of whose value Jaded had more than an indistinct idea, and near the large table which, covered with papers, stood in the middle of the room, was a guitar with a long blue ribbon attached to it.

"That's hers," he said, with a nod toward it. "I should like to see the pretty creature for the violet's sake."

Then he sat down on the edge of a large leather chair, and sank into a deep reverie. Perhaps it would not be true to say that this was the first time in his life when the past rose up before him with a sharp sting, but certain it is, that never before had he been so thoroughly and deeply ashamed of himself. He seemed to have been suddenly dropped into a life which, with its refinements and elegance, belonged to a world so different from his own that he never before even imagined its existence.

Dimly and crudely there came to him thoughts of God and retribution. A dull wonder whether he, Jaded Jones, could by any chance have done better, have been a man like this man, have owned a house, have a pretty child to nestle down close to him, to call him "father!" He looked down at his hands, wicked hands, that had so far wrought out only evil. Could the rough fingers ever have delicately turned the leaves of a gold bound book?

Wholly engrossed in these new thoughts, he was sitting there careless of consequences should he be discovered, when he heard a voice say:

"My friend, I think you have mistaken your home to-night."

Starting up he saw the same gentleman he had seen on the piazza fearfully approach and stand beside him.

"I have been watching you for some time," he said, "and have convinced myself that you mean no harm. Will you tell me how and for what you are here?"

Something in the gentleman's quietness and coolness touched the startled burglar, and he answered hesitatingly:

"It's no harm, sir! I—I beg pardon—I'll go at once."

"Yes, do-it's not the hour for strange visitors—but stop, is there anything I can do for you? you don't seem to have evil intent, and there is my watch on the table where I left it last night," pointing to the watch partly hidden by papers on the study table; "you are not a burglar!"

"No, sir, not a burglar here; I beg pardon; good-night, sir." He went to the door, then half turned back.

"It's the violets, sir," he said; just one little one to remember her by, if I might be so bold."

The next morning was the Sabbath, April. There was life in the flowers and bird-music in the air. To Jaded Jones the world looked new. There seemed to be new life every where. Jaded Jones himself longed for a new life.

The prayers of the past are never dead seeds. They blossom. Jaded Jones recalled the prayers that one good relative of his unpromising and unfaithful race had made for him. He was ready to answer them.

There was a peal of bells, Easter bells. Jaded had heard Easter bells before, with the outward ear, but never with inner sense until now.

Throngs of people with bright, happy faces passed him on their way to the church. They wore flowers, lilies of the valley, violets. Sunshine, chiming, birds. Jaded Jones followed the long procession of worshippers, came to the church door and listened. There a deep voice said: "Behold I make all things new!"

The organ—a burst of music—"If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things have passed away, all things become new."

"Create within me a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within me."

Jaded heard the chant. He turned away. "New,"—the word haunted him. He knew little of theology, but he made a resolution then and there to obey God. There came to him a new happiness, a new peace.

The Easter bells had brought him the message of life. Jaded Jones was a new man, and if he slept on the ground that night, it was for the last time, and that among the violets. God had spoken to him—not in the burning bush, but in the violets and bells.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The city of Berlin, with about the same population as New York, has 300,000 more square yards of streets than the American metropolises. It has comprehensive educational and charitable systems, and maintains 23 free circulating libraries. Its annual municipal expenditures are under \$10,000,000. The annual expenditures of New York are nearly \$36,000,000, or \$10,000,000 being required for salaries of office-holders alone.

NATURAL GAS.

Some Theories Regarding the Source of This Wonderful Fuel.

The industrial importance of the supply of natural combustible gas in Pittsburgh and its neighborhood can scarcely be estimated and stated in figures. This gas, rising from the numerous wells, with almost explosive force, is fast displacing coal in the manufacture of iron, steel and glass, and in domestic economy.

The atmosphere of Pittsburgh is no longer heavily loaded with soot, and has become pervious to sunshine. The gas is making an industrial revolution. It has cheapened the processes and products of existing establishments, and new undertakings are multiplying by reason of the great advantages offered by the new fuel. Works long established at other places are being transferred to this more favored region, while at the same time, bold projects for carrying the gas in large pipes to distant points are freely discussed, and the gas-producing area is being constantly extended by exploration. Yet the use of gas in the manufacture of iron and ceramic products is not new, for as early as 1872 it was utilized at Leeburg in puddling furnaces, and at the potteries of East Liverpool before 1876. One of the rolling mills at Pittsburgh introduced the gas as early as 1875.

There are now several companies organized for the purpose of drilling wells and supplying the gas in regular measured quantities to consumers. The celebrated Westinghouse well was drilled in 1884, and tapped the gas at a depth of about 1,600 feet. One alone of the companies draws its supply of gas from forty-two wells, at a distance of about twenty miles from the center of the city, and has over 335 miles of main and distributing pipes, ranging in diameter from four up to twenty-four inches. It is estimated that the amount of coal daily displaced by the gas supplied by this company is not less than 10,000 tons. One pound of gas, or about twenty-four cubic feet, is considered to be equal in heating effect to two and a quarter pounds of coal. The most economical mixture appears to be one volume of gas to eight volumes of air. The explosive mixture is one volume of gas with ten of air. So far, there have been very few accidents from explosion, and the gas is very easily managed and controlled. Its value and convenience in the house is simply incalculable, doing away with all kindling, dirt and ashes, besides giving a constant, clean fire, under perfect control.

The gas issues from the bore holes with great and varying pressure, rising sometimes as high as 750 pounds to the square inch. It escapes from the blow-off pipes with a loud roar that may often be heard for miles away. When lighted, it burns with a yellow flame, showing the presence of salt, in small quantities, brought up with the gas. The many escape pipes about the city light up the heavens at night with a lurid glare, like that of burning barns.

There are already many theories of the source of this wonderful gas, and the wildest theorists are the so-called practical men. Science finds many difficulties and facts hard to reconcile with any theory. The gas comes from sandstone formations, below the oil-bearing rocks, and, by many, is supposed to follow the lines of the upward folds or anticlinal flexures of the strata; but it has been found also in the synclinal depressions. Some believe that, owing to the enormous pressures where the gas is found, it is in a liquid form, and that it fills cavities and great connecting caverns capable of furnishing an inexhaustible supply.

There is room for a great diversity of opinion in regard to the permanence of the supply of gas. Prof. Lesley, the geologist of Pennsylvania, declares boldly and strongly that both oil and gas are temporary, evanescent products, sure to be exhausted and to disappear. He regards the gas as undoubtedly evolved from the petroleum, while others maintain that it is independent in origin. In this connection we must not forget that some of the great cometary masses are formed chiefly of hydrocarbon vapors. But if the supply of this most useful gas is to be cut off in the course of a generation or two, consolation is found in the belief that the advantages of gaseous fuel will be so fully made known and appreciated that we shall never return to the crude and wasteful ways of burning coal, but realize the assertion of Siemens that gas made of coal is to be the fuel of the future.—*N. Y. Independent.*

UNSOUGHT TRAISE.

How It First Exalted and Then Humiliated a Distinguished Orator.

The recent railroad blockade recalls a story that a distinguished Maine gentleman tells against himself. Some years ago he was making a journey down East, when his train became snow-bound. It was then evening, and there was no hope of progress until daylight. But near at hand was a little village which boasted of a public hall. It was suggested that the passengers adjourn to the hall and listen to an address by their distinguished fellow-traveler.

He finally consented to do his part; the hall was warmed and lighted, and the lecture took place.

The next day the gentleman was approached by a sturdy young yeoman, who said:

"You're the man who made the speech last night, aint' you?"

The identity having been established he went on:

"I want to thank you for it. I don't know when I've enjoyed myself more than I did while you were talking."

The orator experienced the genial glow which unconventionally and unsought praise is wont to inspire, and he cordially took the honest fellow's hand.

"Yes," the young man continued, "it was a good thing. You see, my girl is on the train, and while you were lecturing she and I had the car all alone to ourselves."—*Boston Record.*

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SPANISH BOAT-WOMEN.

Picturesque Costumes That Are Fearfully and Wonderfully Made.

It is remarkable that though the winelands are rowed exclusively by men, many other river boats are managed entirely by women and girls. Small, light, flat-bottomed boats, used as ferries, boats, or for passengers going up and down the river, or for carrying market produce, are not only worked, but are often owned, by women. With white awnings spread over the heads of the passengers in hot weather, these boats are picturesque objects seen from the high shore, as they flit about on the deep green water of the Douro where it flows through the town. The boat girls always push the oar instead of pulling it. They seem incapable of fatigue, they are buxom and not ill-favored, and they wear the becoming Portuguese costume. When they desire smartness, as on market days, the correct number of petticoats is fourteen, many old and of thick material. These stick out all around in a manner rather perhaps curious than pleasing, and the effect is rather heightened by a form of padding that goes all the way round just below the waist. This heavy costume is completed by a sort of bodice, usually made of stout linen covered with some bright colored material, laced up the front, and tight-fitting. It stops short about an inch above the waist, and the white under-skirt bulges out all round. This sort of white skirt, with large loose sleeves, is a real and most effective work of art. Round the neck and on the shoulders it is caught into numerous gagings, and some fine needle work is inserted in front; over this a handkerchief is crossed. Another handkerchief is put on the head, on the top of which is placed a round felt "pork-pie" hat. The bright silk handkerchief and the black hat are the objects on which all the rustic wealth is lavished. The hat is trimmed with velvet, and between the brim and crown is a row of little black silk tufts. A hat is made to last two years amongst the well-to-do peasants. Its construction is very solid, the felt being nearly a quarter of an inch thick, heavy and hot. These picturesque Portuguese costumes can be seen at their best in the numerous rowing boats that come down the Douro to Oporto on market days. The women then put on all their jewelry, fine ornaments that have descended from mother to daughter for generations. A large gold heart, from an inch and a half to six inches in length, and finely wrought, is one of the oldest forms of these ornaments. The heart is suspended to a string of gold beads, light and well wrought on their surface with a design of clearly Moorish origin. The beads also are heirlooms, and some lucky individuals have as many as twenty rows, each strung on common string. Crosses of filigree work of ancient design are also worn, together with modern cheap lockets of poor German gold.—*Ari Journal.*

—Edgar M. Forest, a reformed gambler who is becoming famous as an evangelist in Western Missouri and Kansas, formerly lived at Lewisburg, Pa., where his father was postmaster for sixteen years. He says that about six months ago he was running a game in Parson, Kan., and one night, while dealing, being several hundred dollars ahead of the game, he felt as though a hand was laid upon his shoulder and heard a voice saying, "Stop!" He threw all his earnings upon the table and exclaimed: "Right here I quit." He went to work the next day exhorting the drunkards and gamblers to follow his example.—*Chicago Journal.*

—A well-known resident of Lambertville, N. J., affirms that he has drunk no water for twelve years past.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Parson Smith, of South Carolina, while riding along a lonely bridal-path, heard a rattlesnake in the grass near by. The next moment his horse gave a plunge and then began to kick. The parson was quickly unhorsed. His frantic steed dashed away, kicking and snorting with terror. The snake had sprung at him and its fangs had become entangled in the hair of the animal's tail. The snake was afterward found a mile away, dead, kicked and beaten almost to a jelly. The horse was captured ten miles farther on, still shivering with fright.

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STRAWBERRY INSECTS.

Instructions for the Extermination of Various Enemies of the Strawberry.

We have had several inquiries recently about remedies for insects that work upon the strawberry. For some of these insects Prof. Forbes says no cheaper or more satisfactory method can be used than that of capture and destruction by hand. Sweeping back and forth along the row with an ordinary insect net is a ready means of capture available for such exposed insects as do not cling closely to the plants. It may be used to advantage for those attacking the flower and fruit at a time when less laborious measures are not allowable. For species of feeble locomotive power, which infest the leaves in summer, after the fruit has been gathered, it is a common and very useful practice to mow the field in dry weather, burning it over in a brisk wind after it is thoroughly dry.

Some of the worst insects which infest the strawberry appear in the adult stage in swarms during a comparatively short period, and may then be entrapped by attracting them by lights exposed in the fields and so arranged that the insects approaching the lights shall be caught in vessels of water. A glass lantern so suspended over a tub of water that beetles flying against the glass will drop into the water beneath, is a simple and effective device which may be depended upon to capture the May beetles and other adults of the various white grubs. If the water be covered with a film of kerosene, the insects falling into it will be speedily killed. The especial object of this method of warfare is to destroy the adults as they emerge, or as they resort to the field to lay their eggs. As a general measure of protection, it is sometimes expedient to rake and burn the mulch and rubbish late in autumn, after insects have resorted to their winter quarters. For thousands of legs in the strawberry field, the plan of scattering slices of potatoes or other vegetables between the rows, and killing by hand late at night and early in the morning the myriads attracted to them, has been recommended by good authority. Thick stemmed weeds in and about the field should be destroyed if the stalk-borer is likely to be injurious.

For all leaf-eating species occurring in summer after the fruit is picked, except possibly those which feed concealed within the rolled and curled leaves, sprinkling or spraying with Paris green or London purple in powder or suspended in water, is a feasible remedy. It must be remembered, however, that this method is of no avail against insects which do not gnaw or bite the tissues of the plant. It is recommended to destroy the leaf-eating beetles whose young are the strawberry root-worms. For this purpose the poison should be applied during July and August. It is, of course, important that it should be used no more freely than is absolutely necessary to accomplish the end desired. Powdered heliobore is used, like the arsenical poisons mentioned in the preceding section, for the strawberry false-worm, *Empythus maculatus*. For those species appearing exposed while the fruit is upon the plants, as well as for those which are not provided with biting mouths, powdered pyrethrum is one of the most useful applications. This may be either dusted upon the plants, due care being taken that it shall reach both the under and the upper surfaces of the leaves, or it may be thrown in a spray of water from a hand force pump. The kerosene emulsion may be applied for the same purpose as the pyrethrum mentioned above, except that it is not available during the fruiting season. Applications of sulphur to the leaves, as well as a spray of strong soapsuds are useful for some purposes.

For subterranean larvae appearing locally, bisulphide of carbon or carbolic acid may be poured into small holes made in the ground, as recommended under the discussion of remedies for the strawberry root-worms.—*Western Rural.*

—The new Philadelphia directory contains sixty-three Ashs, four Elms, five Walnuts, eleven Pines, fifteen Cherrys, thirteen Oaks, a single Poplar, four Chestnuts, and a single Spruce.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The new Philadelphia directory contains sixty-three Ashs,

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

SPRING GARDENING.

The gentle Spring has come
And men, who garden some,
Leap from their beds while yet the morn is gray.
And, like a tramp arrayed,
With harrow, rake and spade
Courageously attack the soggy clay.

They furiously dig
A place—not very big—
Then gently rake it smoother than a floor;
Then, on their hands and knees,
Drop in the precious seed.
And puff, and pant, and sweat from every pore.

Even at the breakfast bell
These heroes will rebel,
And about their "morning through," and "coming now,"
But not till breakfast's cold,
And wife begins to scold,
Will they quit work, all ready for a row.

They can't wash off the dirt;
They struggle in a shirt,
And finish at the table, where in pain
They choke—no time to taste—
Then rush with nervous haste
Across the lots, and miss, of course, the train.

At night, with blistered hand,
And broken back, they stand
A swearing at the neighbor's wicked chicks,
Who've scratched up all the seeds,
So nothing grows but weeds—
Which shows it doesn't pay to rise at six.

II. Dodge in Goodall's Sun.

THAT FATAL DIAMOND.

The Wall of a Careless and Unfortunate Burglar.

I am the most unhappy man that ever occupied a prison cell. I say this advisedly, knowing that hundreds are at this moment bewailing their fate, which in many cases may seem harder than mine; but it is not if they still retain the self-respect which I have lost. That's what tortures me; my prestige is gone; I am degraded in my own eyes; I despise myself as heartily as the most virtuous man in the world could. That I, to whom half the thieves in the city have looked for guidance, should myself have laid a plot for myself and walked into it! It is too humiliating! To fall a victim to a too powerful combination of adverse circumstances is no disgrace; to be outwitted by the superior finesse of the police is hard, but endurable; but to fall into a snare which should not have mistook a boy who had never stolen so much as a handkerchief in his life—this, this is a shame!

It was that diamond ring that did it. I really think some special ill-luck must have attached to the trinket, for it brought no good to its previous possessor. It was hardly in the regular way of business that it came into my hands—just as it has escaped from them in a most unbusiness-like fashion. That young man must have been in great straits before he united himself to me in the business of stealing his uncle's cash-box in order to obtain funds to pay his gambling debts. It was a very easy matter for me. He was to mix a few drops of an opiate I gave him with his relative's brandy and water one evening and leave the all door open; I had only to walk in and take up the booty he had collected and placed ready for me. It was a very fair collection of plate that awaited me as well as the coveted cash-box; but I am fond of jewelry, and the house was so beautifully asleep that I could not resist creeping up to the master's bedroom to see if there was not in it a trifle worth picking up. There was—the diamond ring and a rather good set of studs. I took them and slipped out of the room so quietly that I should not have disturbed their owner, even if my young friend had not, by way of making sure, doubled the prescribed dose of opiate, and thereby plunged his uncle into, not sleep, but death. Poor young fellow, the knowledge that he had killed a relative who had always treated him with kindness, if also with severity, was too much for his mind, which, needless to say, was never strong. Those debts of honor or were never paid, he never came to claim his share of that night's spoil, and I have heard that the distant cousin, who, failing him, inherited the old man's property, grumbles greatly at having to pay for his being kept in a lunatic asylum.

This is cowardice on my part. I have condemned myself, as the fitting punishment of my folly, to set down in black and white the way in which I entrapped myself, and I am postponing the task to mander over an irrelevant incident.

The ring had not been long in my possession when I paid the unlucky visit to Paris which began my misfortunes. The London police were very active just then and the business was in consequence dull and risky; so, being in funds, I thought I might take a holiday and enjoy a fortnight in the city of pleasure. I was pretty well known at home, but I had not, so far as I knew, a single enemy in France, and I did not intend to make any. For a fortnight I would be a mere innocent pleasure-seeker, taking the day's amusements as they came, and making no effort after either my own gain or others' loss. Such was my intention; but, alas! what intention, especially if it be a good one, can withstand the force of the habits of a lifetime? Mine gave way, and speedily.

One evening, a pleasant April evening, I formed one of the crowd that surrounded the platform at an open air concert. By my side was standing a stout and elderly man, whom, from a score of tiny indications, I guessed to be a British holiday-maker.

"There's from fifteen to twenty pounds in his coat pocket, I'll be bound," thought I. "He is far too cautious to leave his money at his hotel, where Frenchmen, whom he regards as all thieves, may lay hands on it, so he carries it about with him, thinking that on his person it can not fall to be safe."

The idea of unseeing him in this particular was too tempting; I found myself smiling in anticipation of the bewildered and horror-stricken expression his face would wear when he discovered this loss. It was the humor of the thing that touched me.

That fatal gift of humor, which has ruined so many honest men, led me to my destruction. Deep in my soul, beneath the outer garb of the man of the world I was wearing, dwelt the instincts of the professional pick-pocket. Almost unconsciously I inserted my left hand in his pocket and gently drew out a pocket-book—the very sort of pocket-book I knew he would carry. I edged away from my victim as soon as the little operation was over, and disentangling myself from the interested auditors who were listening to a gayly-dressed dandy shrieking with the remains of a once powerful voice, I soon found myself walking along the brightly-lighted boulevard. I had not gone far before I noticed that the diamond ring which I constantly wore on the third finger of my left hand was missing. It was a little too large for me; but I had not thought it advisable to have the size altered just yet; and the result was that it slipped from my finger. I knew that I wore it when I left my hotel, but I could not recollect noticing its presence at any subsequent time so I went to every place I had visited since I came out, the cafe where I had dined, the shop where I had bought some cigars, the streets I had traversed, looking everywhere for some trace of my lost jewel, and inquiring of every one to whom I had previously spoken if they had seen anything of it. I felt a dreary conviction that my treasured ornament was gone forever, when, as a last resource, I went to a bureau de police and gave a description of the lost ring to the officer there. The officer was polite, but gave me small hope of ever seeing my diamond again. I gave it up as gone forever.

I was sitting in my hotel dull and depressed, angry at my own carelessness, and inclined to give up any further holiday and forget my annoyance by a speedy return to my professional duties in London, when my friend of the police-office entered.

"I am happy to say, I brought politely and smiling with, as I thought, anticipation of a handsome reward; 'I am happy to inform monsieur that we hope soon to place his ring in his hands. One answering to the description you gave was brought to our office by the finder, a countryman of your own. The ring being rather an uncommon one, I felt assured that it could be no other than the one you had lost. You described it, I think, as consisting of five diamonds set in the shape of a violet, with a smaller brilliant in the center—a very curious and valuable jewel.'"

"Yes, that's it," I replied curtly, wondering why he could not give me back my property without so many words. "Then I may safely assume that this is the ring in question?" He brought out my ring from his pocket and showed it to me.

"It is," I said stretching out my hand; but he did not restore the jewel, only stood there holding it and smiling more than ever. I supposed that he wanted to see some sign of the reward he expected to receive before parting with the trinket. I took out my purse, and opening it, made some remark about showing my appreciation of his honesty; but he shook his head, smiling, if possible, more broadly than before.

"Do you not wish to know, monsieur, how your ring was found?" he asked, with a leer which I thought was disagreeable.

"Well, how was it found?" I said, tartly.

"My policeman drew himself up to deliver his great effect. 'Monsieur, your ring was found in another man's pocket!' I stared at him in bewilderment, mingled with an indefinite fear, while he continued his narrative in a less courteous and more confidential tone than he had hitherto assumed. 'Ah, mon ami, one may be too clever; one's dexterity may lead one astray if it be not balanced by discretion. You had not long left the office when another Englishman came in complaining that he had lost a pocket-book containing all his money. He had put his hand in his pocket to bring it out, meaning to pay for something, but found it gone, and in its place a diamond ring—your ring. For my own part, I do not doubt your honesty—even your generosity. You believed, doubtless, that exchange is not robbery, and, that in leaving your ring in exchange for his portmanteau, you would at once obtain a memento of a compatriot and do him a practical benefit. That is the interpretation I should wish to put on the affair; but the owner of the pocket-book will not see it in that light—he lacks imagination, as so many English do. Of course, your coming to ask us to try to recover your lost ring tends to give color to his version of the matter, which is, that while you were robbing him of his money the ring slipped from your hand and remained in his pocket; and, with a lack of sympathy for a countryman which I grieve to recount, he demands that you should be arrested—a duty which I am reluctantly compelled to fulfill.'"

I was absolutely dumb with surprise and anger. Had I had my wits about me I might—though circumstances were against me—have brought some counter charges of theft against my accuser; but I was so stupefied by the strange turn events had taken, that I submitted meekly to be searched, to have the fateful pocket-book taken from me and to be led away to prison. Somehow, too, I was unable to secure possession of the ring that was the cause of my undoing, and I have not seen it since my arrest.

So here I sit in my cell, depressed and weary, a victim to the bitterest self-reproach. I could almost wish to be condemned to life-long imprisonment, for what is freedom to me? After such a piece of suicidal folly as I have been guilty of, I shall never dare to lift up my head among my professional brethren, and I fear that nothing will be left for me but to take to honesty when my term expires.—N. Y. Daily News.

SMART SALESWOMEN.

How They Manage to Increase Their Meager Incomes in Cities.

A bright-looking young woman, whose garments were of elegant quality and fashionable cut, was observed talking earnestly to a saleswoman in one of the large stores on Sixth avenue, New York, the other day. She was observed with especial interest by two persons—one the superintendent of the store and the other a newspaper man. The saleswoman appeared to be showing the bright-looking young woman some laces; but, as the box of delicate fabrics remained almost entirely unnoticed during the ten minutes' conversation that ensued, it was clearly evident that the two women were not talking about laces.

"Miss —," said the superintendent, addressing the saleswoman after the elegantly-attired visitor had departed, "I can not permit you to transact your private business over the counters of this store."

"The lady asked to look at some laces," replied the saleswoman, pertly. "I understand all about it. Don't let it occur again," responded the superintendent in a tone so sharp that it caused the rebuked subordinate to drop her eyes and flush deeply. She silently replaced the box of laces on a shelf and walked to the other end of the counter. "That girl is more intent on building up a little trade for her own than in serving the interests of her employer," explained the superintendent to the newspaper man. "If I did not watch them closely some of our clerks would devote half of their time during business hours to their own personal transactions."

"Then that bright-looking young lady was not a customer?" ventured the writer.

"She was a customer of that female clerk, but not of the store," said the superintendent. "Perhaps you don't know that a large portion of the women employed in the principal retail stores in New York are either brokers or speculators." Receiving a mute acknowledgment of ignorance on this point, the speaker continued: "Well such is the fact. The bright-looking young person who just walked out was trying to sell the elegant winter wrap that she wore to the saleswoman. I imagine, however, that they were unable to agree on terms. Each woman was, of course, bent upon driving as good a bargain as possible."

"Do you mean to say that that richly-attired lady was in need of money?"

"Not at all. That isn't the point. You must understand that there are hundreds—perhaps thousands—of women who hold respectable positions in New York society by virtue of their ingenuity in keeping up the appearance of being fashionable. Their ingenuity makes up for their lack of ready cash. Take, for example, the wife of a man whose only income is a salary of five thousand dollars a year. The wife has managed to obtain a foothold in what is commonly termed 'good society,' and she finds that her husband's slender means will not permit her to indulge in the extravagances practiced by her wealthier acquaintances in the matter of dress. She is bound to retain her foothold in society, however, and to do that she must not appear in shabby attire, nor must she fail to keep pace with the changes of fashion. How can she manage it? Many women solve this problem by running into debt, but not so with the class of women of which I speak. The ingenious woman hunts up the female brokers and speculators in the large dry-goods stores and invokes their aid. Suppose it is late in the fall and the ingenious woman wants a handsome winter wrap. She has been prudent during the summer and saved money enough to buy a handsome garment. Consequently she goes to a store, selects just what she wants, and pays cash for it. When her husband sees her purchase he exclaims: 'Why, Eleanor, isn't this rather extravagant for us?' She calmly says: 'Wait and see.' The winter passes with its pleasant social events, and the expensive wrap does good service. At Easter Mrs. Eleanor goes to church with a stylish and captivating new suit. 'Where did you get money enough to buy such a nice spring suit?' asks her husband. 'I sold my winter wrap,' she replies, cheerfully. In the following fall and winter Mrs. Eleanor displays a new and fashionable dolman, and in reply to her husband's queries she explains that she was enabled to buy the garment by adding a little to what she received for her captivating spring suit. 'Where in the mischief do you sell your clothes?' asks the husband. 'To speculative saleswomen in dry-goods houses,' says the wife. There you have the whole proceeding in a nutshell. The ingenious woman manages to keep pace with the fashionable changes of the seasons in the matter of dress at about one-third the expense incurred by her wealthier neighbor. To be sure her stock of wearing apparel is not large, but it is always stylish and attractive.'—N. Y. Star.

Fire Customs in China.

The following extract from a letter from a lady in Peking, China, written to a friend in Chicago, will interest a good many people: "Last week there was quite a fire not very far from us, quite an unusual thing I am told, for the buildings are of brick with tile roofs. Several stores burned, and three men were burned to death. A strange custom in connection with any fire is, that the owner of the building where the fire breaks out is taken to the yarmen (place of public business, police court, etc.) and severely beaten. I suppose the idea being that he must have been careless to have let it happen. In this case the man was hurt at the fire and died from the beating. Another strange thing is, that all the stores near, for several days are obliged to sell their goods cheap, out of gratitude that they did not burn down too."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WESTERN PROSPECTORS.

Patience and Perseverance Demanded of Those Who Search for Gold.

The life of a prospector is a hard one, and to follow it a man must have patience and perseverance, and endure many hardships. He is generally on the move, going from one camp to another, adopting any vacant camp he may be fortunate enough to find, or hurriedly constructing his temporary dwelling-place of the simplest kind from material most convenient. One end of a cabin is almost always monopolized by a huge mud fire-place and chimney. On the side is a door, and opposite a window, the latter generally consisting of a square hole provided with a wooden slide. A well prospector sometimes has a half-window, with some of the panes actually unbroken. The possessor of such a luxury generally moves it about with him and adapts it to various structures. In one corner of the cabin there is a bunk, generally constructed of poles, sometimes of boards; the other furniture usually consists of a table, a stool or cracker-box, a few tin plates, pans, etc. The prospector is seldom "at home," except in severe weather, and then his most comforting solace must be either a roaring fire in the big chimney, his pipe, an almanac, or his hopes of striking it rich on the morrow. According to theory, a good quartz prospector should be also an assayer. He should know in what formations of earth or rock to expect ore, and then be able to test it scientifically by fire and acid assays. It is reasonable to suppose that such a man would be most successful, but it appears that it is not thus. Any old prospector will tell you that "scientific fellows never find anything. They can't see into the ground, and it is where you find it, not where it ought to be, according to theories. Some greenhorn, tenderfoot or immigrant always finds the bonanzas." I have observed this to be frequently the case.

Many quartz prospectors, after finding a ledge, select fragments from various parts of the rock, and, after pulverizing it in a hand-mortar, wash the result in a horn or saucer, and if no free gold is obtained it is considered worthless. Ore containing sulphurets, silver, lead, tellurium, etc., has of course to be practically tested by fire or acid assays. The pocket-hunter is a comparatively newcomer in the country, and only made his appearance during the last year and a half. He, too, is a prospector, but he despises quartz. He prospects for gold only, and does not desire to find a little of it in huge masses of flinty rock. He expects to dig a hole in the earth, select a section where extensive placer-mining has been done and where the yield was rich. He conjectures that the gold came from some where, and he follows the gulches up stream as far as they have been worked, and there takes pans of dirt from the surface and hillsides. If he obtains a "color," or speck of gold, from the surface it is a fine prospect, and he follows the trace carefully, taking the next painful of dirt to be washed from higher ground, and so on until the prospect fails; then he digs for the deposit. Occasionally it is there. Indications are often found where weeks of panning fail to locate from whence they have been washed or thrown; and again, pockets are found by mere accident that have thrown no trace to the surface. A good prospect may be obtained from every spot on a hillside, and yet nothing be found beneath the surface.

A pocket-hunter will carry and wash dirt for days without obtaining a color. When he obtains a speck of gold, however, and if it is the rough, unwashed pocket metal, his chance is fair of finding a deposit—perhaps a fortune. The winter season is the most favorable for prospecting in this manner, as every gulch then contains sufficient water for panning, while during the summer the prospector must either follow water courses or carry dirt long distances to springs or streams and there pan it. There are those who frequently find pockets, and, even though the deposits are large, they find them often enough to prosper moderately well in the uncertain occupation, and appear cheerful, content and always possessed of a full money. I am inclined to think, however, that, considering the number, engaged, the fortunate ones are few, and for the amount of labor performed I am forced to believe that both prospectors and pocket-hunters are scantily paid.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Dakota Interest.

"I suppose Eastern capital has done a great deal for this country," said a traveler to a Dakota settler.

"Oh, I 'spect it has—least that's what they all say."

"Haven't you been benefited by it?"

"Well, no, can't say I have."

"What has been the trouble?"

"Why, you see I borrowed \$50 of yer Eastern capital when I first come out here, and blamed of it hasn't kept me humping 'bout's hard as I can hump to raise the \$30 each month to pay the interest on it. It has kinder held me back, stranger."—Estelline (D. T.) Bell.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A QUEER LITTLE GIRL.

As queer a girl as ever was seen
Was little May Evelyn Caroline Green.
She sat a wishing from morning till night
For every thing in, or out of, her sight.

When it was morning she wished it was night,
Yet when it was evening nothing was right.
The same with the weather, it always was wrong,
And wishing 'twas otherwise made up her song.

Her small brother Ned, who thought Sister May
Was silly to spend her time wishing all day,
Told nurse in confidence, once after dinner,
That he was afraid she'd a wish-bone in her.
—Mrs. E. C. Landregh, in our Little Men and Women.

ALBERT'S GEOGRAPHY.

The Brave and Determined Manner in Which He Earned It.

It was more than seventy years ago. My young hero was only a lad of thirteen when the incident occurred of which I am going to tell you. His name was Albert, and he lived in a pleasant farming town in the State of Maine. Being a farmer's son, he had a great many chores to do in the early winter mornings, and it was a long walk, afterward, to the district school; but he loved his books dearly, and was always on hand in good season, with lessons well learned the night before.

One stormy afternoon, soon after the beginning of the winter term, he came home from school in a somewhat unusual mood. He was a wide-awake, cheerful little body, with a very merry laugh, and his mother looked up in surprise when, instead of her son's breezy entrance, Master Albert came quietly into the great old-fashioned kitchen, so warm and so cozy, so queer and so quaint, and walked thoughtfully up to the glorious open fire that was dancing gleefully on the broad hearth, and seemed to be doing its best to leap boldly up through the wide old chimney.

"I hope nothing has gone wrong at school," thought his good mother, as she went softly to and fro through the old-time room, in preparation for the savory evening meal; and the father, who was watching his little son's face from the other side of the hearth, broke the silence at last with the words: "Well, my boy, you seem to have some weighty subject on your mind, to-night. What is it?"

The child half turned, as if he had heard a voice, but no words.

"You haven't got into any trouble at school, I trust, Albert?"

"No, indeed, sir! We've got the best teacher that ever was. But, oh, father—and now the boy's tongue went fast enough—they've introduced a grand new geography into the school this term—a great beauty of a book, with pictures, and as interesting as it can be; and—and—I so wish I could have one, sir! You know I've been through my old one so many times, I know it all by heart. Can not I have one, father?"

"I'm afraid not, my son. It would cost more money than I could afford to spare just now. I'm sorry to deny you, but be a good boy and do your best, and next winter we'll see."

Poor Albert! It was a long time to wait, but he was a well-trained boy and did not annoy his father with teasing. Still he could not forget that splendid new geography, any more than you could forget about Christmas or the Fourth of July. He thought about the book by day and dreamed about it at night. By and by a plan came to him, and when, a little later, his father and mother went away for a short visit, he put this plan into action.

bert ran to keep his feet warm; thrashed his arms to keep his hands from freezing; patted old Star and Bright, and talked to them to keep their courage up, and his own as well; went over his school lessons, naming every river and mountain and cape he could recollect; repeated every line of poetry he had ever learned—and he had learned a great number; even went so far as to compose a few stanzas, which were not so very bad; stopped once on the way to feed and rest good Star and Bright and eat his own luncheon; and, finally, a little after sunrise safely reached the city of Portland. Here his load of wood was speedily exchanged, at his own offer, for a copy of Morse's New Geography, a rather high price to pay, to be sure, even in those days, when wood was cheap and books cost much; but Albert cared little for this fact since the coveted geography was at last in his possession, and he felt far happier than a king, as he turned his rosy, handsome face homeward, bearing with him his precious treasure.

Star and Bright fared sumptuously at his hands that night, and did not Albert enjoy his own nice supper, which Dolly had prepared and kept hot and in readiness for him? How he chattered when she ate it, in the dear old kitchen, where the fire danced, if possible, more exultantly than ever, and sent its warm light over the dark red walls, the snow-white dresser, and the rows of bright pewter plates and porringers that were ranged on its shelves!

The next morning—well, if he did feel a thrill of pride and satisfaction in his happy, boyish heart, as he walked up the aisle to his seat in the school-room, carrying in his hand the new book, with its crisp, fragrant leaves, and its attractive letterpress, who can blame him? Every body was talking about what he had done, and teacher and school-mates alike gave him generous praise.

As to his father, the good man criticized a little the boy's transaction in a business point of view, when he came to hear the story; but he could not help commending the energy and spirit of his little son, and he did so without stint. As to Albert himself, he lived and prospered, growing up to be a most excellent man, a minister, and, at one time, a judge. He wrote verses sometimes, too, a little more polished, doubtless, than those he sent out on the stillness of the winter night so long ago, with only Star and Bright for auditors. He reached a good old age, but never I think, so long as he lived, did he fail to recall with pleasure the circumstances under which he became the delighted owner of a copy of Morse's New Geography.—Alice Chadbourn, in Congregationalist.

A Pussy Bell-Ringer.

"Purr, purr, purr!" Pussy sat on the kitchen window-sill with her eyes half shut, and purred, and purred. She looked very sleepy indeed; but she was more sly than sleepy. She was an Angora cat, and very handsome. She had long, silky white fur, and fringed ears, and a bushy tail like a squirrel. She often curled it over her back, just as a squirrel would.

Pussy was in the kitchen a great deal, and she saw the cook make custards, and puddings, and cake. She wanted some. She meant to have some. She noticed that, whenever a certain bell was rung, the cook left the kitchen and stayed out for several minutes. The bell-cord was within her reach if she stood up on her hind feet. It was not when the cook would see it. Pussy slyly pulled the cord with her fore-paws, and rang the bell. The cook went to see what was wanted; and pussy devoured a custard in great haste.

Sly Pussy! When the cook back she lay in a corner, and seemed fast asleep. She played this trick over and over again. But after a while some one hid and watched while the cook was out and saw Pussy ring the bell.—Our Little Ones.

COUNTRY-LOVE.

Where Prince Bismarck Receives His Loftiest Inspirations.

Bismarck loves the country, though most of his life has been passed in cities. "What I like best," he once said, "is to be in well-greased top-boots, far away from civilization." It is said that once, while at school in Berlin, and walking in the suburbs, he came across a plow. His homesickness, expressed itself in tears. In one of his earlier letters he wrote: "I am quite homesick for country, woods and laziness, with the indispensable addition of loving wives and trim, well-behaved children." Phrenologists say that one of the largest organs on Bismarck's massive head is that which indicates his love of children.

The German statesman is never so happy, say his friends, as when he is gazing at a beautiful landscape, or walking about his farm.

"Believe me," his wife once said, with natural exaggeration, "I turn myself into him more than all your politics." His friends point to Lenbach's portrait of Bismarck, which hangs in the National Gallery at Berlin, as the one in which his features assume their noblest expression. "We were engaged in conversation," said Bismarck, describing how that expression was caught by the artist, "and I happened to look upwards at a passing flight of birds. Suddenly Lenbach exclaimed: 'Hold hard! that will do, capitally, keep quite still,' and forthwith made the sketch."

The Chancellor, when at Varzin, his country estate, banishes the cares of state and becomes farmer and forester. In "well-greased boots," with staff in hand, he wanders about the woods and fields, noting nature and his farmers. He takes lessons in practical political economy from his tenants, and questions his laborers. The result is that he is an evenly-balanced statesman, and talks in Parliament about farming and forestry with such good sense and knowledge as to command the respect of practical men.—Youth's Companion.

—Dakota farmers are making plans to grow flax for fuel this summer. It is said that a ton of flax straw is worth more to burn than a ton of soft coal.

Graham, the wife murderer, was taken from jail, Monday night, and lynched.

Ozage City Free Press: When any man constantly preaches about his own honesty and the wickedness of all the balance of creation, it may be safely set down that \$25.00 cash and \$50.00 more contingent will catch him every time.

Pennsylvania has the most stringent marriage laws of any state in the union. All the states should enact laws that will surround the marriage contract with greater sanctities, that will strengthen the obligation which it imposes and will insure beneficent results to those who assume its onerous relations. Where divorces flourish, honest marriage loses its sacramental character, and its ties rest lightly on those who are bound together.—Leavenworth Times.

Senator Edmunds has taken another step in his warfare on the President but just what its effect will be is difficult to predict. Since the controversy between the President and the Senate arose many of the terms of public officials who had been suspended have expired and as the Senate was only insisting on the President giving his reasons for removals the latter has withdrawn the original nominations to succeed officials whose terms had expired. To this course a majority of the Senators have interposed no objection, for it broke the deadlock without a loss of dignity to the Senate. But when the Dustin case, on which Mr. Edmunds based his celebrated resolution, was treated in a similar way Mr. Edmunds objected and offered a resolution to return such messages to the President. This would be a very remarkable if not wholly unprecedented course and it is not at all likely that the Vermont can carry a majority of his Republican colleagues with him. It is pretty thoroughly appreciated that the Senate has cut a very poor figure in its controversy with the administration and that body will be very careful to avoid being again put in so ridiculous a position.—Kansas City Star.

The fight over the Louisville post-office is at present the most entertaining thing in Washington, even surpassing the examination of Jay Gould. Senator Blackburn on the one side, and Senator Beck and Representative Willis on the other, have made statements before the postoffice committee, and that committee will have a fight on its hands whichever way it reports. The nomination will probably be reported back to the Senate without recommendation and the fight transferred to that body. Mrs. Thompson is there and spends most of her time in the reception room of the Senate calling out the Senators one by one and pleading her cause, as she has the reinforcement of Senator Beck and Representative Willis, she will undoubtedly win in the end. Mrs. Thompson claims that she has always been a Democrat, which is undoubtedly true, as her first petition for appointment to the same position was a rousing one, and it was addressed to President S. J. Tilden, but when he was counted out, she erased his name and inserted that of R. E. Hays and sent the petition on, and President Hays appointed her because she was so smart.

THE PROVINCE OF A POLITICAL NEWSPAPER EDITOR.

Under the foregoing caption the Newton Democrat says: "Newspaper men only appreciate the embarrassments that surround the editor who labors conscientiously for the party to which he belongs. If weak and vacillating, if lacking in self-poise and good judgment, he becomes the tool of rings more or less unscrupulous in attaining selfish ends, or he falls an easy prey to their machinations. If, on the contrary, he has the self-reliance and manhood to perform the duties of his position with a sincere desire for the common good of all, he at once becomes the target for pusillanimous little minds to fire at. Like the lilliputians pinning down the hairs of Gulliver, small bore politicians seek to ruin whom they can not rule. The newspaper man who is broad enough to hold his editorial honor above the reach of local cliques and rings, in the true interest of the people and the party, stands upon a pedestal too firm to be shaken by the idle taunts of disappointed ambition.

"The editor of a political paper should be a student of his surroundings and familiarize himself with the field he must cultivate. Around him are a thousand conflicting interests to be harmonized and moulded into union. Big men and little men, broad men and narrow, are struggling for the gaily-painted bubbles of political notoriety. The size of a man's head is not the measure of his ambition. The zebra belts around his character are forgotten in his thirst for fame. While the editor is not responsible for the ambitions and frailties of human life, he is, in a great measure, held responsible for the exhibition of those traits in the field of politics. If ten men desire the same office, each candidate and his friends feel that the editor is deri-

lied to his duty if his individual claims are not put in the columns of the paper. If one be chosen and nine left the disconsolate nine are sure the editor has missed the great duty of his life; and if, perchance the man nominated fails of election, then alas! how many feel that if the editor, with his knowledge of the situation, had only done his duty and spoke in time! If he had so spoken he would have suffered the imputation of being an editor for a faction and not for the party. If the editor names a man and he is elected, disappointed ambition combine to resolve that such editor is trying to run things and ought to be squelched. Such is the life of a political editor.

"An editor's position gives him the opportunity and makes it his duty to study the situation. To give the results of his observations for the candid consideration of his readers is both a privilege and a duty. He is bound by every rule of political propriety to acquaint the party with whatever knowledge he may attain respecting its welfare. He violates no duty and perpetrates no injustice if he warns the party against measures that point to its injury, or ventures advice that is based on a knowledge of the situation. It often requires nerve for an editor to do his plain duty, for while he knows the party in its entirety will sustain his hand in well doing, he knows that at any moment he is liable to unloosen some little phist who will bark himself hoarse at his heels. Editors are as selfish as other men. They may be actuated by powerful motives in politics as other men; but the editor's political ambition is realized only in the success of the party to which he belongs. Therefore, if his end be a selfish one his motive contributes to the party's good just as effectively as if he was inspired alone by an affection for its principles. Too often the professional politician's ambition is so closely wrapped up in his individual interests that his own success is paramount to the party's success, and by trades and combinations he injures its future prospects. Thus a wide difference exists between the motives and consequently between the methods of the professional politician and the editor.

"Unlike many politicians, the editor must not only exercise self-control but he must be a self-conqueror. If the united wisdom of a party in convention nominates a man distasteful to the politician, or whose election would prove inimical to his personal interests, he not infrequently throws off the robe of a party savior to enact the role of a party assassin. While his hands are yet red with the blood of decapitated candidates, he seeks the council chamber anew with a royal appetite for its favors. Not so with the political editor. When his party speaks he respects its voice. Its candidates are his candidates, and with his hopes centered upon party success he works faithfully for the ticket. An editor's record is made up to stay. The stains of red handed political murder can never be erased from the broad pages of a newspaper. He can not steal a man's good name and then deny the theft. The only politician with steel in his hand may deny the echo of his footsteps, but an editor's life is mirrored in the fruits of the press. The editors personal likes and dislikes, and oftentimes good, healthy batters for his bread, must be surrendered to the demands of party fidelity. He must forego his party prestige, descend from the tripod, cut loose from the political entanglements and edit an independent sheet, or he must respect the voice of his party conventions. The members of a church may differ in their religious views, but when the pastor departs from the orthodoxy of the creed demoralization ensues. The editor, rising above his selfhood and petty spites and wrangles of the hour, must respect the orthodoxy of his party and defend it from the cantankerous political deacons who seek to undermine its strength, and whose party fidelity focuses in the contribution box.

"Surrounded by these embarrassments the editor of a political paper becomes the plant tool of rings and becomes too weak to have an enemy, too dishonest to have a friend, or he must be a man with convictions of his own and nerve to do what in his judgment seems right and just. Fidelity to the party's interests, faithful work for its tickets and sincerity of purpose in fight for its success, will win all the laurels worth winning in the arena of politics. Days may roll into months and months into years before many a hard working journalist gets his reward, but the approval of the best men in the party, the strong right hand of its honest yeomanry, and the consciousness of a faithful stewardship, are richer laurels than the 'pay rolls of a government office."

REPORT OF THE CHASE COUNTY SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION

Held in the M. E. church at Cottonwood Falls, on Friday and Saturday, April 16 and 17, 1886. The convention met at 2 o'clock, p. m. The opening services consisted of singing, prayer by Rev. Cook, scripture reading, St. John, 21, 15-18, by President J. B. Fenn, and prayer by Rev. W. B. Fisher.

In the absence of the Secretary at the opening of the session, Miss Josie Dwelle was appointed Secretary pro tempore.

Committees were appointed as follows: On Business—Rev. W. B. Fisher, Rev. S. Davis and Mr. J. E. Fenn.

On Plan of Work—Messrs. J. K. Crawford, C. D. Wood, R. F. Riggs, A. Carter and J. E. Perry.

On Finance—Mr. J. C. Davis and Mrs. J. S. Shipman.

The report of the President was read and handed to the Committee on Plan of Work.

Reports of the Township Vice-Presidents were read and adopted.

On motion, the first two topics were passed by on account of the absence of the parties appointed to lead on those topics.

The subject of "Supplemental Lessons in S. S." was taken up, and discussed by Rev. Cook, and Mrs. Hobart read an excellent essay on the same subject, afterwards discussed by the convention.

The subject "Missionary Work in the S. S." was taken up, and discussed by Miss Cleo. C. Lee and others of the convention.

The evening service began with singing and prayer, followed by an experience meeting led by Mr. F. P. Cochran: "What the Sabbath-school has done for me." Many members added their experience of the benefits of early S. S. training. After which Judge L. Houk delivered a very interesting address. Committee on nomination and election of officers and delegates was appointed as follows: Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Emma Wood, Mrs. S. A. Breese, Mrs. Fenn and Miss Allen.

Saturday morning the convention opened with devotional exercises at 9:30 o'clock. The singing during the day was led by J. F. Drake, statistical Secretary of the State S. S. association.

The annual report of the Secretary was read and approved. Condensed as follows:

Whole number of schools in the county, 30. Reports received from 17. Whole number of officers and teachers in the schools reported, 144; average attendance, 44; increase of schools from last year, 10; amount of money expended in the schools reported for last year, \$272.91; amount contributed to county S. S. work, \$11.26; number added to the church from the S. S. the past year, 133.

"The model Superintendent" was discussed by Rev. Long, followed by Mrs. R. Morgan, and afterward discussed by the convention.

"The model Pastor" was discussed by C. D. Wood, who gave his idea of what a model pastor should be, and useful suggestions were added by Bro. Drake and others.

"Qualifications and duties of assistant superintendents," by J. E. Perry and Mrs. Mizer, also by Bro. Drake. It would greatly benefit our S. S. if every assistant superintendent could have heard his remarks.

"S. S. Secretary" was discussed by R. F. Riggs and Mr. Drake.

"S. S. Treasurer," by Rev. A. Bailey.

"S. S. Librarian" was ably discussed by Miss Josie Dwelle.

Afternoon session opened with singing and prayer by Bro. Newby. The Treasurer's report was read and adopted. Amount in the treasury, \$8.19.

Report of committee on plan of work was read by C. D. Wood, and adopted by sections with amendments as follows:

1. That we hold an annual convention as early in the spring as practicable, time to be fixed by the executive committee.

2. That we have a County S. S. picnic each fall.

3. That we hold our Township conventions on week days.

4. That we hold our conventions in each Township as soon after the County convention as convenient; time to be fixed by the executive committee.

5. That the County and Township Presidents secure a normal class teacher for each township convention.

Report of the nomination and election committee was read and adopted as follows: President, C. D. Wood; Vice-President, J. K. Crawford; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Emma Wood; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Jessie Shaft; Vice-Presidents, Falls township, F. P. Cochran; Cottonwood township, G. B. Fenn; Diamond Creek township, Mrs. J. S. Shipman; Bazaar township, Mr. Kirk; Toledo township, J. S. Stanley; delegates to the State convention to be held at Junction City in May, Messrs. G. B. Fenn, C. D. Wood, Alfred Carter, John Madden and Mrs. Williams.

Report of the Finance committee as follows: \$8.19 in the treasury. Expenditures, \$4.41; balance in treasury \$3.78. Committee recommended that semi-annual collections be taken in each school to defray expenses of the County S. S. conventions. Report adopted.

"Normal training in S. S. work" was discussed by Rev. S. Davis.

"Are graded S. S. practicable?" by J. C. Davis, Mrs. W. G. Patton and J. E. Fisher.

"The model teacher" was discussed by Rev. Norton and Bro. Drake holding her above all other S. S. officers because her work tells for time and eternitv.

Questions from the question drawer were answered by J. F. Drake assisted by Rev. Davis.

The evening and closing service opened with song, service and prayer.

All exercises and discussions during the convention were interspersed with spirited songs.

"Is the Bible worth studying?" was ably discussed by Rev. Fisher.

John Madden read an excellent paper on "The best methods of Bible study."

The following resolutions were read and adopted by the convention:

Be it resolved by the Chase county S. S. Association in convention assembled:

1. That we tender the people of Cottonwood Falls our hearty thanks for the hospitable manner in which we have been entertained.

2. That we express our gratitude to J. F. Drake for his kindly help and presence during the convention.

3. That we tender thanks to Hon. L. Houk for his able and timely address.

4. That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to Judge Houk at his home in Hutchinson, Kansas.

A collection was taken up for the benefit of the State S. S. Association, amounting to \$3.02.

The minutes of the convention were then read and approved and ordered that a copy be sent to each of the county papers.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet next spring at such a time as the executive committee might designate, pleased with the good attendance and interest manifested, and feeling that God's cause has been greatly blessed in our county the past year.

G. B. FENN, President.
JESSIE F. SHAFT, Secretary.

WHAT STATE IS IT?
Under the above head the St. Louis Republican says: "Kansas is probably the most prosperous State in the Union. It has had a succession of good crops. It has sprung up in the scale of agricultural States to a position very near the top.

Thanks. But what State is any nearer the top? Let us take the National Bureau of Agriculture for 1883. Is it Missouri? Kansas raised 11,145,000 bushels more corn than Missouri.

Is it Illinois? Kansas raised 85,707,686 bushels more of corn; 4,701,000 bushels more of wheat, and 18,725,334 bushels more of oats than Illinois.

Is it Iowa? Kansas raised 4,176,900 bushels more corn than Iowa.

Is it Nebraska? Nebraska produced 101,278,900 bushels of corn—a big crop, but Kansas raised 172,500,000 bushels; 72,921,100 bushels in favor of Kansas.

Is it Texas? Kansas raised 100,000,000 bushels more corn than Texas. Pass on Texas.

Perhaps it is Minnesota? Kansas raised just 157,875,100 bushels of corn more than Minnesota. Next.

Is it Dakota? She is not a wheat producing State, but when the wheat dance is called she waltzes in with 16,128,100 bushels. But when Kansas raises 25,817,100 Dakota gets tired.—Peabody Gazette.

DISTRICT COURT.
L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of Chase county, now in session, has disposed of the following cases since our last report:

Fanny Young vs. Luella Bandelin, dismissed without prejudice.

Geo. W. Rouse & Son vs. Fritz & Holsinger, appeal, judgment for plaintiff.

Andrew W. Blunt et al. vs. William Carter, appeal; verdict for defendant.

Horace H. Wilcox vs. Jabin Johnson, Texas cattle case; verdict for \$900.

Chas. K. Wells vs. Van R. Holmes et al., ejectment; judgment for plaintiff.

Helmert & Parmelee vs. Jacob Hornberger, judgment bond; judgment for \$25.

Jas. McNea vs. Fred. Pracht, note; verdict for \$378.50.

E. P. Allen vs. Chase county, injunction; judgment for defendant.

W. A. and C. D. Wood vs. Rober Challen, forcible entry and detainer, judgment for defendant.

T. B. Edwards vs. C. N. Sims, ejectment; judgment for plaintiff.

Mary A. Newkirk vs. John W. Marshall; judgment of Supreme Court against plaintiff.

J. D. Miniek vs. J. H. Scribner; dismissed at defendant's cost.

MAY BLOSSOMS.
Bright, beautiful and charming as May blossoms comes the American Agriculturist for May. With this number he appears the first of the series of Engravings of the Homes of our Farmer Presidents—twenty-three inches long, seventeen inches wide, executed in the best style of art, and presenting a complete view of Monticello. The Engraving likewise embraces front and back views of the residence, the tomb of Jefferson, and also neighboring objects of interest. The long and complete description of the engraving by James Parton, the American historian will be read with surprising interest. The Engravings are presented to all subscribers to the American Agriculturist as they appear. The price of the American Agriculturist, English or German, is \$1.50 a year. We will club it with the COURANT for \$2.50 a year.

each subscriber to receive both paper and the Special Engraving and Descriptions by American authors as they appear.

MARTIN HEINTZ,
Carpenter & Builder,
Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Earl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. J2-2-1f

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ap27-1yr

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on

MONDAY, MAY 2ND, 1886,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

Sec. Tp. Rge. For A.
Sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 of... 31 29 8 3 00
S 1/2 of nw 1/4 of... 31 29 8 3 00
Sw 1/4 of se 1/4 of... 31 29 8 3 00
So 1/4 of se 1/4 of... 31 29 8 3 00
S 1/2 of se 1/4 of... 31 29 8 3 00
S 1/2 of se 1/4 of... 31 29 8 3 00

Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, May 2d, 1886, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

W. P. MARTIN,
Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.
March 29, 1886

JO. OLLINGER,
Central Barber Shop,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

PAINTING!
PATRONAGE SOLICITED;
FIRST-CLASS WORK OR NO PAY!

CARRIAGE WORK A SPECIALTY!
Jobs Taken in City or Country;

Distance no Objection.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
J. H. MAYVILLE,
STRONG CITY, KANSAS.
mh11-1f

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

TREES! TREES!
Tree planters and all others who are interested in tree growing, please don't miss this opportunity, but write at once for my wholesale list of Evergreens and Forest Trees, both wild and nursery grown.

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

J. C. PINNEY,
Proprietor of Sturgeon Bay Nursery,
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
mch 31-3m

MC'Q. GREEN, M. D.,
ELECTRIC AND HOMEOPATHIC
Physician & Surgeon,
STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office and residence near the Catholic church. Pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. 16b1-1f

A Splendid Offer!

THE
Leavenworth Daily Times
AND THE
COURANT

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

The Leavenworth Weekly Times
—AND THE—
COURANT

both papers one year for \$2.00
Now is the time to subscribe.
W. E. TIMMONS,
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WIN more money than at any time else by taking an agency for the best selling book. Beginners succeed graciously. None fail. Terms free. HALLER BOOK CO., Augusta, Maine.

LADIES
CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by using a simple remedy, which will render it clear, soft and beautiful. AND REMOVAL OF FRECKLES, PIMPLES and all unnatural redness and roughness of the skin. Also a new discovery for the permanent removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR without injury to the skin. For full instructions address
FOLBES & CO., 36 Broadway, New York

STOCKS, GRAIN, OIL.
For uses are daily made by successful operators in GR. IN. STOCKS AND OIL.
These investments frequently pay from \$500 to \$2000 or more on each \$100 invested. I buy and sell Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers.
Stocks, Privileges a specialty.
Address for particulars,
WILLIAM E. RICHARDS,
Banker and Broker,
38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss
Chase County,
P. C. Jeffrey, Plaintiff,
vs.
E. W. Finn, Defendant.

The defendant, E. W. Finn, will take notice that he has been sued in said court, for the sum of one hundred and a ninety seven dollars and ten cents, with interest thereon, from the 15th day of March, 1886, and he fails to appear and answer to said action on the 20th day of May, 1886, judgment will be taken against him for the above named sum, and interest, and costs of suit.

P. C. JEFFREY, Plaintiff.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
162-1f

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

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Ozage counties in the State of Kansas; in the supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 1718

CHAS. H. CARSWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office east side of Broadway, south of bridge mh29-1f

JOSEPH C. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-1f

S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKAY, J. A. SMITH
WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

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

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Clydesdale Stallions,



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

Will stand for a limited number of mares, this season, ending July 3, 1886, at the following places: At James Reynolds', on Diamond creek, on Mondays; at James Drummond's, on Tuesdays; at Wm. Drummond's, on Wednesdays; at Elmole, on Thursdays and Fridays, until noon on Fridays; at Robert Cutler's, Cottonwood Falls, on Friday afternoon and Saturday of each week during the season.

TERMS—Drumore Boy and Rockford, to insure a mare with foal, \$30, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal, \$15 for the season, payable July 3, 1886.

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

aprs 2m GEO. DRUMMOND.

DELAND & CO'S
CASA STAF
SODA
Best in the World.
my27-1y

JOHN FREW,
LAND SURVEYOR,
AND
CIVIL ENGINEER,
STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.
dec3-1f

M. LAWRENCE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
nov27-1f

HUMPHREYS'
HOMOPATHIC
Veterinary Specifics
Cure Diseases of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep
DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.
In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.
Used by U. S. Government.
67 STABLE CHART '63
Mounted on Rollers & Book Made Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN
Has
MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount, from \$50.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,
If you want money. ap27-1f

The Chase County Courant.

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

TIME TABLE.

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

The "Thunderbolt" passes Strong City going east, at 12:18 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:15 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Gov. John A. Martin. Lieutenant Governor, P. R. Hildreth. Secretary of State, F. E. K. Atchison. Attorney General, E. P. McCabe. Auditor, Sam T. Howe. Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Lewand. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, J. D. Brewer. County Commissioners, J. H. Lewand, J. D. Brewer, J. H. Lewand.

CITY OFFICERS. Mayor, W. Stone. Aldermen, J. K. Crawford, T. O. Kelley, City Marshal, Jabin Johnson. Street Commissioner, M. H. Pennell. Councilmen, J. E. Harper, J. H. Lewand, J. D. Brewer, J. H. Lewand, J. D. Brewer, J. H. Lewand.

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

SOCIETIES. Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month, W. A. Morgan, Dictator; F. H. Hunt, Reporter. Ma-sonic.—Zerodath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month, F. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Hollinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows.—Angola Lodge No. 68 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; C. I. Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary. G. A. R.—Gary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m. I. O. G. T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Penn Block, Cottonwood Falls, D. J. W. Stone, W. C. F., John E. Harper, W. S.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cloudy yesterday. Asparagus in market. Cool weather this morning. It rained some, Sunday morning. Peaches are all killed hereabouts. Flower pots, at Ferry & Watson's. Mr. G. W. Jackson is now postmaster at Bazaar. Mr. Elihu Mitchell is the new postmaster at Birley. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. Chas. Burch was over to Council Grove, Saturday. Mr. C. A. Britton and family have moved to Florence. Mr. Frank Barr, of Elmdale, was quite sick last week. Mr. F. P. Cochran returned from St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday. Mr. Colin Campbell, of Florence, was in town, last Friday. Mr. David Whitson, of Elmdale, has returned from Cincinnati. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, Saturday. The Eureka House now sports shade trees on its south sidewalk.

Born, last night, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Campbell, a daughter. Mr. B. A. Kiame has put a porch to the front of his residence. Miss Julia White, of Bazaar, went to Sedgwick county, last week. Mr. E. F. Bauerle has put out shade trees in front of his restaurant. Mr. E. Link took a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday night. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, has returned from his trip east. Go to Ferry & Watson's and see their picture frames and picture mouldings. We notice a good many new sidewalks are being put down in Strong City. Mrs. J. G. Freeborn, of Topeka, was visiting his friends in this county, last week. Mr. Frank Oberst, of Lehigh, gave this office a pleasant call, yesterday morning. Mr. Chas. S. Capp and wife, of Cedar Point, were down to Emporia, last Saturday. Mr. J. C. Dwelle, of Florence, was in attendance at the District Court, last week. The weather turned quite cool Saturday night, and it remained cool until Tuesday. We understand that Mr. T. B. Johnston, of Strong City, is suffering with a sprained ankle. A force of hands have begun work from Elinor south, on the El Dorado Short Line railroad. Climax, Horse-shoe and Star tobacco, at 40 cents per pound, spot cash, at Ferry & Watson's. Colonel, the 9-year-old son of Mr. A. S. Howard, fell from a buggy, Monday, dislocating an arm. Delivered at the store of Ferry & Watson, Strong City, for the next ten days, salt in 25-barrel lots. The wind blew quite hard from Saturday evening until Monday morning, from the south and west. We are glad to hear that Miss Cora Blackshear who has been quite ill for some time past, is improving. Fourteen pounds of granulated sugar for \$1.00, and don't you forget it, at Ferry & Watson's, for spot cash. Mr. Frank Wekelin wishes us to say he had but one case in Court this term and it was decided in his favor. Born, on Wednesday night, April 21, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Donnell, of Fox creek, a 10-pound girl. Mr. W. L. Graham, of Cedar Point, lost a valuable bull, a short time since, by its being run over by a freight train. Mr. C. W. Kane, formerly of Putnam county, Indiana, has rented one of Mr. Richard Cuthbert's farms, east of town. Mr. Louis Bauerle, of Lehigh, Marion county, was in town, Sunday and Monday, visiting his brother, Mr. E. F. Bauerle. Mr. T. H. Grisham left, on Wednesday night of last week, for Washington, on political business, and arrived there Saturday. Mr. H. G. White and family, of Bazaar, left, Monday, for Sedgwick City. Mr. White will go farther west to take up a homestead. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, went to St. Paul, Minn., last week, on business; from whence he will go to Indiana. Mr. S. N. Hadden, of Elmdale, has returned from his trip to California, and is again at his post of duty in Mr. P. C. Jeffrey's store. Miss M. M. Hammond, agent for the Home for the Friendless, at Leavenworth, was in town, last Thursday, soliciting aid for that institution. While loading his wagon with rock, last Saturday afternoon, Mr. I. F. Engle fell under the weight of a rock getting his right leg badly bruised. Our hats and caps we are selling at cost, as the man we owe is here and wants his money. FERRY & WATSON. To make it a little lively for the boys we have concluded to sell thirty boxes of matches for 25 cents. FERRY & WATSON. The sad intelligence has been received by Mr. A. S. Cunningham, of Elmdale, the shooting and scalping of his son by Indians in Montana Territory. Mr. F. P. Cochran wishes it distinctly understood that Mr. T. H. Grisham did not follow him to St. Paul, Minn., the Leader to the contrary notwithstanding. Mrs. G. C. Miller, of Hutchinson, who had been visiting for a couple of weeks at Dr. W. P. Pugh's, left, last week, for her home, accompanied by Miss Luella Pugh. Mr. C. E. Houston, formerly of this county, but now of Lane county, was at Elmdale, last week, on business. Mr. O. H. Hadden went back with him to take up a claim. Mr. R. M. Watson's wife and children arrived here, last week, from

Comanche county, and are visiting at Mr. C. C. Watson's. Mr. Watson arrived here last Monday night. 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. and Mrs. John McCallum, of Strong City, buried their four-year-old child on Friday, April 16; and last week they lost their youngest child by the same dread disease, diphtheria. Mr. I. D. Rider and wife, of Elmdale, have gone to spend the summer with their son in the west part of the State, and Mr. C. A. Hadden will take care of their place in their absence. A son of Mr. J. E. Tilton, of Strong City, was badly bitten by Mr. John Schooley's dog, one day last week. Dr. H. R. Schmidt, of Strong City, was called in, and he dressed the wound. A Drum Corps was organized in this city, April 16, with the following members: Messrs. Matt. McDonald, Geo. McDonald and Chas. Burch Fifers; H. D. Edmiston, Snare Drum; Ed. Forney, Bass Drum. The picture belonging to Mrs. Dr. Parr, of Emporia, to be raffled off for the benefit of Prairie Grove Cemetery was raffled for, last Thursday, and won by Mr. H. G. White, of Bazaar, the Cemetery Association got \$10 of the proceeds. The following were elected officers of the I. O. G. T., for the ensuing quarter: W. C. T., J. W. Stone; W. V., T., Alice Rockwood; W. S., Bruce Johnston; W. F. S., Mae Kinne; W. T., T. C. Strickland; W. Chap., Rev. S. Davis; W. M., Ed. Forney; W. Guard, Anna Rockwood; W. Sentinel, J. E. Harper. Messrs. Wm. and Dave Rettiger have leased a fine stone quarry of the Widow Taylor, for a term of fifteen years, and commenced to operate the same a week or two ago. It is one of the finest quarries in the county, and out of it the Rettiger Bros. are getting material for the Santa Fe railroad bridge across the Cottonwood, some six miles east of here. These gentlemen have the contract for doing the stone work of the bridge, and two better or more competent workmen could not have been selected. Their work in this town speaks for itself.—Strong City Independent.

SCHOOL REPORT. The following pupils of the Cottonwood Falls schools were neither absent nor tardy during the month ending April 16: Room No. 1, Miss Ada Rogler, Teacher—Gussie Brace, Edward Hazel, Carrie Dodge, Charlie Brace, J. A. Ryan, John McNece—6. Room No. 3, Miss Elsie McGrath, Teacher—Mira Tuttle, Nellie Robbins, Ella Engle, Ninian Turder, Eddie Estes, Estella Breese, Daisy Burcham, Rosa Ferlet, Sadie Forney, Maude Kelley, Colonel Howard, Fred Jensen; Tad Smith, George Capwell,—14. Room No. 4, L. A. Lowther, Teacher—Orlando Pence, Clara Brandy, Anna Rockwood, Katie Pence, Willie Pugh, Rida Winters, Nellie Watson, May Jensen,—8.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. The North Central and South American Exposition will open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The management report that a more extensive display than last year will be made. Parties who contemplate visiting it or going to Florida should ask for tickets over the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway, and make a trip through the Sugar and Rice plantations of the Mississippi Valley. For price of ticket to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans and all other points, reached by this line, apply to P. R. ROGERS, or A. J. KNAP, Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt. No. 11 Monroe St. Memphis, Tenn.

PATENTS ORNATED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during two weeks ending April 20, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C.: J. H. Moran, Lebo, clothes drier; Merrill Pinkston, Garnet, trestle for scaffolding; T. D. Cook, Topeka, boring and routing bit; Jeremiah Courson, Prairie View, attachment for grain drills; S. W. Skipworth, Blue Mound, combined chimney and ventilator.

SALESMEN WANTED. 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 Ornamentals, including the Wonderful New Iron-clad Plum, Mariana, 52d year, 300 acres. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo. me18-St.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection.

FOR SALE. West half Sec. 23, Tp. 18, R. 8, Chase county, Kansas; about one-half bottom, on Peyton creek. Price, \$3,200. Address H. S. REED, Topeka, Kas. apr15t

FOR RENT. A good barn, enquire at the office of COCHRAN & HAMPER.

Subscribe for the COURANT, the largest newspaper in Chase county.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



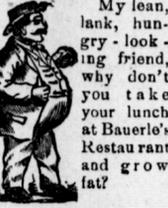
ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE, Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

BAUERLE'S



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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS.



PROPRIETOR OF THE EASTSIDE OF Broadway, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. LOWEST PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOUR.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. Fine gold goods, at Ford's stores. A fine lot of new goods, at Ford's jewelry stores. A nice line of millinery goods just received at Mrs. Geo. Simmus, on Broadway, south of the Congregational church. Call and examine her goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are now furnishing the Leavenworth Weekly Times and the COURANT for \$2.00 per annum. See notice. A good stock of silver ware, at Ford's jewelry stores. me18-tf Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for pure Drugs and Medicines go to J. L. Cochran & Co., at Strong City. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. oct15-tf

M. A. CAMPBELL,

DEALER IN HARDWARE!

STOVES, TINWARE, Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, tinware, a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of STEEL GOODS! FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an excellent stock of Agricultural Implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known Wood Mowing Machine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes. Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use. Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP. I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

SEND 20 CENTS for my 50-page pamphlet, "\$750 A Year, Or How I Manage Poultry." Tells how to make an incubator, for costing less than \$6. How to build cheap poultry houses, cure cholera, make hens lay, etc., etc. C. G. BESSEY, Abilene, Kansas, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls and Poland China Swine. Price List Free.

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

ARKANSAS

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. E. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Ad. vertising Bureau, 15 N. W. Cor. 2d & Broadway, N. Y. Permanent positions and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

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 diuretic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family.

As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club use, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, or a half barrel for \$3. Address T. H. BRYANT, Box B, WAUKESHA, WIS. GOOD ADVICE. Advt. was written in the Book of Life. Use SHARP'S BLACK INK as you go to work. Keeping your accounts in black and white, with stranger and friend alike. As years go by memory will fade away. But SHARP'S BLACK INK, the OLD RELIABLE, Gets blacker and blacker the longer it grows. Sold all the world over by Stationers, and Booksellers, Druggists and Dealers generally. Manufactured only by J. C. SHARP, Rogers Park, CHICAGO, ILL. nov5-tf

R. M. RYAN,

TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTES & TROTTER HORSES; ALSO Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses. CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS. South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb25-11

THE DAISY BROOM-HOLDER!

Every good housekeeper should have one. It keeps the broom in shape, making it last twice as long as when stored in a corner or hung on a nail, and is always in one place. Cleaners can earn from two to three dollars per day. A live agent wanted in every town. Exclusive territory guaranteed. Samples free. Particulars free. O. LUDWIG, 61 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Private Line Telephones

For use between office and residence or factory. Sold outright. No rental. Takes place of Bell Telephone on all lines under two miles in length. No interference. Patented. 500 in use. Circulars free. Agents wanted. H. HARBERT & CO., Dealers in Telephones and Electrical Supplies of every description, 142 LaSalle Street CHICAGO

FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD HEED

At the great St. Louis Fair, 1884, headed for FORTUNE 2850, by Sir Richard 2nd. SIR EVERLYN 2620, by Lord WILTON. GROVE 4th BULL, by The Grove 3rd. DEWBURY 2d BULL, by Dolley, half brother to Archibald. Head numbers 23 head. Send for prices and catalogue. J. S. HAWES, Colonay, Anderson Co., Kansas.

CASH

For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Flour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. Ship your goods to us and we will sell them at the highest cash price. Prompt sales and cash remittances. Address G. W. FOSTER & Co. oct22-6ms. 25 Fulton St. N. Y.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees big work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS me19-1y

NEW DRUGS,

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

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE SONG OF THE BELLS.

I sat last night at my window
As the solemn church-bells rang
And I listened with many a heart-throb
To the music of their song.

EASTER.

The Glorious Resurrection Which It
Commemorates—The Doctrine of Im-
mortality.

It would be easy to show by a review
of other religions as well as Christiani-
ty that the essential truth which gives
consistency and permanence to relig-
ious faith is the doctrine of immortality.

Without the Resurrection of Christ
there can be no Christianity, although
there may be Christian morality, which
does not differ in kind, though it may
differ in quality, from the morality of
Marcus Aurelius or Epictetus.

Between Good Friday and Easter
Day Christianity was preparing that
dawn or breaking of the world which
is implied in the words: "It is Christ
that died, yea rather, that is risen
again."

not a dirge over the final triumph of
matter over spirit. So is the coming
of spring the earnest of nature's life.

It is as the Master of Life who broke
the bonds of death "because it was not
possible that He should be hidden of
them" that Jesus Christ receives this
day the homage of so many millions of
the human race.

If Easter day does not answer these
questionings, and satisfy these aspira-
tions—if "Christ be not risen"—then
truly is our faith vain and the splendor
of to-day's ritual and the glory of to-
day's music are but mockeries, and the
dust of the noble enthusiast of Galilee
is only the last proof needed that man's
life is a vain shadow, which no sun-
shine can illumine.

WORK IN FAITH.

Do Not Seek the Dross of Earth More,
and Love It Better, Than the Gold of
Heaven.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

—There is no time so miserable but
a man may be true.—Shakespeare.
—He makes the best use of riches
who has the smallest share of personal
wants.—Seneca.

THE LAND OF BOOMS.

Due east of the sun and due west of the moon,
In a region of lights and glooms,
In a place full of sound and of silence lies the
faint, far Land of Booms.

There talk-gravers spout on forever, and the
word-bump never throbs;
There himself in the glass of the future the
statesman himself coyly admires.

AS TO HEALTH.

A Few Remarks Which Apply to Men
Who Work for "Recreation."

It is easy to tell why a man shouldn't
die, and in point of fact death is almost
always, in public opinion, a curious ac-
cident, though the victim have the age
of Methuselah. It was a bad cold. It
was a little over-exercise. It was some
overwork. It was the failure to have
work enough.

Now, men are the creatures of birth
as well as the creatures of circum-
stances. Probably Mr. Manning's best
recreation lay in hard work. Few men
get such satisfaction from any thing as
they get from work well done.

There is an old adage to the effect
that it is better to wear out than to
rust out. There is nothing so pathetic
as the spectacle of a man in his prime
who has always been used to work try-
ing to live without it.

A Pressing Need.

The Legislature of Connecticut has
followed that of Maryland in praying
Congress to provide an adequate sys-
tem of coast defenses. Directly or in-
directly, it is of vital interest to every
State that the lakeboard and seaboard
shall be put in a state of strong defense.

of coast defense. By memorials, by
delegations, by personal solicitations,
this instant duty should be pressed up-
on Congress. It is not safe to dilly-
dally. It is disgraceful that this great
and splendid city, the real capital of
the United States, should be helpless
to the world. It will take time to
finish the proposed works, but no more
time should be lost before beginning
them.—N. Y. Sun.

A TARDY PATRIOT.

The Author of "Uncle Daniel's Story"
Counted Disloyal—Interesting Facts
from History.

It is proper to say that these men re-
member him kindly. What puzzled
them is the attempt in "Uncle Daniel's"
narrative to make Logan a furious
Boabdil of Union enthusiasm dur-
ing the early days of secession. Many
of these men were busy at that time
organizing for the Union cause. Many
became members of the first company
mustered into the Federal army for the
war—Company A, Washington Light
Infantry Battalion.

Every body then knew the South's
dread purpose. A hundred thousand
tongues of flame were licking at the
soldier that held the States together.
Wigfall was in New York trying to
secure an engraver's establishment to
take South and make the Confederate
currency. Yancey, Slidell and Toombs
had declared the gloomy propaganda
of secession. It was the time for loyal
hearts to thrill and loyal voices to ring
out.

Your correspondent visited one of
these citizens at his home last night,
and asked him to review his memories
of the winter of '60-'61 so far as John
A. Logan formed part of them. "I
knew John very well in those days,"
he said. "We were, you may say,
close friends, certainly intimate ac-
quaintances. No; I do not connect
him with the Union sentiment during
that winter. If he had declared him-
self I should have known it. If he had
said a word in Congress I should have
heard it. I am sure of that. But he
never opened his mouth. Nobody
knew how he stood, only we, his former
companions and intimates, took it for
granted that he was a Southern sym-
pathizer because he manifested no
sympathy with us. He knew we were
embarked in the Union cause, but he
never told us his heart was with us."

EATING TOO MUCH.

The average farmer and farm laborer
is chargeable with two failings, which
impair health and shorten life, both
of which are the highly barbarous
failings. They eat too much and
eat the wrong things. Some of the food is
of questionable quality, but the
quantity is less harmful than the quality.
The farmer's out-door life gives him a
vigorous appetite, and not enough re-
straint is exercised against an excess.
His table drinks, too, (which may be
classified as part of his food) are also ob-
jectionable, being very generally strong
tea and coffee. The drink failing is
particularly prevalent among the fem-
ales. When a person regards strong
tea or coffee as an absolute necessity
for a meal, it is, in itself, a bad sign.
An appetite for an unhealthy stimulus
is fastened on the stomach and the path
to disease is short and easy. Nature's
simplicity is gone, and in its place are
nervousness, changing moods, and a
tendency to enjoy other stimulants, such
as the most highly-seasoned foods and
condiments, and, not infrequently, in-
toxiating drinks. Children yet in arms
are brought up to tea and coffee and
the whole range of condiments, along
with pie and cake to any extent, and
their tender stomachs are disorganized
at an early age. Then when a danger-
ous disease sets in—dyspepsia, heart-
burn, frequent colic, flatulency, nausea,
etc., the child is "weakly," unable to
work, and an early death is regarded as
"an inscrutable dispensation of an all-
wise Providence." There are thou-
sands to-day half broken down, prema-
turely old, complaining that "food does
them no good," or that it "distresses
them," and who are running after the
doctor, or swallowing quack medicines,
who could yet be cured by a proper sys-
tem of diet. Some, it is true, are too
far gone, and yet hardly one in a thou-
sand will listen with patience to a kind
remonstrance against his bad habits.—
Hartford Post.

How Many Troublesome Swine Diseases
Could Be Avoided.

While the Department of Agriculture
is making investigations to determine
the nature of hog cholera and how it
may be cured or prevented, what shall
the farmers do? My advice is to do any-
thing to give tone and strength to the
swine.

HOG EVILS.

There is too much "bunching" of hogs.
It would be a wise thing to do, if every
man who is in the hog business, should
divide his "bunch" at once and keep
them in smaller lots, as small as possi-
ble. There is no doubt but this change
in the common system would result in
greater healthfulness, and tend to ward
off disease. Excessive members always
invites disease and once started, what-
ever it may be, it is very hard to erad-
icate it. Keeping hogs on the same
ground year after year, without any
turning up of the fresh soil, and requir-
ing hogs to live in their own filth and
droppings and to pick their food out of
their disease-gathering surroundings, is
a too common custom, and it has not
one ray of sense or good judgment in it.
It is a wide door always open to court
disease. The boar should be changed
every year and new blood obtained.
Farmers could exchange boars to ad-
vantage, taking care to have them not
akin.

There has been a great change in the
summering of hogs, as many farmers
have at last got it into their heads that
grass is good for hogs and they were
made to eat something besides corn.
Every hog in the proper season should
be kept on the ground and that ground
should be covered with grass or clover,
and in some accessible place there
should be pure water for the hogs to
drink. This does not mean a slough
hole or the spot where there is more
mud than water. A shallow trough
with slats across to keep the pigs out
is the best place to water hogs in, as no
infection comes and goes.

A wind-mill and tank from which a
supply of water could flow, pumped
from a mill, is the climax of perfection
in watering stock; unless there are nat-
ural springs from which it can be con-
ducted.

The water which animals drink is
more important than most people imagine.
It will often speedily make them
sick, or it may make health and vigor.
If it is foul it will always cause derange-
ment and disease. Farmers wonder
why their stock do not do well, when
the cause is right before their eyes
and in their nose.

The waste in hog manure is very
great all over the country. The place
for hogs is in a field, and after they
have remained there long enough they
should be changed to another and a
fresh one. There is no land that hogs
will not make richer. How much more
sensible and human it is to keep the
hogs out in the fields where they will do
good to themselves and the land, and
gather a good part of their living and
be healthy, and so save loss, than to
bunch them in a small field near the
house and make a nuisance to people
who consider stench and the place
where it comes from as decidedly un-
pleasant. Certainly such surroundings
do not add to any premises in an orna-
mental sense, nor do they elevate the
tone of the family. Give the pigs a
shed to lie under, on the driest ground;
as this will add to their comfort, and
comfort means gain, and gain profit.—
Ct. Curtis, in Colman's Rural World.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Contentment is better than money,
and just about as scarce.—Exchange.
—A man can fall in love on a six-dol-
lar salary, but can't keep house on it.—
New Haven News.
—What is "culture" worth if it be
but the whitewash of a rascal.—Sam
Jones' Sermons.
—Every time we decline to do that
which is wrong we increase our desire
to do that which is right.—Philadelphia
Press.
—Good-nature, like a bee, collects its
honey from every herb. Ill-nature,
like a spider, sucks poison from the
sweetest flowers.—Boston Globe.
—It makes the mind very free when
we give up wishing, and only think of
bearing what is laid upon us and doing
what is given us to do.—George Elliot.
—No Norwegian girl is permitted to
have a beau until she can bake bread,
and the consequence is that she is an
adept in this culinary art long before
she masters the art of dancing, painting
trifling-looking objects on plaques,
and spoiling brass by hammering it.—
Montreal Witness.
—"Jones, what about Smith? Do
you think he is honest?" "Oh, yes, I
think so; he paid me." "What did he
owe you?" "A sound thrashing. He
paid it without being dunned for it,
too."—Newman Independent.
—"Why, good gracious, Daringer!
You look as if you had been shot
through a grain elevator." "I was out
in the country, Bromley, arranging for
summer boarding." "Well, but what
happened to you?" "I—I was inter-
viewed." "Interviewed? By a reporter?"
"No." "A slagger, then?" "No.
By Farmer Watson's bull."—Phila-
delphia Call.
—Miss Cynthia Mushroom—Now, Pa.,
do be careful at dinner and don't mortify
us before Mr. Stuyvesant Sturtevant.
Mrs. M.—Yes, Pines, do mind your
manners, and remember our instruc-
tions about etiquette. Mr. M.—Well,
that's all right; you kin go ahead and
arrange things to suit yourself, but I'm
darned if I'll eat pie with a fork for
anybody.—Hartford Tribune.
—"Now, pa, dear," said a Hartford
girl, "you will do just one or two little
errands for me to-day, won't you?"
"Why, certainly, my dear." "Oh,
that's ever so good a pa. You just
match these seven colors in worsted,
buy me three good crochet needles, you
know what kind, and a—a—package of
caramels." "All right, my dear. I'll
remember the caramels." And that
was all he intended to remember.—
Hartford Post.
—As the car reached Westville, an
old man with a long, white beard rose
feebly from a corner seat and tottered
toward the door. He was, however,
stopped by the conductor, who said:
"Your fare, please." "I paid my fare."
"When? I don't remember it." "Why,
I paid you when you got on the car."
"Where did you get on?" "At Fair
Haven." "That won't do," said the
conductor. "When I left Fair Haven
there was only a little boy on the car."
"Yes," answered the old man, "I know
it. I was that little boy."—New York
News.

GOULD ON THE GRIDDLE.

The Railroad Magnate Before the Committee—His Version of the Strike.

In Favor of Arbitration. But Has No Use For the Knights of Labor.

He Claims the Relations of the Company With the Knights Terminated in 1885.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The committee investigating the labor troubles in the West met again yesterday morning. As Jay Gould rose to take oath all eyes were fixed upon him, and his response, "I do," was given in a low tone. Gould read a statement showing in detail the number of men employed by the Missouri Pacific system and said he was away on a West Indian cruise when the strike occurred and such information as he had reached him through official reports. He would be glad to tell the committee everything he knew, but he deemed it proper to say that the facts were not within his own knowledge. He went on to recite the story of his interview with Powderly and the committee prior to the West Indian cruise, during which he said that the Knights of Labor had declared that the Missouri Pacific had lived up to its agreement and had agreed not to strike again, but to come to him "man fashion" and settle any future grievances they might have. Then the strike came after his departure. "Yet," said Mr. Gould, "our men told Hoxie that they had no grievances and were told to strike." Then the magnate produced and read a telegram which had passed between Messrs. Powderly, Hoxie and Hopkins. At the date of the strike the company had 14,315 employees, while the strikers numbered only 3,717 men, principally employed in the machine shops and along the tracks, generally in the lower branch.

POWDERLY'S MOTION.
"What followed the strike," asked Gould, showing signs of deep feeling. "They seized St. Louis, Kansas City, Sedalia, Texarkana, our terminal facilities, took possession, and said 'no man shall run a train over that road,' and that is what they said. Our loyal employees could not run a train and were deprived of the power to earn wages. That was what followed the strike—forcible possession—I can't call it anything else, something the Czar of Russia would hesitate to do with his millions of soldiers behind him." Hoxie's statement of the position assumed by the Missouri Pacific, in which it was stated that the strike had grown out of the discharge of Hall by the receiver of the Texas & Pacific, was read by General Swayne. The chairman inquired why Hall had been discharged. He would like to know what the man had done. In answer, Gould requested Swayne to read Receiver Brown's statement to the effect that Hall had been discharged for absconding himself from duty without leave. The letter of Governors Marmaduke and Martin was also read. Gould interrupted the reading to remark that he thought the correspondence showed pretty clearly that they had led the horses up to the watering trough, but could not make them drink; that the shops are open but that the men refuse to go to work. He said that when he returned to New York he had agreed to meet Messrs. Powderly and McDowell as individuals.

"My motive was to brace him up," said the witness, "because the sentiments which he, Powderly, expressed in his circular were so different from the sentiments of the association that I thought he needed bracing up."

Powderly, he said, had told him that the men were in rebellion against the order, that they had struck without cause and that he had it in contemplation to vindicate himself by taking away their charter.

THAT DISPATCH.
As he wished to be equally frank, the witness had showed Powderly the dispatch he intended to send to Hoxie the next morning, which he stated that he saw no objection to arbitration. He declared that Messrs. Powderly and McDowell had no right to make public that dispatch, yet they had changed their plans upon seeing the telegram, and in the morning it had been published broadcast that Gould had consented to their (Powderly and McDowell's) plan of arbitration. This was untrue, utterly untrue. The question of arbitration had been broached before that and had always been a sort of hobby with him. Gould next read Powderly's dispatch, announcing that Gould had recognized him officially as Grand Master Workman, saying it was a pleasant termination of an unpleasant business that had been telegraphed to him by Hoxie and he had received when he got down town in the morning. Naturally he was mad when he saw that. Taking up his stenographic report of his interview with Powderly, Gould read that gentleman's denial when charged with the publication. He also read the circular ordering the resumption of work, and remarked: "That was the address they issued when everything seemed to be lovely, and it was followed by this promissory exhibition. Mr. Burnes retorted in tremulous tones, showing symptoms of indignation and emphasizing such passages as 'Gould, the giant fiend, is dancing over the graves of our order and the ruins of our homes,' the circular issued by Martin Irons denouncing him to the world. That is the response the Knights of Labor made to continue the bonds of fellowship we had held out," the witness said. After remarking that the business of the Missouri Pacific had now been fully resumed, he said that for that reason it did not seem to him that the resolution under which the investigation was proceeding applied to the Missouri Pacific.

LEFT ENTIRELY TO HOXIE.
In answer to a question by Mr. Burnes, Gould said that his telegram to Hoxie referring to arbitration was not even advisory in its nature. It meant to leave the entire matter in Hoxie's hands and hold him responsible for the result. He had always claimed that every employe from president down clothed himself with certain public duties and it was his duty to do his part toward operating the road. He found that he had enough to do to manage the Missouri Pacific railroad, but a friend there (Powderly) undertook a great deal more when he attempted to regulate all railroads, all shoemakers, all bakers and every trade. That was too broad for his shoulders, and he did not wonder that his friend broke down under it. As to arbitration he believed that voluntary arbitration would be better and more sought for than compulsory arbitration. Mr. Burnes remarked that the voluntary conference between the witness and Powderly had not resulted in arbitration, or at least that the witness' views did not seem to have been executed in St. Louis. The witness replied that on the contrary the company had always been ready for arbitration. The point was that they refused to recognize the Knights of Labor. Mr. Burnes

asked if the witness knew of the order by the roadmaster forbidding the employment of Knights of Labor. He asked if that was not a recognition of the Knights of Labor, and if so why they should not be recognized for purposes of arbitration. In the course of the morning's examination Mr. Burnes asked: "In your testimony as to the dispatch to Mr. Hoxie you seem to favor the principle of arbitration for the settlement of contentions between employers and employes. Give us the results and experience of your observations as to how that principle can be carried out practically."

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.
Mr. Gould replied: "Arbitration is getting to be a very easy and popular way of settling difficulties between individuals and corporations and between corporations and their individual employes. I have always been in favor of arbitration. I regard the employe of a railroad company upon a different footing from the employe of a manufacturing or other private corporation. A railroad corporation acts in two senses, first as a private organization and second as a public corporation, having a contract with the State by which it has certain duties to perform. These duties are to be performed not by the rails and engines alone, but by the entire organization, and they clothe themselves with duty from the president to the lowest employe. They clothe themselves with the public duties which appertain to the operation of that road as an entirety." Mr. Burnes asked: "Have you considered the question as to whether there is any mode by which the whole working force of a railroad can be put under the control of the people?" Mr. Gould answered: "Yes, sir; the laws do that now. The difficulty is only in enforcing them. You see that on roads operated by receivers, strikers are rapidly overcome because there is respect for the United States courts. The public has a right to have railroads operated. Any law which defines that right and complies with its provisions for arbitration would be a practical solution of the question, but the arbitration should not be after men had struck and seized the property of the railroad company. It should be the duty of the men to keep on at their work. A railroad is not merely the rails, ties, grading, locomotives and cars, but it is the whole thing. It is the duty of somebody to manage it."

POWDERLY DOING TOO MUCH.
Mr. Gould continued: "I think that Mr. Powderly is undertaking to do too much. All that I can do is to manage the Missouri Pacific and have no end of things to do with that, but Mr. Powderly is running the shoemakers, the men who make pegs and leather, and all other tradesmen, and not only the employes of the Missouri Pacific railroad, but of all the employes on 130,000 miles of railroad. I do not wonder that he has broken down under the load. I think the Government should have such right to govern and control railroads as to have trouble arbitrated, even without consulting the companies or its employes."

Mr. Burnes questioned: "Why were not your views that are friendly to arbitration carried out at St. Louis?"
Mr. Gould replied: "Mr. Hoxie has been always ready to carry them out. That has been always our policy."
"After the strike in 1885," continued Mr. Gould, "we terminated our relations with the Knights of Labor. They had taken possession of our road. Then there was a new deal. We put them on a different footing. We took back the men, but we did not ask them whether they were Knights of Labor or Methodists, or Baptists, or any thing else. We did not propose to deal with Knights of Labor as an organization. Mr. Powderly understood that distinctly because I stated it distinctly in that interview."

Mr. Burnes called attention to the order referred to in the testimony Wednesday, directing that no Knights of Labor be employed as foremen. Mr. Gould denied any knowledge of that order, but justified it on the principle of not putting on guard any except those who could be trusted.

AFTER RECESS.
The committee then took a recess and reassembled at three p. m., when the examination was again taken up. Mr. Crain asked Mr. Gould as to the ways of construction companies in issuing stock to themselves out of proportion to the work done, but Mr. Gould denied any knowledge of such transactions. He was then asked his opinion as to the case of the strike and the only reason that occurred to him was the desire of some of the leaders to obtain notoriety. He had never heard of and did not believe in such causes of complaint as Mr. Powderly alluded to in the first day's testimony, such as the cheating of employes in the matter of hospital taxation, homesteads and stores belonging to superintendents and foremen.

Mr. Outhwaite asked as to stock speculations growing out of the strike, and Gould said that he knew nothing of the kind and that so far as he was himself concerned he had not made a transaction in stock either long or short since January 1, and had no speculative interest in the market. He was sure that none of the directors of the Missouri Pacific had any dealings in the stock of the road on the days following his interview with Powderly.

Mr. Outhwaite asked: "Wherein would the public interests or the interests of the company be suffered by the resumption of the company accepting the proposition of the Knights of Labor?" and Mr. Gould, after beating about the bush for some little time, finally replied: "The men did not pay any attention to the order. On the contrary, Martin Irons telegraphed to them to 'hold the fort.' They did not obey the order and did not propose to. I didn't understand that there was any agreement made with Powderly. There was not when he left my house. I did not know what he was going to do. After he went out I had a discussion with Mr. Hopkins, who remained, as to what Powderly would do, and I said he would do as he had promised."

Mr. Burnes inquired as to the general effect of the pooling system, and Mr. Gould replied that its general effect was beneficial to the public because without it most, if not all, the railroads of the country would be in the hands of receivers.

Mr. Burnes asked: "Why would that be the result?"
Mr. Gould answered: "Because of low rates from excessive competition."
Mr. Burnes suggested that if pooling was beneficial to the railroad companies it was also beneficial to the people. Mr. Gould answered: "I think it is. The public is interested in having strong, able roads equipped. I have always found that real estate sells higher and the people would rather live on the lines of railroads that are financially strong."

Mr. Burnes inquired as to the general proportion between local earnings and through earnings of railroads, but Mr. Gould declared himself unable to give information on that point. This closed Mr. Gould's examination.

The committee at 5:30 adjourned.

The United States District Attorney of California has been instructed to bring suit against the Sierra Lumber Company and to recover \$2,250,000, arising from the conversion of lumber into timber on public lands.

TELEPHONE TALK.

Attorney General Garland Goes on the Stand and Tells How He Became Interested in the Pan-Electric Company.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The announcement that Attorney General Garland was to appear before the Telephone Investigation Committee caused a larger attendance than usual yesterday morning. The Attorney General appeared, looking pale and rather feeble. With a courteous salute to the committee he immediately took the stand and on invitation of the chairman began to make a statement of his connection with the Pan-Electric Company. He wished, he said, to lay before the committee and reaffirm the matter contained in his statement to the President on October 8 last. In addition he wished to explain two or three points of that statement. In February, 1883, Mr. Garland said, General Atkins had said that he believed the Rogers inventions were of great utility if properly handled; that money could be made out of them. Being a poor man like himself General Atkins desired the witness to enter into this. "I told him," said the witness, "I had never undertaken to make any money except by law and poker. I had always lost at poker and generally won at law, but I was willing to go into this if he thought it offered any inducements."

"Continuing the witness said that Senator Harris had made substantially the same statement about the inventions, and two or three days afterward he (witness) had been introduced to Rogers and his son at their home. He then briefly told of the organization of the Pan-Electric Company and the fact that he was interested in the application to him to bring suit against the Bell Company.

It was an inference and not a fact, Garland said, that the Pan-Electric Company made that application. The inference was founded on two reasons, first: That when Young came with another gentleman in the matter, he had with him a witness knew him to be secretary and treasurer of the Pan-Electric, and second, because the witness had on May 25 received a letter from Rogers, requesting that suit be brought as a stockholder of the company. Coupling these facts together, witness took it for granted that the Pan-Electric had made the application. It was simply an inference.

In July Van Benthuyzen had presented his application for a suit, basing it on a law which, he stated, had been passed at the last session of Congress. The application was taken up by the witness and the Interior Department, where it would have gone in the first instance, and the witness had heard no more of it until it had been returned last January with other papers.

After receiving Van Benthuyzen's letter the witness had set to work to examine into the matter, for, though he had information to that effect, he was satisfied that other applications would be made. Looking over the authorities, he had concluded that he could not order a suit, and he had determined that he would not touch it at all under any circumstances.

"Continuing the witness said that in the Senate Senator Platt had come to him one day with a bill to authorize Government suits and had asked his opinion of it. Witness had looked it over and said he regarded it as unnecessary and that it would do no good. That was all he ever had said of it, but he has since known that it had been brought to his attention through the application. The only opinion he had ever given was to the effect that the Pan-Electric inventions were not infringements; that they were improvements upon telephones; and that they were different by a patentable and well defined line."

Turning his attention to the ordering of the Memphis suit, the witness said that he had arranged to leave Washington on August 27 and spend the entire month of September at his home in Arkansas. He had chosen that time because he had found Senator Matthews' name in the list of those of Washington and because he could spend a deer in Arkansas in that month under the game law. The deer did not become ripe until September. Mr. Goode had returned about the middle of August, but the witness had said nothing to him about the Memphis suit because he did not know what to say. He had known that the gentlemen who had made the application would find a remedy if they supposed they had one.

Mr. Garland had returned to Washington about October 1, and when he called at the White House the President had told him that he had been asked to sign a bill upon he had made the explanation that had been published, and witness had never opened his mouth to Mr. Goode about it, because the Solicitor General, under the statute, was perfectly free and independent, and witness had no more control over him than he had over the President.

Mr. Garland had known what was in the bill, had never seen the papers on which the suit was predicated and had never talked with Secretary Lamar or the gentleman who had sat with him. He had even declined to talk with the President about the suit.

The chairman inquired if the witness regarded the stock as a gift. He replied in the negative. Five or six persons had come together for the organization of a company and they had made assessments, the first move being to give a note for \$1,000, which was followed by assessments of \$50 or \$100 each. He did not regard the inventions as property of any man or value. The company was to establish their utility and put them on the market.

Chairman Boyle asked: "Did you contemplate using your official position for the advantage of the enterprise?"
"Not at all. If I had been a private citizen I might have done so, but I did not have an office." He added that he had no more idea of using his official influence than of jumping into the Potomac river with a millstone around his neck.

In further examination the witness said: "I can not call to mind any thought, action or motive which have become Attorney General that is calculated in the remotest degree to increase the value of that stock or enhance its value in any way. I have not been at a meeting and have had no conference with the gentlemen connected with it at all."

Boycotting the Western Union.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 19.—Master Workman Evans, of District Assembly 701, Knights of Labor headquarters in this city, says the Knights of Labor in this district will raise \$10,000, perhaps \$20,000, for the Western Union strikers and will proceed at once to boycott the Western Union Telegraph company, as a beginning of the Knights of Labor war against Gould. They will ask all the business men not to patronize the Western Union and those found so doing will be boycotted.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies has voted all the bills for military preparations.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The President Sends a Special Message to Congress on the Labor Question.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President yesterday sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
The constitution imposes on the President the duty of recommending to the consideration of Congress from time to time such measures as he shall judge to be necessary and expedient. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoughtfully meeting the problem which recent events and present conditions have thrust upon us, involving the settlement of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to Congress legislation upon this serious and pressing subject. Under our form of government the cause of labor as an element of National prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. In every respect we are to all its citizens the highest attainment of social and political distinction, its workingmen not justly or safely considered as inevitably confined to the limits of a class and entitled to no attention and allowed no protest against neglect. The laboring man, however, in his hand an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist with many courages and as a right upon the same recognition from those who make our laws, as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge. It is the duty of the Government to give such a spirit of appreciation and fairness as to induce a contented and patriotic co-operation in the achievement of a grand National destiny.

NEED FOR LABOR LEGISLATION.
While the real interests of labor are not promoted by a resort to threats and violent manifestations, and while those who, under the pretext of an advocacy of the claims of labor, would attack the rights of capital, and for selfish purposes or the love of disorder sow seeds of violence and discontent, the Government is encouraged to consider all legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken, with no purpose of such an unjust and partisan result. The present condition of the relations between labor and capital is a source of serious concern to the Government. It is due in a large degree to the grasping and heedless exactions of employes, and the alleged wrongs of employers. Through the importance of a better accord between these interests is apparent, it must be borne in mind that any effort in that direction by the Federal Government must be greatly limited by constitutional restrictions. Many grievances which are complained of by Congress can not be redressed and many conditions which can not by such means be removed, but it is the duty of the Government, to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes between employers and employes, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country, and in my opinion the proper remedy which to proceed is that of compulsory arbitration as the means of settling these difficulties. But I suggest that instead of the present system, which is a source of many grievances, a system of arbitration be established, by which each case of dispute shall be referred to an impartial arbitrator, and after each dispute shall arise, there be created a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the Government, charged, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement of such cases. In such a system, the Government would have the advantage of being a stable body and its members would be able to deal intelligently and usefully with the questions which would be submitted to them.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEME.
If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service in each case of dispute, the expense and familiarity with which that is involved in the question will be lacking, frequent parties between the laboring men and employers sought on either side and frequent complaints of unfairness and partiality will be inevitable. The imposition upon the Federal court of a duty foreign to the judicial function, as the selection of an arbitrator in such cases, is at least of doubtful propriety. The establishment by Federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor and of its right to the same consideration in the department of the Government. So far as its conciliatory offices had relation to disturbances which were connected with transit and commerce between the States, its existence would be justified under the provisions of the constitution, which gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. In the frequent disputes between the laboring men and their employers, of less extent, and the consequences of which are confined within the limits and threaten domestic tranquility, the interposition of such a commission might be rendered upon the application of the Legislature or Executive of the State or the general Government to "protect" each of the States "against domestic violence." If such a commission were fairly organized and a loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from a refusal to submit to so fair an instrumentality would concern both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions. It would also be grateful to the States which, having little more than advisory power, have exerted a most salutary influence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests.

AN EXTENSION OF THE LABOR BUREAU.
By a law Congress has authorized the establishment of a bureau of labor, which is in charge of a commissioner of labor, who is required to collect information upon the subject of labor, its relations with capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of increasing their material, social, intellectual and moral progress. The commission which I suggest could easily be organized by the addition of two more commissioners and by supplementing the duties now performed by such other powers and functions as would permit the commissioners to act as arbitrators when necessary and to conduct investigations upon such occasions as should be deemed proper and useful. Power should also be conferred upon this bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes as they occur, whether submitted for arbitration or not, and to report thereon to the Secretary of Labor, and to recommend legislation on the subject when necessary and desirable.

PROVER CLEVELAND.
The Venturous Commissioner.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—General Sparks is said to have in contemplation another order by which he proposes to bring all land patents under inspection by his commission. The effect will be very much the same as under the order reversed by Secretary Lamar. The Commissioner by his new plan proposes to let the settlers go ahead, but at the very last step he ties a string to the patent, and that string the Commissioner holds until fully satisfied the claim is all right. It is the impression at the Interior Department that if Sparks ventures to issue this new order the Secretary will call for his resignation.

Cherokee Chiefs.
FT. SMITH, Ark., April 23.—R. M. Wolf and B. M. Ross, prominent Cherokee delegates, were to-day brought before United States Commissioner Wheeler on warrants issued by him to bring the parties before the United States Court here that they may be sent to the District of Columbia by warrant of removal, to answer an indictment against them for the appropriation of \$22,500 of Cherokee funds. The judge of this court will be applied to in a few days for a warrant of removal, when objections to their removal will be presented.

The French cable was reported broken 200 miles out from Duxbury, Mass.

THE GOULD BOYCOTT.

The Knights of Labor Propose to Boycott Jay Gould Through Eastern Manufacturers.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—It has transpired here that a scheme is on foot to boycott the Gould railroads through Eastern manufacturers. District assembly No. 30, Knights of Labor, with headquarters at Boston, embraces about 300 local assemblies with a membership of some 40,000 shoe and cotton workers. Large quantities of the articles made in the territory covered by these assemblies are shipped to points on the Gould system, and the plan is to notify all manufacturers to stop shipping their goods over these roads. There is to be a meeting of district assembly 30 at Boston this week to discuss the matter, and if the plan is decided upon and the manufacturers refuse to accede to the demands of the assembly, a strike will probably be ordered of the workers in the territory named. A representative of this district assembly has been in consultation with the general executive and local committees here and will report to the Boston meeting what he has learned of the situation here and in the Southwest. It is also said that district assemblies 77 and 78, which include the shoe and cotton workers in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, will hold meetings immediately after the Boston assembly, and it is thought possible that they will pursue the same course decided upon by that body. A meeting of the strikers at East St. Louis last evening was addressed by Martin Irons, George M. Jackson and a switchman named Seord. Irons reviewed the situation, advised the strikers not to return to work until the railroad companies recognized the Knights of Labor and told them that when they got hungry to let the executive committee in St. Louis know and they would send them groceries.

A CLERICAL MURDERER.

A Deposed Priest Makes a Murderous Assault Upon His Bishop.

MADRID, April 19.—At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while the Bishop of Madrid was ascending the steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral he was shot with a revolver by a priest standing at the top of the steps, the ball entering his abdomen. This was followed by another shot which wounded the Bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell on the steps. The priest then descended the steps and fired still another shot, which took effect in the Bishop's thigh. The Bishop was borne in an unconscious condition to a private chamber in the cathedral, where the last sacraments for the dying were administered to him. The priest was arrested. Being Palm Sunday the cathedral was more than usually crowded by worshippers, and when the fearful work of the priest was realized a furious mob followed the carriage in which he was conveyed to prison by gens d'armes, whose presence prevented his being lynched. The motive for the crime was revenge. The man who fired the shot was recently dismissed from the priesthood, and had fruitlessly applied to the Bishop to be reinstated. Queen Christina has inquired as to the Bishop's condition, and the Pope has telegraphed his blessing. The Bishop is still alive. The priest made an attempt to commit suicide.

THE LAREDO RIOTS.

Twelve Killed—A Version of the Riots by One of the Leaders.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 17.—Ex-Marshal Boyard, of Laredo, the leader of the Huraches in the recent riot at Laredo, is in town en route to New Orleans as a witness in the Auf de Morte swindling case. He says the sheriff was wholly to blame for the disastrous riot, which resulted in the death of a dozen men or five more than have been reported. Several of the dead bodies were taken to Nuevo Laredo for burial. They belonged on that side of the river and were brought over by the "Botas." Among the dead were ten "Botas" and two "Huraches" according to the account of the ex-marshal. He further charges that the sheriff appointed forty deputies on the "Botas" side, and not until then did he (Boyard) appoint special police officers on the other side. No doubt the sheriff's version will be different from this.

Awful Disaster.

VIENNA, April 19.—The town of Strv, in Galicia, has been almost completely destroyed. The number of houses burned is about 600. Many persons were killed. The inhabitants are destitute. The fire originated in a small shop and was caused by the falling of a lamp filled with petroleum. A high wind was blowing and the fire started in several parts of the town about the same time. One hundred persons were killed in one street by falling walls. The town hall, railway station and the telegraph office were destroyed. A large number of wounded were sent to Lemberg, a distance of forty-two miles, where the hospitals are crowded with the sufferers. Hundreds of persons are missing. Lack of water rendered aid by the military futile. Money and food are being collected in the surrounding towns for the relief of the sufferers.

Disatisfied Irish Farmers.

DUBLIN, April 19.—At a meeting of tenant farmers at Kildagart yesterday the Land Purchase bill was denounced as simply a measure for the relief of the landlords. It was declared that if the farmers get their holdings on the basis of four years' rental, their position would be very little improved, as they were without the necessary capital with which to obtain a start. A resolution was adopted, asking the Parliament members of Parliament to oppose the bill. Four hundred tenants of the Earl of Bessborough's Kilkenny estate held a meeting yesterday to consider the Earl's offer of a reduction of ten to twenty per cent in rent. The tenants had asked for a reduction of thirty-three per cent. Of the tenants 335 voted in favor of accepting the terms.

Settled.

CHICAGO, April 19.—First Vice President Smith, General Manager Dunham and Superintendents Forace and Britton of the Baltimore & Ohio road held a consultation yesterday with a committee of the striking switchmen, and an arrangement was made whereby the freight blockade on that road will end at seven o'clock this morning. The strikers modified their demand that eight men be discharged in a request that they be transferred to some other point. The eight men referred to announcing their willingness to be transferred, the company agreed to a settlement of the difficulties on this basis.

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