

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

ments for the appraisement of the saline

lands. The appraisement will begin not

later than May 6. The regents report that

the Normal is in a most satisfactory con-

onstitute a rate for double decks

sions to the heirs of those members of the

THE Supreme Court recently rendered a

of Fletcher against the Atchison, Topeka

by the Sonora railway, which had been

is, in effect, that the company's guaranty

as to interest on the Sonora bonds was

binding under the laws, and that the court

or judge should not grant an injunction in

an action involving a large pecuniary in-

terest without notice, when the party to be

affected thereby is easily accessible, such

injunctions not being in accordance with

MISS PILLSBURY, a young lady of eight-

een, recently attempted suicide at Em-

In reply to a letter from the Governor

asking if prompt action could not be had upon all cases of horses afflicted with

glanders, thereby saving expense to

wered that he fully appreciated the neces-

been quarantined, but "the greatest ob-

owners, State Veterinarian Holcombe an-

the fair and orderly administration of jus-

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1886.

County

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 12th the Indian Appropriation bill was further discussed, and propriation bill was further discussed, and after adopting on amendment increasing the appropriation to \$20,000 for Indian schools in Alaska the bill passed. Senator Sherman of-fered a bill as a substitute for the House Arbitration bill. The substitute creates a commission of arbitration consisting of twelve members, two Senators and three members of the House, to be appointed by the presiding officers, and seven other mem-bers, to be appointed by the President, not more than four of whom shall belong to one political party, whose duty it shall be to in-vestigate all labor controversies of whatever nature and report to Congress not later than the first Monday in December... In the House Mr. Morrison reported his Tariff bill. Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the appoint-ment of a select committee of seven mem-bers by the Speaker to investigate the causes and extent of the disturbed conditions now existing in the relations between railroad corporations and their employes, the commit-tee to have power to send for persons and papers and to visit such places as may be necessary to facilitate the investigation. After debate the resolution was adopted without division. Adjourned. Is the Senate on the 13th Mr. Platt of-fered an amendment to the rules, providing after adopting on amendment increasing the

fered an amendment to the rules, providing for open executive sessions, and addressed for open executive sessions, and addressed the Senate in support of the proposition. The House bill passed authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the owners certain classes of property captured in the late war, consisting of family heirlooms, silverware, watches, etc. Mr. Frye's resolution relating to American fisheries was, after debate, adopted. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then placed before the Senate. Adjourned. ...In the House the Hurd-Romies contest was discussed until adjournment. The resignation of Senator Jackson, of

THE resignation of Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, was lald before the Senate on the 14th. A memorial from the late wool-grow-14th. A memorial from the late wool-grow-ers convention at St. Louis was also pre-sented protesting against putting wool on the free list. At two o'clock the Inter-State Commerce bill was taken up and debated un-til executive session. Adjourned...In the House the Hurd-Romeis contested case was taken up as unfinished business and the mo-tion to adopt the minority report of the com-mittee declaring Romeis not entitled to the seat was defeated by a vote of 105 yeas to 168 navs, 48 Democrats voting in the negative. The majority resolution confirming Romeis' right to his seat was then agreed to without division. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was then passed, and the House ad-journed. iourned.

WHEN the Senate met on the 15th Mr. Logan in a lengthy speech supported the resolution for open executive sessions. The olution for open executive sessions. The Pension bill was then taken up, but laid aside for the Inter-State Commerce bill. This in turn gave way to an executive session, at the conclusion of which the Senate ad-journed... In the House the Senate bill accepting from Mrs. Grant certain objects of art presented to General Grant was favor-ably reported. Many other bills were re-ported from committees. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the In-dian Appropriation bill. Before completing the bill the House adjourned. Art the expiration of the morning hour

At the expiration of the morning hour on the 16th the Senate resumed consideration on the 16th the Senate resumed consideration of the inter-State Commerce bill, and Sena-tor Camden addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. The Senate then adjourned until Monday... In the House, on motion of Mr. Dorsev, the Senate bill passed for the estab-l'shment of two additional land districts in Nebraska. The House then went into Com-mittee of the Whole on the private calendar, effer which it took a recess until organing

fering from Bright's disease of the kid-In the New York State Senate a bill has

Ex-PRESIDENT ARTHUR is said to be suf-

been introduced to annul the charter of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and to wind up its affairs. This company has a monopoly of the gas business in New York, being made up of a union of several companies.

ALL the drivers and conductors on the Third avenue street car lines at New York "tied up" their cars on the 16th. The men demanded higher wages and shorter hours. The company refused their demands. THE first National Bank of Angelica, N.

Y., closed its doors on the 16th. J. E. Robinson, the cashier, was a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000. He fled to Canada. THE sons of the late William H. Vanderbilt have given \$250,000 to the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons to build and endow a building to be used exclusively for clinics. The building will cost \$150,000. It will be known as the Vanderbilt Clinic, in honor of their father.

THE WEST.

THE Albuquerque (N. M.) National Bank has resumed. THE boss carpenters of Milwaukee have

been notified by their men that after May they will be expected to pay ten hours'

wages for eight hours' work. A FEARFUL tornado ravaged St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, Minn., on the afternoon of the 14th. At least twenty-five persons were known to be killed. Many persons were injured. The extent of the damage was believed to be enormous, as it was the worst storm since Rochester and Elgin, Minn., were devastated by a tornado in 1883.

J. I. CASE, of Racine, Wis., has sold his celebrated stallion Phillas to C. C. Lyford, of Minneapolis, Minn., for \$50,000. GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, has re

fused to issue a requisition, on the ground of informality, for the deputies who took refuge in St. Louis, after killing several persons on the Illinois side of the river. AT Horton & Gillis' butter factory, five

miles north of Harvard, Ill., a cream separator burst recently, killing William Johnson and wounding three others named Alton, Bowman and Blake. Alton's injuries were fatal.

BERT ALDRICH was suffocated recently in a fire which destroyed the Oriental Hotel at Merrillan, Wis.

GOVERNOR FORAKER recently called the attention of the Ohio Legislature to the manner in which rich citizens of the State escaped the payment of taxes. In consequence, at a reception shortly following the message, the wives of the tax dodgers took the occasion to "cut" Mrs. Foraker.

It was thought that over fifty lives were lost and more than two hundred persons seriously injured by the tornado which destroved Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud, Minn., on the evening of the 14th.

SIX persons were killed and several were eriously injured by a tornado on the evening of the 14th, which went through the country near Skidmore, Nodaway

ALL of the strikers who resumed work in the shops at Palestine Tex., have been expelled from the Knights of Labor order.

E. F. OUSLAND, agent for the Mississippi Valley railroad at Hollandale, Miss., absconded recently with the company's money, but was captured.

GENERAL. DR. PAUL PAQUIN, the Missouri Veterindition. The commencement exercises will arian, now in Paris studying under Prof. be held on June 17, and there will be thirty-Pasteur, has written a letter to the St. eight graduates. This is said to be one of Louis Rural World, in which he advocates the largest classes that ever graduated the immediate destruction of pleuro-pneufrom a State Normal School. monia affected cattle.

An emissary is said to have left Kharrecently met with Mr. J. S. Leeds, general freight agent of the Santa Fe railroad, and toum for Cairo, Egypt, with proposals of peace from El Mahdi's successor. also representing several other roads, to THE Upper House of the Prussian Landdiscuss and determine a fair rate to be

tag has accepted the Ecclesiastical bill charged on sheep shipments in double-decked cars. After a full conference and with the amendments offered by Dr. Kopp, Bishop of Fulda. THE German Reichstag has adjourned

until May 18.

THE election returns in Peru indicate that Caceres is elected to the Presidency. Lima and Callao voted unanimously in his

MINISTER MCLANE presided at a banquet in Paris on the 14th in honor of M. Pasteur. M. De Lesseps made a speech glorifying the Panama canal.

Fourteenth Kansas cavalry who were killed by Quantrell's band at Lawrence in DR. J. H. ARNETT, superintendent of the August, 1863. American Express Company, died at Niagara Falls, Ont., recently, from the effects decision in the celebrated injunction case of a stroke of apoplexy. He was seventy

years of age. THE Dutch Ministry have resigned, be-cause the Chamber of Deputies rejected the & Santa Fe road. An injunction had been granted in the New York and other district courts at the instance of Fletcher, a Bovernment proposals modifying the pristockholder, restraining the Santa Fe from mary education laws. paying the interest on certain bonds issued

THE upper house of the German Diet has adopted the bill for Germanizing Poland. guaranteed by the Santa Fe. The decision THE Austrian Reichsrath, by a large maority, has rejected a motion to shelve the Landsturm bill.

THE deficit in the English budget amounts to £2,642,943, a little less than at first reported. The taxes on spirits showed a large falling off. There were increased receipts from the taxes on tea, tobacco and fruits. THE Mexicans were reported at war with the Yaqui Indians.

THE cholera was reported raging at Brindisi, Italy. Sixty-eight cases and ten deaths occurred in one day.

poria by taking arsenic. Timely medical THE business failures for the seven days skill saved her life. Her only reason for the act was: "No one cares for me, and I ended the 14th numbered: For the United States, 165; for Canada, 27; total, 182. The will be better dead than living." failures were 215 the previous week.

THE Greek Chamber of Deputies has voted all the bills for military preparations THE pig-iron manufacturers of Great

Britain have agreed to restrict the output in order to maintain prices.

THE French garrison at Bakel, Senegal, made a successful sortie lately, killing 400 rebels and losing only seven privates. THE King of the Sandwich Islands has

issued an order that no Chinese should hereafter be permitted to enter the kingdom without a return certificate. MR. GLADSTONE introduced his Irish land

purchase scheme into the Commons on the 16th. The scheme involved a loan of \$50,-

TORNADO IN MINNESOTA. KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Courant.

St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids and Other Places Devastated.

Terrible Loss of Life and Many Persons In. jured - Buildings Wrecked - Wires Down-Help Badly Needed-**Physicians** Dispatched to the Scene.

THE Board of Railroad Commissioners ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15 .- St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids were swept by a terrible, destructive cyclone at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. The first knowledge of the disaster was contained in the following telegram sent to Mayor Ames, from St. Cloud askconsideration of the matter, it was agreed ing for aid: "To Mayor Ames, Minneapolis: A destructive cyclone passed over St. that 25 per cent. of the rate now charged for single deck shipments should be added Cloud and Sauk Rapids late this afternoon. There has been terrible destruction here. to the single deck rates, and that the existing single deck rate plus 25 per cent. should Please send up all the assistance you can immediately by special train. Send physi-THE other day Congressman Ryan introcians and surgeons." duced a bill to secure bounty, pay and pen-

Telegrams to the following effect were received from Sauk Rapids: "To Mayor Ames, Minneapolis: Can you send a special train with physicians to this city? A cy-clone passed over the city this afternoon. A great many are believed to have been killed, but the number is not yet known." Immediately on the receipt of these messages, preparations were made to re-spond to the call for help. A train for St. Cloud left at six o'clock. All was excitement and the streets were filled with excited men and frightened women and children until late last night. The following physicians were aboard the relief train which left for St. Cloud: Drs. Ames, Kinsington, Freeman, Quinby, Lee, Cody, Bunker, Gibson, Hoslin, Ellin and Van Cleve. The storm struck St. Cloud between the round house and the freight depot and swept a path six hundred yards wide through the city, leveling between one hundred and fifty and two hundred houses. N. H. Clark, a well known lumberman, who lives in St. Cloud, says ninety persons were killed in that city and more than a hundred injured, many very seriously. Superin-tendent Wakeman, of the Manitoba road, says that between thirty and forty persons were killed at Sauk Rapids, a small town on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific reads, a few miles southeast of St. Cloud, and nearly double that number injured. The telegraph lines northwest of this city are all down and no news direct from either St. Cloud or Sauk Rapids has been received since seven o'clock.

The cyclone began about three o'clock in the basin of the Masonic cemetery, forming a whirlwind 1,000 feet in diameter. It took sity of prompt action where horses had almost every tree in the circle from the ground or twisted them off at the trunk. stacle in the way of securing the destruc-tion of animals believed by the owners to be infected with glanders is the fact that Great trees were torn up and carried along with the wind, moving slowly in a northeastern direction. It wrecked the Catholic Church and several houses in its course all such owners are of the opinion that if the State Veterinarian condemns the ani-pale in question, they will probably be compensated in part for the loss sustained. Still another obstacle is found in the holdthe law is complied with. The majority of cars loaded with freight were blown glandered animals are mortgaged. A half a mile, and the rails were wrenched limits inspection of the suspected animal by the of the town just west of Governor State Veterinarian, who reports the case Gilman's residence, killing several to the sanitary commission. A day of horses and crossed the Mississippi river at the Sauk Rapids wagon bridge, which it demolished. It here widened to eighteen hundred feet, and leveled Stanton's grist mill. From there it swept through the center of the town, taking the best of the business portion, including the court house, hotel, public school and every important business building in town, except Wood's stores. The village is virtually wiped out, four-fifths of the buildings in it being leveled. The liabil-ities in St. Cloud, though great, are not equal in number to those in Sauk Rapids. In every house most all the inmates were more or less hurt. The dead at St. Cloud so far as known are as follows: Nick Juneman; Mrs. Weisman and her little girl; a four-year-old son of B. O. Werskie; a seven-year-old son of Frank Geinskofski; Mrs. Stein; a four-year-old son of P. Waldorff; A. Young, a railroad man; William Young, both legs smashed, died soon after; an unknown man; J. Van States Horsman: two young children of M. C. Eno; a baby of August Knolles. The dead at Sauk Rapids so far as heard from are: . Berg, merchant, and his two children: farm. John Kenard, county auditor; George Longley, county treasurer; two children of C. G. Wood; Edgar Hill, president of the German American National Bank; Abner Styr; a child of P. Carpenter; Judge Beaupre, of the Probate Court. From Sauk Rapids the storm went to Rich Station, Benton County, demolishing the village and killing or injuring nearly the entire population. The wires are all down and no definite information is obtainable from there. Nearly all the buildings in St. Cloud demolished by the cyclone were small frame houses, occupied by workingmen, who were absent, and only their wives and children were in the houses. The pecuniary loss will reach about \$60,000 at St. Cloud. More damage was done at Sauk Rapids, where the property destroyed was of a better class. The scene was one of the utmost desolation, as seen by the light of flickering lanterns, and the groans of the wounded and lamentations of those who have lost relatives were heartrending in the extreme. Not before daylight could the full extent of the havoc be known. Among the injured is ex-Senator E. G. Hulbert, formerly of Binghampton, N. Y., but at present northwestern agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is not expected to live. AID WANTED. Governor Hubbard last night received the following message from State Senator Buck-

NUMBER 29

THE TARIFF OUESTION.

Synopsis of the Majority Report on the Tariff Bill-Necessity for a Reduction of Taxation.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-Chairman Morrison and Mr. Hewitt, of the Committee on Ways and Means, have completed the report of the majority of that committee to accompany the Tariff bill which will be reported the House to-day. The report reads as follows:

"The rate of duty or tax on imported goods subject to duty is as low as 5 per cent. on some and higher than 80 per cent. on others. The average rate for the fiscal year 1885 a little exceeded 47 per cent., or \$47 of tax on \$100 worth of imported goods. This is the highest ; ate paid in any year since 1868, and above the average rate of the war period from 1862 to 1868."

After quotations from messages of Presi-dents Arthur and Cleveland setting forth the necessity for tariff revision, the report continues: "The Treasury receipts for the fiscal year 1885 were \$323,690,708. The increased receipts from customs and internal taxes, the principal sources of revenue for the months of the fiscal year of 1886 already past, over the re-ceipts of the same months of last year jus-tify the estimate that the receipts for the present fiscal year will exceed \$335,000,000. Nor may our annual receipts be expected again to fall below that sum without reduced taxation, inasmuch as these receipts result chiefly from taxes on articles of necessity and comfort to be consumed in continually increasing quantities with our ever-growing population.

"The expenditures for the fiscal year 1885, including pensions and the legal require-ments of the public debt were \$305,830,-970.54. Neither the actual needs of the economical administration of the Government nor the patriotic expectations of the people justify any increase of the enormous surplus to exceed \$30,000,000. The reductions to result from the proposed bill are within this estimated surplus, and a little exceed \$24,000,000 on the basis of last year's importations." Reference is made to Secretary Man-

ning's views, as expressed in his first annual report, touching the ill effects of the maintenance of the war duties, pointing out inequalities in the present law and favoring the admission, free of duty, of raw materials, of which the report says: "These views of Secretary Manning as to the existing condition of the customs ser-vice and tariff taxation are not partisan, but are in accord with the views pressed on Congress by his predecessors, Secretaries Folger and McCulloch. It is the purpose of the report to correct some of the classifications in the custom laws, of the complications of which the Secretary complains, and so change these laws for the better that they will be capable of be-ing administered with impartiality to all

our merchants. "The duties to be perioded by the bill are chiefly those which tax articles used by our own manufacturers which now subject them to a hopeless competition at home and abroad with the manufacturing nations, none of which taxes such materials, that our manafacturers may successfully com-Still another obstacle is found in the hold-ers of chattel mortgages on infected ani-mals. These mortgagees will not consent to the destruction of the property on which they have a claim until every provision of the law is complied with. The provision of years we have obtained from the tax on imported wood an amount estimated at less than \$20,000,000 to encourage the felling of our tress and the destroying of our forests. In a much shorter period we have given more than 35,000,000 acres of land in bounty to encourage the planting of other trees. The tax on imported salt is remitted to those who catch and trade in fish and to those who pack meats for foreign markets, It is believed this tax should be remitted to all. After a century of failure to make hemp either a profitable crop or a successful industry through protective industry, further effort should be abandon ed. For nearly a century with only one interval hemp has been protected, and yet its production has been decreased because its culture under protection was upprofitable, while the consumption of articles manufactured from this and kindred fibers has enormously increased till now the annual tax on imported hemp, manilla and similar fibers is several times greater than the annual value of hemp raised in the United "When, at the beginning, a revenue was found necessary to our national existence, wool, with every thing imported, was taxed. From then until now some qualities of wool have paid some rate of duty. For many years past the rate on imported wool has been more than double that imposed on other products of the pasture, field and These other lower tax-protected products have outrun or kept far in advance of the wondrous growth of our population. Wool, protected double much, has fallen behind. much, has fallen, behind. Wool finds its market at home and its price is increased by a tax, part of the burden which must be borne by the grower of other farm products whose surplus in foreign markets forces his price at home. and to the increase of which his wool growing neighbor contributed nothing. "In some of the schedules wherein rates are supposed to be reduced, especially woolen, flax, hemp, jute or linens, the industries are left with substantially the same. if not greater advantages than under existing laws. Other articles, the rates on which are so to be reduced as cotton, varns, threads and coarser cotton cloths and sugar are now dutiable at unnecessary and unreasonably high rates. These will find compensation in the burdens of taxation sought to be removed for reductions far greater than any proposed by the bill. We get from duties on cotten goods \$10,900,000. The rate: on goods from which we collect \$2,000,000 of this amount are slightly reduced, while the rates on which we collect \$8,800,000 are unchanged. Sugar with its present low price is left at a high but revenue rate equivalent to sixty-six per cent. At the present higher rate we collect on sugar more than one-fourth of all the revenue derived from the customs. With the still existing high, if not unwarrantable scale of current ordinary expenditures and one-half of the money obligations of the late civil war yet to be paid, a steps be taken to forward money and neces-sities as soon as possible to Senator Buck-tained, and in submitting the proposed bill man for the destitute. A brief dispatch has just been received saying that between forty food, and of all the clothing of the people, and fifty bodies have been recovered from it has been the effort of your committee to the ruins at St. Cloud, and the search is not adopt such rates as will be permanent."

AT a late meeting of the regents of the State Normal School the entire faculty was re-elected. The board made arrange

he evening session forty-five pension bills passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A REDUCTION of five per cent. from last year in the area seeded to winter wheat is shown in the April report of the National Department of Agriculture.

THE gold coin and bullion in the treasury April 10, was \$153,320,858, an increase of \$27,242,265 since last July. Of 226,946,121 silver dollars 52,216,396 are now in circula-

ONE hundred and sixty people, mostly women, were discharged from the Govern ment seed shop at Washington recently. the work of putting up the hundreds of thousands of packages having been finished.

THE rumor that President Cleveland is to marry Miss Folsom this summer has been confirmed by the President's brother.

COLONEL THOMAS H. RUGER, Eighteenth Infantry, whose nomination as Brigadier General was pending before the Senate, has been placed in command of the Department of Missouri, relieving Brigadier General Miles.

THE bill to pension prisoners of war has been amended to make the period of confinement thirty days instead of sixty, as originally agreed upon.

THE President has appointed Mrs. Vir. ginia C. Thompson postmistress at Louisville, Ky.

THE EAST.

THE employes of the Kittaning Iron Com pany and the Rebecca Furnace Company. of Kittaning, Pa., struck recently for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.

The number of unemployed in New York City is estimated at 50,000, or less than onehalf the usual number. The estimated number of idle wageworkers in the United States is 800,000.

EX-ALDERMAN CHARLES H. REILLY. of New York, was arrested on the 14th, charged with complicity in the Broadway bribery case.

HOLLOWAY BROS., grain dealers, of Phonixville, Pa., have failed. Liabilities, \$50,-000; assets, limited.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State Com mittee has decided to hold the State Convention in Harrisburg, June 30.

A NEW YORK diver recently went down and made an examination of the sunken steamer Oregon, and ascertained beyond question that she was sunk by a collision. Ten feet below the main deck, and about twenty feet forward of the bridge, the diver found a hole in the steamer's side. the heavy iron plate being crushed in. The hole was six feet deep and three feet in breadth at the widest part.

GENERAL ALEXANDER SHALEE, charged with accepting a bribe in his official capacity as a member of the armory board, was placed on trial at New York on the 15th. after many postponements.

MRS. MERCER, of Philadelphia, has bequeathed the bulk of her property to es- | The children survived but a short time. tablish a home for superannuated Presbyterian ministers who do not use tobacco.

York City to the criminal court on the Hardin fatally, and John Ellison slightly charge of conspiracy. It will be a test case. | wounded.

County, Mo. At Lenox, forty-five miles north of Maryville, many persons were injured by the storm. REPORTS from the recent tornado in West-

ern Iowa show that the storms ranged from Taylor County north to Pocahontas Coun-Four persons were reported

killed and about twenty-five seriously in. jured. From fifty to seventy-five dwellings were demolished and large damage was done to barns and trees.

THE jury holding an inquest on the body of J. D. Thompson, killed on the bridge at St. Louis, during the recent riots, returned a verdict of homicide against the deputy sheriffs.

An outbreak of small-pox at Carmi, Ill. recently resulted in three deaths, and it is feared there are many cases in the surrounding country. A supply of vaccine was furnished by the State Board of

Health. SEVERAL small children near Coal Bluff, Ind., were poisoned the other day by eating wild parsnips. A five-year-old daughter of J. H. White died soon after reaching home. The other children will recover. H. M. HOXIE, vice-president of the Mis souri Pacific Company, refused to accede to the request of St. Louis citizens to arbitrate the differences with the Knights of Labor. THE pupils in all the public school build-

ings at Columbus, O., struck recently for less time in the school room, and the police were called upon to enforce the orders of the teachers. Thirteen boys were suspended and the strike was reported over. THE yardmen employed in the Baltimore

& Ohio yards at the stock yards, Chicago went out on the 16th. Four hundred mer were on strike.

THE SOUTH.

THREE members of a surveying party were drowned recently while crossing the New river at Sunnyside, W. Va., by the upsetting of a boat.

THREE men named Baker were killed in Knox County, Ky., on the 14th.

A SOUTH-BOUND freight was wrecked the other night at a point near Mayfield, Ky., on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad by running over two horses which dashed upon the track and began a headlong race with the locomotive. A stock gap caught the unfortunate animals, and before the train could be checked they were under the wheels. The engine was thrown from the track and landed right side up ten feet away. A brakeman was seriously injured. Tue drivers on the Frederick street car line, Baltimore, Md., struck recently for cal condition, the flesh on his body and legs Tue other morning James Sanders two dollars pay for twelve hours work per

day. All the cars were tied up. MRS. A. M. VAIL and her two children were killed by lightning during a storm recently in Izard County, Ark. The lightning struck the house and, passing down the chimney, killed Mrs. Vail instantly AT Eastland, Tex., recently in a quarrel between John and Thomas Ellison and W. Two boycotters were held recently in New G. Hardin, Thomas Ellison was killed, and

000.000. THE mills of the Waycross Lumber Com-

pany at Waltertown, Ga., burned the other day. The loss was estimated at \$150,000: insurance, \$25,000. Four hundred persons were thrown out of employment.

THE LATEST.

QUEBEC, Can., April 17.-Wholesale trading in young and innocent girls for the purpose of prostitution has come to the notice of the authorities. Agents from disreputable houses in the large cities in the United States have been in the habit of charged, he is then ordered killed." coming here and after ingratiating themselves with young women, get them to are now confined within the walls of the go the United States, where they are drawn military prison at Fort Leavenworth. into a life of infamy. The trade has been carried on to an alarming extent, sometimes as many as fifteen girls being shipped in a week. The police au-thorities and clergy held a consultation yesterday over the abduction of two young women to Chicago by a female, who worth. intends to dispose of them for immoral purposes. The girls left by the Grand Trunk railway on Monday night, and every attempt been consulted, and an important letter has been drafted for the British Consul at Washington. It is stated that over fifty girls have been sent to one Chicago house

within a year. NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 17.-Allen J. Adams in 1875 murdered his employer, Moses Dickinson, an aged farmer of Amherst, by splitting his head with an axe, robbing him of a considerable sum of money and fled. After spending ten years as a dissolute tramp he confessed his crime during a drunken dispute and was returned to Massachusetts, tried and convicted. He expiated his crime on the scaffold here a few minutes after ten o'clock yesterday norning. His utterances were blasphemous

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16.- A negro munity. Information reaches this city toyear-old son of that gentleman at home, he actually toasted the boy alive over and the fiend dropped his victim and left. being burned to a crisp. Last week the man for the Emporia News, shot his brother-same negro visited the house of John Gra-in-law, Oscar Lyle, inflicting a painful but ham, a respectable farmer, also living in the vicinity of Faulkner's Gap, and picked. up his little son, who was at work in the field, carried him five miles away and left him in a dense forest. The boy wandered around and finally found a farm-house three miles off where he made himself known and was returned to his father's house. The people are scouring the country.

away with.

strict compliance with the law requires the from the ties. It passed the bearing is then set, and the owner given notice, so that he may appear with such evidence as he may wish to present. If the commission find the animal diseased as

FIVE hundred and sixty-eight prisoners THE Eastern Kansas District Medical Society met at Topeka recently and elected

the following officers: President, W. R. Mitchell; vice-president, Frank Finney, of Lawrence; secretary, W. S. Lindsey, of Topeka; treasurer, J. A. Lane, of Leaven-

Fullis,

THE Missouri Valley Typographical Union held a meeting at Leavenworth the was made to arrest the woman within the other day and transacted considerable bus-Canadian line. The American Consul has iness. O. W. McAllaster was elected president.

THE Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor of the State of Kansas assembled at Emporia on the 14th. The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. T. Johnson, Paola, G. D.; H. C. Girard, G. V. D.: J. W. Wingard, Wichita G. A. D.; S. B. Riggs, Emporia, G. R.; R. E. Torrington, Emporia, G. T.; representative to the Supreme Lodge, W. T. Johnson, Paola; to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. B. Pinkston, S. B. Riggs, Emporia. Ottawa was selected as the place for the next meeting.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Leavenworth County a resolution was adopted notifying

the Union Pacific railroad that the county residing in the vicinity of Faulkner's Gap, demands that the railroad shall comply White County, Ark., has by recent acts of with all the conditions made concerning fiendishness become a terror of that com- the operation of the road in the county when aid to the extent of \$250,000 was given day of his visiting yesterday the family of it. It is claimed the company is not com-Thomas Aldrich, and finding only a twelve- plying with its agreement made with the county when the aid was granted. The grievance is that the same facilities captured the boy and took him into the are not given Leavenworth that are kitchen where a hot fire was burning and given to other cities on the main line. In speaking of hog cholera, Dr. Holcombe

the flames. The child's pitcous cries recently stated that the disease was doing caused the dogs in the yard to set up a howl considerable damage in Ford and Pawnee Counties, and that he apprehended much THE other morning James Sanders, press

not serious wound in the hip. The trouble was about a woman.

FOLLOWING are the post-offices lately es tablished in Kansas: Edward, Hamilton County, Solomon E. Van Noorder, postmaster; Lee, Hamilton County, James B. Lee, postmaster; Sitka, Clark County, Robert B. Pratt, postmaster; Surprise, in search of this hyena, and if caught the ex- Hamilton County, James D. Mollison, away with.

SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., April 14 .- Our town is in ruins; send us aid. BUCKMAN. Governor Hubbard at once sent messages to all mayors of large towns, asking that completed.

to the last.

Chase County Courant W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. OCITONWOOD FALLS . KANSA

CHORUS OF HUSBANDS.

The bonnets that bloom in the spring. Tra-lal The bonnets that the merry sunshine: Blossom now in the merry sunshine: And we dolefully groan as we sing. Tra-la! At the thought of the outlay they bring. Tra-la!

But we know it's no use to decline, And that's what we mean when in choru

we sing, "Oh, confound the bonnets that bloom in the

spring!" Tra-la-la-la-la-a! Tra-la-la-la-la-la-la-e bonnets that bloom in the spring. The b

п. The bonnets that bloom in the spring. Tra-lal

Are exhibited now in the case, And your wife wauts a \$10 wing, Tra-la!

A most unattractive old thing! Tra-la! And a whole lot of flowers and lace. And she says you're real mean, and a hateful old thing. If you don't buy the bonnet that blooms in the spring. Tra-la-la-la-la. Oh, we do wish there, weren't any spring! - Somerville Journal.

A MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY.

Crippled Bill's Little Kate Dying for a False Lover.

A party of United States Internal Revenue officers, under command of selves. Every door and window of the Special Bailiff Tom Prather, lately raided through Rowan and the adjoining county of Morgan, Kentucky. At an abandoned still house on one of the numerous headings of Yocum creek, Morgan County, they found the dead hyar. The ole man's well purvided and partly decomposed body of Dick Alfrey, the last of that famous family of moonshiners, who have for years defied the United States authorities. The still house was a rude shanty of unhewn logs, and, lying in one corner, with his head among the dead embers of the still fire, was Alfrey's body. He had evidently committed suicide, for the muzzle of his long squirrel rifle was clenched between his fleshless jaws. The upper part of his skull was missing and pieces of the shattered bone were found imbebbed in the dry bark of the logs composing the shanty. His takingoff was the last act of a most pathetic tragedy. Two years ago Alfrey ran an illicit still in the very house in which he committed self-murder. His partner was old Bill Elliott, well-known in both Rowan and Morgan Counties as Crippled Bill, he having been badly wounded in one of John Morgan's raids, from the effects of which he never re-Bill Elliott made his appearcovered. ance on Yocum creek immediately after the surrender at Appomattox and bought a small tract of rough land on Squirrel Ridge. By dint of much labor cleared away the heavy timber and thick underbrush and erected a small cabin, a cow shelter and the other rude shanties that go to make up the build-ings of a Ridge farmer. He might have been a very sociable and com-panionable man in his early manhood, but his misfortunes seemed to have soured his disposition and he made few nces and fewer friends. His nearest neighbor was'Squire Dink Hanna, and one night, much to the 'Squire's indignation and every one else's surprise, Crippled Bill and his neighbor's youngest daughter, Capitola, mounted their horses and rode across the country to the Ohio river, crossing which stream they were made man and wife by 'Squire Massie Beasley, at Aberdeen, the Gretna Green of America. They returned to Squirrel Ridge two days afterward and began life quietly and modestly in Crippled B.II's humble cabin. Bill evidently loved his young and pretty wife, and she was devotedly to her homely husband 'Squire Dink Hanna never forgave his daughter for her marriage and the two 'amilies were estranged. About a year after the elopement a daughter was forn to the strangely matched couple, and three days after the little one cpened its eyes the mother closed hers death. Crippled Bill mourned tor I is lost mate as only a strong man can, and when an unlettered mountain preacher pronounced over her grave he last rites that Christians give to heir dead, he threw himself upon the mound and groaned in agony of spirit. The rough but kindly neighbors led him home. When he entered his cabin with a sad and melancholy face his haggard ves fell upon the motherless babe sleep-ig quietly in the home-made cradle the neighbor woman, who had nursed Bill's wife in her last sickness, had drawn up before the blazing fire of pine knots. The helplessness and innocence of the babe no doubt kindled bosom new hope for the future, for his face grew brighter and he turned to the neighbors who had followed him

road enosses the little stream a hundred "hevin' no room to entertain strangers. and fit v-seven times and the gorge is one of the most weirdly picturesque spots in America. Cliffs, whose tops tower hundreds of feet above the bed of the stream, wall it on either side. Their faces are covered with a thick growth of laurel bushes and tall firs and pines overhang their summits. Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, visited the narrows once and made a careful examination of the cliffs on both sides. He found behind the screen of laurel bushes roomy caves, and in the depths of these caverns the bones of the great cave bear the traces of that curious prehistoric race, the cave dwellers. It was in one of these caverns that Crippled Bill Elliott and the Alfrey boys carried on the business of illicit distilling. They disposed of the product of their still to the lumbermen on the river and divided among themselves the profit. The gang had numerous encounters with the revenue officers, and one after another of the Alfreys were killed until only Dick remained. There were warrants out for his arrest charging him with killing a revenue officer and with illicit distilling. Armed with his long squirrel rifle he roamed through the mountains and freely visited the towns, boasting that he would kill the first man who made a warlike movement toward him. He spent his money freely and had hundreds of friends scattered about the country, who warned him whenever a marshal's posse approached. Once in 1880, while visiting his father's

house on the Licking river road, a party of revenue officers rode up and surrounded the house, keeping, however, at a respectful distance, for they knew that Dick was a dead shot and none of them wanted to make martyrs of themhouse was barricaded and when the marshal's men cautiously approached Dick's voice was heard ordering them to halt.

"Ye all dassent make a rush. for I'll with rashuns, an' I kin stand ve off fur a month. Dad an' I'll take turns standin' guard, an' we'll keep it up night an' day."

The marshal's party, after consulting among themselves, mounted their horses and rode away, and Dick went back to his mountain eyrie to distil more whisky. Crippled Bill Elliot was the factor or go-between of the Alfreys, and when only Dick remained to carry on the business he and the old man shared the profits of the still equally. Crippled Bill saved his money to spend it liberally on Little Kate, whom he decked in the handsomest gowns that could be purchased at the crossroads store. She was of finer clay than he, and from making occasional visits to Morehead and Liberty, and once as far down the country as Mount Sterling, a new and higher life was opened up to her. She kept her secret lodgings to herself and never divulged the hiding-place of the still. In the early summer of 1884 Little Kate celebrated her seventeenth birthday. She was a daughter of the mountainsbright-eyed, curly-haired, fresh-faced, with rounded limbs and a good digestion, and able to shoot a rifle or ride a horse with the best man in the country. A score or more of the young mountaineers endeavored, in their homely fashion, to make Katy their sweetheart, but she repulsed them all. One hot August day, when the little underground stream that supplied the moonshine still in the cave behind the thick laurel bushes on Yocum Cliffs had run dry, and Crippled Bill and his partner had removed their business to a secluded

He followed Kate inside the house. The stranger remained on the porch. Father and daughter held a whispered porch. consultation and presently Crippled Bill came out and invited the young man to "take a cheer." The latter had already introduced himself as Harry Morgan, artist, and when he had told the old moonshiner several stories that tickled the latter mightly and had listened patiently to Bill's running account of Morgan's raid. and his own wounding by a stray Federal bullet, the two be came quite good friends and before Kate announced supper Harry Morgan had prevailed upou Crippled Bill to al-low him to occupy the little bed in the loft and to eat at his table until he should have made a sufficient number of sketches of the picturesque nooks on Yocum creek. The supposed artist re-mained at Crippled Bill's cabin about three weeks. He sketched every day and Kate accompanied him on his trips as pilot, for she knew every rare ingle and every fern-carpeted glen and every purling brook in all that country. At night, after supper, Morgan and the old moonshiner would sit on the porch smoking their pipes and telling stories. After her work was finished Kate would come out and sit in the shadow with her knitting, but it was either too dark to see the stiches or she became interested in the stories the two men

told, for she rarely did much work. One morning, after breakfast, the young man shouldered his pack and bade Crippled Bill and his daughter good-bye. The old moonshiner would accept no pay for the young man's enter-tainment, and Morgan, turning sud-denly, slipped a ring from his little finger and, catching Kate's hand, placed t on her brown forefinger.

"You will wear this to remember me," he said, and she, looking into his face with moist eyes, answered truthfully:

"I shall never forget ye."

The summer passed away and Bill. who was always solicitous for his Little Kate's health, noticed that as the leaves on the maple trees began to golden and the oaks were crowned with quivering veils of crimson the roses in Kate's cheeks grew fainter and her brown eyes always had a look of eager expectancy in them. He secretly determined to see a doctor about her the next time he went down to the settlement at Bangor, but before he could put this plan into execution poor Kate was past all doctors' help. Beginning from a week after the artist left the girl had made a journey every morning to a little glen which overlooked the road leading up from the Narrows and would sit there on the mossy rock for hours at a time, with her face turned toward Yocum creek and her eyes on her knitting. On this particular morning she went to the same place and had hardly taken her position on the rock when she heard the heavy tramp of a body of horsemen coming up the creek and sprang for-ward, with an eager, wistful light in her eyes. Suddenly, as the approaching cortege swept around a bend in the Narrows, she uttered a startled ery and staggered back as though struck by some sudden blow, for she recognized the intruders as a squad of revenue officers. Riding at the head, with his eyes fixed straight before him, was Harry Morgan, the artist.

she hissed between her set "Spy!" her from her finger she flung it from her. Then, as the Government party disappeared around a bend in the Nar-rows, heading straight toward her father's still, she bounded up the glen

CABINET OFFICERS.

the Heads of the Government Departckingly Overworked-Sec retary Manning's Case.

The illness of Secretary Manning and the effects of overwork on Secretary Lamar, taken in connection with the rapidly accumulating business of the Treasury, Interior and Postal Departments of the Government, suggest that sooner or later there must be found some relief for the executive officers of the Government.

Since 1829, when Mr. Jackson invited Mr. Barry, who was chief clerk in charge of the Postal Department, to a seat in his Cabinet as Postmaster. General, there has been no change in the methods of conducting the executive branches of the Government, except by assistants, each Cabinet officer being responsible for the whole conduct of his own Department. Since then the population of the country has increased from 12,866,000 to 60,000,000, its resources have been correspond-ingly developed, while the duties of the Cabinet officers of the Government have fully kept pace with the material growth of the country. The time has come when an efficient officer is soon made a physical wreck in the discharge of his multifarious duties. It is simply an intellectual and physical impossibility for the Secretary of the Treasury to administer the finances of the Government, to look after the collection of its customs and internal revenues, to run the mints, take in charge steamboat inspection and the life-saving service, look after the engraving and printing and watch the National banks, have charge of the coast survey, control the currency, assume responsibility of the Government architect, and disburse the funds of the Government. While some of these duties are delegated to others, the Secretary is the responsible head,

and must be more or less acquainted with all, according to the measure of his efficiency. The same may be said of several departments of the Government. The Cabinet of the United States is composed of seven men, that of Great Britain of fourteen, that of France of eleven, that of Prussia of ten and that of Russia of eleven. Even Belgium Italy eight. But there has always been a very niggardly spirit shown by our people in the number of officials and pay they receive, the idea being the that there was some merit in Demo-

eratic simplicity. This may be true provided that simplicity is not directed by men who drive ten-dollar mules in carts. We offer the very highest possible premiums for dishonesty in the public service by imposing upon Cabi net officers duties it is not possible to perform, and as a result we have starroute frauds and naval irregularities that are invited and made possible by our methods. Instead of seven we should have twelve Cabinet officers, and the day is not far distant when it will he recognized.—Chicago News.

MISS VAN VECHTEN.

The Young Lady of Albany to Whom th President Is Said to Be Engaged.

The story comes from Albany that President Cleveland is engaged to mar-

eeth, and tearing the ring he had given social leader of the capital of New

ITS NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Difficulties in the Way of Establish ing Justice in the Territory of Utah. It seems to be taken for granted that

President Cleveland is going to select as successor to Governor Murray, of Utah, some citizen of the Territory itself. This expectation is based not only on the declarations of the platform of 1884, but on the belief that no outsider could be found who would have the courage to stand up against the stream of abuse and misrepresenta-

tion which the Mormon leaders are wont to heap upon the Gentile Governors who endeavor to enforce the United States laws among them. It is for this reason no doubt that many would be unwilling to accept an executive position involving so much bitter opposition from the great majority of the community in which authority was to be exercised. On the other

hand, much may be urged in favor of the appointment of an outsider in this instance, for it is evident that if the President is to be thus limited in his choice he may be unable to find a person who will administer the affairs of the Territory in a just and impartial spirit. The lines of antagonism are very sharply defined, and every Gentile who is not a bitter and uncompromising foe of Mormonism is in some degree susceptible to its influences. Should the selection be made from either of these classes, the interests of good government might not be subserved. There would either be indiscriminate oppression or a government that would find favor with the Polygamists.

It is almost needless to say that the evil against which the laws of the United States are directed is not Mormonism itself as a religious creed, but polygamy, which is a crime. A man is not to be oppressed because of his religious belief in a country which proclaims absolute freedom to all creeds and sects. But if he commits a crime he must certainly be held amenable to the law. This is a distinction not always kept clearly in mind. Territorial officers imbued with an indiscriminating prejudice are certainly not qualified to administer the law properly, and the result must be that the present and Switzerland have seven each, and disturbances would only be augmented. On the other hand, a lax administration would only foster the evil which nominate some non-resident who is known to be a man at once firm, fearless and dispassionate .-- N. Y. Graphic.

A RINGING MESSAGE.

Governor Hill's Brand Upon the Broadway Franchise-Ex-Governor Cleveland's Warning.

The people of New York have fresh ause to be proud of the faithful and vigilant guardian of their interests in the executive chamber. Corporation agents and the lobby may infest both houses of the Legislature and swarm around the hotels, but across the threshold of the executive chamber the polluting foot of the lobbyist can not pass. There are no fine span theories or equivocal phrases in his admirry Miss Van Vechten, a young lady able message, but incisive, vigorous, who may justly lay claim to being the plain talk. It is the expression of the righteous indignation of an honest

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

At the annual Sunday-school festival in Lucknow, India, a few weeks since, two chousand children marched in the procession.

-Mrs. Talmage, the wife of the Brooklyn preacher, lectures every Sabbath to a class of three hundred women. and men. - Brooklyn Eagle.

-The Methodists in Bulgaria have formed an association for publishing a monthly religious newspaper to be called the Christian Witness.

-The Legislature of Connecticut rejected without debate or comment the petition that the testimony of atheists and unbelievers be taken in court the same as that of any one else. -Hartford

-In the Episcopal Church in the East a lay order has been started called "The Holy Name Society" to break upprofane swearing. There is an ancient society like it in the Roman Catholic Church

-Sometimes I've asked every body that never told a lie to stand up. Every fellow was looking around to see if any body was goin' to get up. If any body had a-got up I'd a given him the floor and sat down.-Sam Jones.

-A nephew of Cetewavo, the famous Zulu chief, has been studying for five or s x years in Sweden, for the most part in Stockholm, and is on his way back tohis native land where he hopes to labor as a missionary.

-The pastors of several churches have adopted the plan of having an inquiry-meeting at each ordinary Sabbath evening service with marked good re-sults. The congregations are larger and more interested, and there are generally found several inquirers in attendance. - Christian at Work.

-For many years it has been one of my constant regrets that no schoolmas-ter of mine had a knowledge of natural history, so far, at least, as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little, wingless neighbors that are continually meeting me with a salutation which I can not answer, as things are. - Thomas Carlyle.

-The Examiner has information that. two Russian Baptists who were accused by Russian "popes" because of their religious belief, were sentenced to death. by the court. Their wives, children and it is the duty of the Government to root relatives were also brought into court, out. Under these circumstances the and when asked whether they would President may find it necessary to give up their belief, they said: "Do with us what you please, but we will abide by the same faith." They were sent to prison, but they read the Bible there to their fellow prisoners.-N. Y. Examiner.

-Statistics show, says a Hamburg paper, that Germany stands at the head of the educated countries of Europe. In Germany, 94 per cent. of the popula-tion can read; in England, 91 per cent.; Austria, 88 per cent.; France, 88 per cent.; Italy, 74 per cent.; Spain, 69 per cent.; Russia, 53 per cent. In Germany, 89 can read, write and cipher; in England, 81 per cent.; France, 77 per cent.; Austria, 75 per cent.; Italy, 63 per cent.; Spain, 46 per cent.; Russia, 39 per cent.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-He who forgets as well as forgives

"Naburs, the burryin's over. I'm gwine ter make a fresh start ter-morrow for her sake!" and he pointed to the sleeping child and, bending down, ki sed the little pink cheeks. To everybedy's surprise the child

and said, with rough kindliness:

lived. He called her Kate and as she grew older the adjective "little" was added to her name because of her fairylike grace and delicacy of limb and feature, and when she was seven years old everybody on Yocum knew Crippled Bill's Little Kate.

She loved her rough old father and he lived only for her. About this time, or, to be more precise, in 1874, Crippled Jill fell in with the Alfrey boys and they induced him to join them in run-ning a moonshine still. The profits of the business were something enormous-if you didn't get caught-and Crippled Bill became their partner. For up-wards of ten years they conducted their illicit business and deiled capture. Yocum creek is one of the most pecu-

liar streams in Mountain Kentucky. It heads in Morgan County and empties into the Licking, nearly opposite More-head. For a distance of five miles it runs through the Narrows of Yocum, a

9

spring branch, where they were busily engaged "making rum," Little Kate sat on the rude porch whose roof over-hung the door of her father's cabin, busily engaged in spinning, singing like a lark meanwille.

A man, young and strong limbed as a Hercules, wearing clothes whose text-ure and color were hidden beneath a thick coating of dust, and carrying a light pack on his back, strode up mountain road which led from the Narrows. He paused for a moment in front of Crippled Bill's cabin, cast an admiring glance at the girl on the porch, and then boldly unlatched the rude gate set in the paling fence which enclosed the little garden and marched

up to the steps of the porch. "I beg pardon," he began, and Little Kate dropped her distaff with a frighten-ed cry and turned to face the intruder with flushed cheeks and eyes big with apprehension. "It is very dusty, continued the stranger, "and I am thirsty. Would you kindly give me a drink of water?'

"Sartin' sure," answered Kate. "I'll git ye a fresh drink from the spring," and seizing a wooden piggon which stood on a shelf beside the door she ran quickly down the mountain path leading to the spring, while the stranger dropped his pack on the porch and with a grateful sigh seated himself in the rush-bottomed chair which Kate had motioned him to take.

"If you have no objection," he said, when she returned with the water and proffered him a gourdful, which he drank in deep draughts, "I will rest here a while. I have traveled a long distance and I am very tired."

"Sit ye thar, stranger, as long as ye answered the girl hospitably. please, "Ye are plumb welcome." He availed himself of her permission

with thanks, and when he began to talk and his words brought up the pictures she had heretofore seen only in her day dreams she stopped her spinning and drawing up her chair beside his listened with eager interest.

They were sitting there together when

Crippled Bill hobbled up, carrying a brown jug of moonshine whisky in each hand. At sight of him the girl, with a glad cry, jumped from the porch and ran down to the gate. She threw her arms around the old man's neck and kissed him, whispering meanwhile that a "stranger man" had come and was 'thar on the po'ch.'' The newcomer had followed her down, and when Crippled Bill looked up quickly, with frown on his face, the young man raised his hat and apologized for the intrusion. "I'm an artist," ' he said, "and my

business here is to make sketches of this most picturesque solitude." Crippled Bill answered him gruffly,

deep and gloomy canyou, through jugs of whisky and walked toward the which trends a rough wagon road. This house muttering something about

father's still, she bounded up the glen like a frightened deer, with a ficrce and passionate anger tugging at her heart, to give the stillers warning. As she reached the head of the glen she heard wild shouts and the rattle of fire arms, and when a bullet clipped a leaf close beside her she sprang behind a large rock for shelter, trembling and frightened. Suddenly a man dashed past her, and peering out, she saw Dick Alfrey, with a fierce fire in his eyes, speeding up the glen, rifle in hand. Behind him came another armed man,

the artist, whose ring she had cast from her in scorn only a few minutes before. As he reached the rock behind which she crouched Dick Alfrey sprang to shelter behind some bushes, and, wheeling, raised his rifle. The movement was a quick one, but the girl in hiding was quicker. With a warning cry she leaped out into the path and, as the hunted moonshiner's rifle cracked, the bullet intended for his pursuer's heart pierced the tender bosom of Little Kate. She fell to the rocky ground with a moaning cry and the life-blood dyed her white dress crimson. The man to save whose life she had sacrificed her own dropped beside her and raised her head. There was a smile upon her lips and her brown eyes opened and looked into his.

"I'm dyin' Harry," she gasped, "for you, love-kiss me!" and as their lips met she died.

Crippled Bill had been captured and when the marshal's posse, following their leader, brought the old man up and his eyes fell upon the dead girl, war into the Edmunds camp by the res-who, living, was all in all to him, he olution to open the doors of the Senate uttered a stricken cry and rushing for- on nominations to office; and he has ward fell beside her on the stony ground. His bearded cheek was pressed close to her's and his long gray hair Our own Evarts may fall under his dabbled in her life-blood. When he did tomahawk any day. He has already not move nor speak they raised him up. He was dead. His great rough heart had burst asunder. They buried them Sherman, too, is not safe from Logan's side by side in the little glen where wrath. Little Kate had waited so long for the lover who had won her heart only to for the White House may well stand wring from its confiding recesses the in dread of an explosion from the Sensecret of Crippled Bill Elliott's moonshine still.

branches high above the heads of the dead and sloughing wind is their only requiem. The grass grows green all around the mounds and the water of the little branch purls at their feet. A thousand violets nod their heads on Kate's grave and shed their sweet perfume on every breeze. They were his favorite flowers. Between the two graves some kind neighborly hand has set up a rude stone on whose face a ruder hand has scratched these words:

..... HERE LIES CRIPPLED BILL ELLIOTT

AND HIS LITTLE KATE.

-Philadelphia Times.

the most exclusive in the United States. The high society of Albany is unques ionably the most difficult to penetrate of any in the country and Miss Van Vechten is its central star. She lives in a splendid house that is situated directly across the street from the Executive Mansion, where Mr. Cleveland, when he was in office, could without difficulty have looked into Miss Van is a quite striking resemblance between

her and Miss Jennie Chamberlain, the beautiful Cleveland girl, whose per-sonal attractiveness has been the talk of Europe for a year or two back. When Mr. Cleveland was Governor of New York State, he frequently met Miss Van Vechten at the various receptions which occurred at the Executive Mansion and elsewhere in Albany, and he exhibited a marked preference for her society. It is, indeed, said that he took every possible occasion to be at her side, and it is now noticed that she is spending a great deal of her time in Washington, where few, if any, of the social gatherings of which the President is a feature are allowed to go by without her presence. -- Boston Her-

Impatient Logan.

It is very evident the Presidential bee is buzzing in the General's bonnet more furiously than ever. He has carried war into the Edmunds camp by the resindirectly attacked Blaine as the instigator of a defection on his Army bill.

tomahawk any day. He has already irrevently described him as "the little cuss, who wants to be President." John In fact all the Republican aspirants

ator in his present state of mind. Prudence is not one of his peculiar virtues. Tall sycamores wave their speckled He can not be patient and wait for fortune to smile. He insists upon being the preferred candidate before the convention meets. His zeal to make a spoon too quickly may spoil a horn.-N. Y. Sun.

> ----The pole of the greatest cold has finally been discovered. It is at Werk-hojansk, Siberia, the mean temperature in January being sixty-three degrees below zero, and the lowest reading of the thermometer being 90.4 below zero, Fahrenheit. The next coolest place is the Albany Journal office, where an attempt to rob the city of

permitted themselves to be purchased in the broad light of day and with a brazenness and boldness unparalleled in the history of a municipality.

He alludes to the warning of Governor Cleveland, when he signed the General Street Surface Railway act, in 1884, that the bill should have made it obligatory on local authorities to put those franchises up at auction, instead Vechten's window. The lady has a rich complexion, dark eyes and a wealth of waving brown hair. There of the action of the New York aldermen on the Broadway and cable rail-road steals, have an additional interest Yankee Socrates, "is lawful tender all termined to cheat and defraud their constituents by refusing to put up a valuable franchise at auction, they must, under this bill, do it in the broad light of day and with a brazenness and boldness that would find a way to evade the most carefully framed law." This did not, in the least, discommode the disreputable officials to whom Jacob Sharp and the cable company applied. They cared more for "boodle than for character and were content to be branded as false to every instinct of honor and manhood, as long as they were well paid for it .- Albany Argus.

DEMOCRATIC DRIFT.

-The President's simple adhesion to sound policy, good precedents and his constitutional right and duty in the premises foiled Mr. Edmunds' adroit cheme. Mr. Edmunds has not only failed-that was always inevitable-but he has failed ignominiously.-Washington Post.

-It doesn't please the Blaine orrans that the return of Roscoe Conkling to power should be even disinterestedly suggested, yet somehow the suggestion keeps going the rounds in a number of Republican papers and is generally approved by the Independent press.—Philadelphia Times.

-----The lawyer members of the Sen-ate are absent from their posts when-ever fat fees are in sight. Messrs. Edmunds and Evarts have been absent nearly a week this session in attendance upon the Supreme Court as counsel for the Central Pacific Railroad Company in the California tax cases. In addition to their pay as Senators for this period they probably got an amount equal to a year's salary from the railroad company .- N. Y. Sun.

---Fully one-eighth of the President's nominations in place of suspended officials were those of Internal Revenue Collectors. The Republican Senators propose to confirm these without a look at the private papers upon which the changes may or may not have been based. Backing down by degrees may be more agreeable than New York is called a "mistake," and by degrees may be more agreeable than the apology of the Senate after being a straight and square retreat from an lashed into submission by the stinging untenable position, but it does not whip of the preas is termed "correct-ing the mistaro." -Albany Argus. all the same. -Boston Herald.

-It am de small things in dis heah worl' dat er man haster fear. It's de little mule dat's de mos' ap' to kick er pusson.-Arkansaw Traveler.

-"Can February March?" asked the punster, with a sickly smile. "Perhaps not," replied the quiet man, "but April May."—Boston Transcript.

-The reason why the word "honeymoon" is only applied to married persons is probably because the moon only affects the tied .- Pacific Jester.

now. "If the local authorities are de- the world over; it will win nine times out of ten on mankind, and is a good risk to take even upon the mule.

-"Ohio eggs beat the world," boasts a braggart Buckeye journal. Well! The world beats Ohio eggs. Thus, even in matters of poultry, are all things made even.—Puck.

-A barber's idea of jocosity-"I tell you what it is," said the jocose barber, when you attempt to cut the hair of a bald-hea led man you are indulging in a bit of shear nonsense!'

-Gerrold said to an ardent young gentleman, who burned with a desire to see himself in print: "Be advised by me, young man; don't take down the shutters before there is something in the window."—*Prairie Farmer*.

-Some one says: "Nothing can be both a failure and a success.⁸ Can't it? Study on this awhile. When the weather forces the mercury down to zero it always comes to naught .- Binghamton Republican.

-So witty a compliment is rarely made as that of Sydney Smith's to his. friends, Mrs. Tighe and Mrs. Cuffe: "Ah! there you are—the cuff that every one would be glad to wear, and the tie that no one would lose!"

-A boy who was asked what was the greatest evil, hurting another's feeling or his finger. "The feelings," he said. "Right, my dear child," said the questioner. "And why is it worse to hurt the feelings?" "Because you can't tie a rag around them," answered the child.—N. Y. Post.

-First Tramp-"Strike anything in that house?" "Yes, I struck the old man." "Get anything?" "Got kicked out." "Perhaps he didn't know your family." "There's where you're wrong. He said he knew them all. He kicked me in remembrance of three generations."-N. Y. Independent.

-Kosciusko Murphy: "Do you know the man who drives that hack with bay horses?" Gilhooly: "Yes, I know him." "Well, he started out from Austin when the train left the depot, and he got to San Antonio just. as the train ran into the depot over there." "He must have had a good team." "No, he didn't have any any team; he was on the train." Texas Siftings.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the post-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the post-office, or retake newspapers from the post-office, or re-moving and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUM

THE STORM-KING.

STAND back! Stand back From my giant track! Bweep the gray dust from the way! See the pale grass bend! See the great trees rend! Hurrah! I am Lord of the day! I am Master and King Over everything! I am Monarch, and Earth must obey! Weave me a gown Of that o oud's black frown, Which shall keep me warm as I go. Pluck me a whip From the spars of your ship. And a staff from that forest below. And this tall church spire Is the tip I desire For the arrow I set in my bow.

I am King! I am King! The whole world shall ring My mad coronation beil! Cities are shaking: Mon's hearts are quaking: I will govern, oh! strong and well! I am coming, I come! Beat, beat the drum!

- Let the trumpet my advent tell!
- Hurrah! Near and far,

- Hurrahl Near and far, Beneath moon and star How will I revel at night! I will build me a fire F Where hills stand higher. And scream and exait in its light, And write out my name In redictors of flame, In cowering mortals' sight!

I hiss and I mutter: And none knows if I utter Or blessing, or curse, or prayer. None knows what I speak. Though I storm and I shriek, None interprets the message I bear. I rave and I rage, And Earth's wisest sage Hears no more than the brute in

I am King! I am King! And to me one thing Is beggar or courtier or pope. I thread into rags The proudest of flags. Or the end of the hangman's rope. I scoff in lord's faces; I jeer in high places; I shout on the graveyard's slope.

Oh, delight! Oh, joy! The world is my toy! Hurrah! I am Lord of the Day! I rule all alone On my self-raised throne, And none may dispute my sway! Then stand back! Stand back! Sweep the dust from my track! I am Monarch, and Earth must obey! -Grace D. Litchfield, in N. Y. Independent.

THE FARMER-PRINCE.

Torlonia, of Rome--His Magnificence and Worth.

A small item in the papers records the death of Prince Alexander Torlonia, of Rome. Besides being a prince he was the richest man in Italy, and, perhaps, if the truth were known, the richest man in the world. In 1829 his father died and left him a tremendous fortune. This immense sum Prince Torlonia increased, principally by gigantic agricultural improvements in Italy and investments in buildings in Rome. His wealth at the time of his death must have been something enormous, and it is all inherited by his only -daughter, who is married to one of the Borghese family, her husband having taken the name of Torlonia. About that the reverend gentleman told me four years ago L had the pleasure of the story of the American plow, as we meeting Prince Torlonia twice during sat at supper one evening in his room a stay in Rome. The first interview came about in this way: The Rev. Mr. Van Meter, who for many years has labored unceasingly in Rome, estab- St. Peter's farther on and the purple lishing schools and accomplishing great mountains far beyond dim in the golden works, both educational and evangel-ical, in the old city, was a personal evening air. The next day I met the Prince near his palace, and strange to ical, in the old city, was a personal friend of Prince Torlonia. It is rather strange that the most uncompromising Protestant in Rome, . and a. man who has deliberately chosen poverty as his lot in life that he might spend all he receives for the benefit of others, should be a friend of the most uncompromising Catholic and the richest man in Italy. But such was the case. Their friendship began about a plow. The Protestant clergyman was a tenant of a house belonging to the Catholic Prince. He knew the absorbing interest the Prince had in all matters pertaining to agriculture. He also knew the wretched appliances the peasantry of Italy had for the tilling of the that several of the Roman Emperors ground. Mr. Van Meter wrote to the had attempted to do but had always Gale Manufacturing Company of Ameri- failed. A subject, however, succeeded -ca and told them that he wanted to present a first-class American plow to the great farmer-prince of Italy. The com-pany manufactured a plow with all the Prince a gold medal which I had the modern improvements, finished it up in the finest style and nickle-plated it. This implement was sent to the Rev. Mr. fac similies of this medal in bronze, Van Meter at Rome and he in turn pre- and one of them he was so kind as to sented it to Prince Torlonia. There give me in a red morocco and purple was a deal of diplomacy needed to in-duce the Prince to accept the gift, but the clergyman was equal to the occa-ation and the Amerian plow found quar-ters in the Torlonia Palace. The Prince was wonderfully pleased with it, and had it set up in one of the rooms of his pal-try, he finally wrote it down on a slip of ace to be admired by his numerous friends. He exhibited it in different Strange to say I am now at a loss to parts of Italy and wherever he could in- know what the cost of the work really troduce the American plow to the soil of that country he did so. He was somewhat astonished and somewhat disappointed that Mr. Van Meter would Italian lira is the same when written as accept no return for the gift, but after that of the English pound, and whether had always an open door for the clergy-man and his friends. Mr. Van Meter \$7,000,000 as it would be if it is lira, I invited me to visit the Prince with him, do not know. The chances are that and as my opportunities for conversing the latter is the correct figure. The with princes in America had been some-what limited I was very glad to accept churches of Rome, which he held to the invitation. The Torlonia Palace is situated in the very center of Rome and, if I remember rightly, on the which I believe he charged no fee. Place di Venezia. On the opposite side of the square is the palace of one of the foreign embassies—I think that of the Austrian Government. The Torlonia Palace is a huge square building, the mer-Prince of Ron windows of which are barred with iron Detroit Free Press. as if it were a prison. A great arched entrance led from the square into a spacious stone-paved court -A citizen of Truckee, Cal., has a his chair and said good-naturedly: "I with the usual fountain, and the win- dog whom he has taught to shut the had a strange dream last night, gentleing down on it. Our party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Whitney, of Phil-learned canine, when he turned tail and ing into a large archway we turned upon the window-sill and looked out in through a door to the left into the center triumph upon his outgeneraled enemies. office of the Prince. It was full of San Francisco Chronicle.

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clerks and had very much the appearance of an office of a wholesale house in London. Passing through this we came to another office of a similar size in which more clerks were engaged, and then into a third office in which the

Prince sat at a plain, flat-topped desk with drawers down the sides, at his right hand and his left. Opposite him sat his private secretary. Farther on appeared several rooms more luxuriously furnished, and at the end, seen through the vista of doors from the first entrance into this palace of bustling business was the statue of a nymph in pure white marble which had a curious moonlit effect as seen at the end of a semi-obscure room through the tunnel of a dozen doorways all in line.

The Prince received us very cordially. He was a short old man with a shrewd business face and very plainly dressed. He conversed with us in three languages. He spoke to Mrs. Whitney in French, spoke Italian to the clergyman, and soon found he had to come down to plain, unadorned English if he wanted any opinion from me. His English, he said with a comical smile, was a pain to him, and although we assured him that he spoke English very well, indeed, for it hardly does to tell a Prince that there is any thing that he can not do well, yet he had evident difficulty in expressing himself in that language. He spoke very enthusiastically about America and about its being the great granary of the world. No country, he said, could ever compete with it in agriculture. He had done something, he added, for poor Italy in that matter, but he could never hope to see it rival even the poorest of the American States. One of the party spoke to him about coming to America, but he shook his head and said that his day for that had gone by-he was too old. After this short talk we were taken through the palace of the Prince. It is a palace that is not shown to the general public. After going up a great stairway of marble, we went through room after room, until we had entirely gone round the palace. The rooms excelled in splend r any royal palace I have ever seen. The floors are made of polished marble of different colors, and form a series of brilliant mosaics that, when looked at from a distance, seemed trasparent, and which reflect like a mirror the objects above them. The rooms, in the usual Roman fashion, opened one into another, and we had in an enlarged room a long succession of open doors in line, similar to that down stairs. At the end was a splendid marble work of heroic size, representing Hercules, after putting on the fatal garment of Nessus, hurling the unfortunate Lichas who brought it into the sea. The bent figure of Lichas was arched like a bow over the head of Hercules, who had grasped him by the hair of the head and the ankles. This work is by Canova. Adorning the walls of the palace were hundreds of paintings by the old masters, of priceless value. In a large central audience room on a raised dais was a large gilded chair, or rather a throne, turned toward the wall. It was protected by golden ropes round the outside edge of the dais, so that nobody

could touch it. In that chair had set Pope Pius IX., and the Prince had resolved that after that it was sacred and that no other person should ever again use it. It was after our visit to the palace

on the fourth story, whose three win-dows looked out across the Tiber to the Castle of St. Angelo, with the dome of say he recognized me. I was interested in his agricultural works, and asked him if he would have any objections to giving me some particulars about them that I could lay before American and English readers. He said he would be glad to do so, and asked me to come lars I wanted, but I promised to return with the Rev. Mr. Van Meter as translator. But the return visit was never made. I learned from the Prince that the great effort of his life was the draining of Lake Funico, which was a work in doing what even the Emperors could not do, and for this enormous work pleasure of seeing in its rich case. The Prince had had struck off a number of The sign for the plow episode the Torlonian Palace the sum written represents \$174,000,000, prevent their confiscation by the Italian which I believe he charged no fee. can be seen a splendid high altar, presented to an ancient church by the Farmer-Prince of Rome.-Luke Sharp, in

LOST HER HAIR.

The Experience of a Young Lady * ht Was Anxious to Have "Soft" Tresses.

Many a person has had cause to regret using hair-dyes and invigorators. Many of those advertised as such are positively injurious. If one is anxious antagonism, and this related to soil and to improve the growth of the hair the climate both. The soil is given to weeds best way to co is to assist nature by keeping the scalp in a healthy, vigorous condition by frequent brushing with a bristle. not a wire, brush, and an occasional bathing of the head in castile soap and water. An acquaintance of the writer had the following peculiar experience from trying a hair-wash in most any other, for it is poorly her youth. The young girl had an adapted to the American climate, and abundant growth of light brownish hair, but, to her regret, it lacked luster. She

one day chanced to call on a friend who had fine, glossy hair. "What beautiful hair you have!" she exclaimed, looking admiringly at her

friend's shining tresses. "Yes, it's pretty good, what there is of it," was the reply, "but I wish it were thick like yours."

"Oh dear, I have hair enough, but it's dead-looking! I'd give any thing if it were only dark and glossy like yours. Do you put any thing on your hair to

make it so nice?" "Not often," said the friend. "Once in awhile I put on Dashe's 'Invigorator.' It's very nice, 1 think."

Soon after the young woman took her of the best grains for the farmer to exleave. On her way home she purchased a bottle of Dashe's "Invigorator." That night, just before going to bed, she made an application of the new produce. remedy, and for a week she kept up this nightly application, wetting her hair and brushing it in. To her delight, her hair began to grow darker and, she thought, more glossy. She also observed that her hair brush and comb gathered more hair than formerly when she used them. Feeling of her hair one day, she discovered a bald spot, about the size of a silver quarter of a dollar, on the back of her head. This was the beginning of a trouble. Her hair fell out of itself, or with a touch, after this. Bald places came here and there, and in less than six weeks the top of her head was quite bare. This was a sorrowful time for the unfortunate girl. Her father laughed, and indulged in a good deal of bantering at her ex-pense; and for a time insisted on her going to school daily. He considered it a just punishment for her not letting well enough alone. But when she became quite bald, save for the fringe of hair around her head, she left off going to school, and would not see any one who called. She was filled with grief and chagrin. A lace cap was made; and in this, for two 'months, the poor girl appeared before her fa aily. Her father thought her hair would soon grow out again, but it didn't. He at length bought her a wig, which she was obliged to wear for two years. By that time a short growth of perfectly white hair covered her head. Sixteen years later there was no change. Her hair is still white and about an inch in length. It has never grown longer. It was a hard experience; and naturally she is a bitter enemy of all hair dyes and invigorators .- Youth's Companion.

GIGANTIC DICTIONARIES.

A Swiss Book Whose First Volume Covers Half of the Letter A.

THE OAT CROP. ft Can Be Raised to Perfection in the

Mountain Regions of the South. The earth was given to man as an in-

fection, reaching a weight of fifty

pounds to the measured bushel and a

yield of eighty bushels to the acre. Be-

sides this, its vigor of growth and its

hardiness are such that it retains this

weight and yield in our adverse climate for at least one or two years, and for

longer when it is grown under the most

favorable circumstances. It is thus one

pend his care and skill upon, because it

As regards soil the oat is by no means

exacting. It does best upon a cool,

moist, sandy loam, but it will thrive

be sown directly upon the soil so left as

Don't be too conceited. heritance which he was to subdue and Don't be afraid to ask advice of those to cultivate. The word subdue implies who are skillful and successful, especially if you have had no experience.

Don't think you can learn every thing in preference, naturally, to useful plants, at once. and the most valuable crops have to Don't begin the business of growing contend with unfavorable climatic con-

fruits for market on too large a scale, ditions. The farmer has to meet and or without sufficient capital. contend with and vanquish most of Don't buy plants of irresponsible parthese difficulties, and in this respect the

oat crop gives him more trouble than alties Don't plant all the fancy varieties;

WHAT NOT TO DO.

'Don'ts" for Agriculturists Engaged in

Small Fruit Culture.

only a few of the tried and most reliavet it is one of the most valuable to the

farmer. In its most favorable climate Don't select varieties of berries not and soil the oat vies with barley in firm enough to stand transportation weight and substance and surpasses it in yield. In Ireland and Scotland, where safely.

Don't mix different varieties. the climate is cool and the summers are Don't neglect to set out all fruits (except perhaps strawberries) in rows long, giving a lengthened season of growth, and where the rainfall is large that will permit horse cultivation both and continuous, this grain grows to perwavs

Don't plant grape vines less than nine feet apart, at least one way, in order to allow a wagon to pass easily between the rows.

Don't set out grape-vines, blackberry and raspberry plants too shallow, especially if planted in the fall.

Don't set strawberry plants too deep. Don't plant corn among small fruits; it will shade the plants and rob them of needed moisture. Beans, potatoes, or is one of the most valuable crops he can

manure, bone dust, ashes, phosphates,

upon clay soils if these are well pre-pared for it. It pays well for liberal manuring, and thrives best with a com-Don't invest in every kind of fertil-izer advertised. Use only standard and post in which decayed vegetable matter reliable brands. is abundant or in fall-plowed sod

ground. It does well on peaty soils and newly-reclaimed meadow land. But it Don't plow or cultivate too deep among small fruits. Don't let weeds get the start of you. Keep them in check by constant cultimust be sown early in the spring or it

will fail to make a satisfactory crop. and this is the point to which attention vation. Never allow the soil to become hard

should be directed. Early sowing is reand baked after a rain; keep it well quired for two reasons. One is to secure the longest possible growing season stirred. Don't allow berries before shipment

necessary for the proper development to get over-ripe. Most varieties of of the plant, and the other is to afford strawberries and raspberries are better the requisite coolness as far as possible. It is impossible to sow oats early enough picked every day. Don't pick blackberries oftener than to get a good crop on spring-plowed land. The land should be plowed in the

every other day. Don't put all the best berries on the fall and put in the right condition for top of the boxes. seeding, as if it were to be sown at once.

Don't allow pickers to gather unripe This is to leave the furrows as they have berries or leave any ripe ones on the been turned as even and regular as possible. In the spring the seed may vines.

Don't be discouraged if returns are sometimes smaller than you expected. soon as the upper four inches are free from frost and are dry. This generally happens in March in the Northern Don't be idle; don't leave too much esponsibility to hired help.

Finally, don't expect to succeed except by perseverance and much hard work, and without first meeting with many reverses and disappointments. Only "screw your courage up to the sticking place," and you will not fail. — Cor. N. Y. Independent.

RAISING FLAX.

Directions for the Preparation of the Ground and Sowing.

One can raise a good flax erop on almost any land, provided the soil is worked fine. The most important the work of a lifetime to the preparation of huge lexicons. Little, the learned French dictionary maker, recently de-ceased, won renown by his own work, as did also the German lexicographer, Grimm. By the side of these enormous works similar volumes have been planned and are heim get to the south of the grain, which is consumption of the grain, which is then light and chaffy. This is especially noticeable in the South of the south of the grain to make the ground the previous autumn of the grain to make its requisite slow growth. The excessive heat following a late season brings on rust, or if the plant es-capes this danger the dryness and the forced rapid growth prevent the filling of the grain, which is then light and chaffy. This is especially noticeable planned and are heim get to the previous autumn of the plant es-planned and are heim get to the previous of the grain which is then light and planned and are heim get to the previous of the grain to make the ground the previous autumn of the grain to make its requisite slow growth. The excessive heat following a late season brings on rust, or if the plant es-capes this danger the dryness and the forced rapid growth prevent the filling of the grain, which is then light and chaffy. This is especially noticeable in the South of the grain to make the ground the south of the grain to make its requisite solution to the grain to the grain to make its requisite solution to the grain to the by the harrow or roller, day by day, to keep the ground moist and in fine tilth. Then if it lies a few days and a warm rain comes, so much the better. But do not neglect thorough pulverization just before sowing, as in that lies the whole secret of keeping the soil clear of weeds. Sow from one peck to half a bushel of seed per acre; drag in with not too heavy a harrow, and by all means fol-low with a roller or plank clod-crusher, as that insures covering the seed evenly, and in case there is no immediate rain it will insure more of the seed growing. Cut when fully ripe. Those that have self-rakers can leave them in the gavels just as dropped. Those having binders or headers let the flax run in a continuous stream and stack as soon as well dried. Just here many make the mistake of leaving it out. Rain on it bleaches the seed, rots the straw and bothers the machines in threshing. To raise flax on prairie sod is quite a different matter. Success in that case depends largely upon having a good rain just after it has been sown. It is best on sod to plow narrow furrow fur-rows, even in depth and width, so as to SAFE. leave the surface level and smooth. The narrower the furrows the more seed will be likely to grow, as it will drop in along the ridges of the furrows. Harrowing does not amount to much on raw sod, as it makes little impression. Something that will cut, like a coulter cultivator, is the best thing. One or two good rains just after seeding art worth more than all the work that can be done with any implement made.-Prairie Farmer.

THE ALPHABET.

The Various Stages of Evolution Neo to Its Development.

Suppose that some old nation of Asia, after having for ages drawn an ox when they wished to recall an ox. began at last to draw the picture of an ox also whenever it was needful to write about plowing. Then instead of an ox it would convey an idea relating to an ox, and would be what is called a symbol. After awhile some one would say to himself: What is the use of drawing all of the ox when the head alone, which everyone will know from its shape and its horns, gives us the same thought? Now suppose this ox-head gradually gets to mean the sound of ox in all words of the language wherein that syllable occurs, as in the name of the river Ox-us. Then the oxhead would appear in words having nothing whatever to do with cattle or plowing. Then it is called a piece of sound-writing, because it does not recall a certain given thing, but a sound, Sound-writing is thus an improved kind of picture-writing. You all know sound-writing, and have probably composed sentences in it, but you know it under another name. Hardly a magazine for young people is printed in which you will not find rebuses. Well many rebuses are nothing but soundwritings. And many, many thousand years ago our ancestors had no other kind of writing.

But the next step onward from sound-writing was syllable-writing. Bon't stint the soil of a sufficient amount of plant food in the way of stable manure, bone dust ashes the stable manure. the least. Suppose the ox-head was called *aleph*. It would soon be found more convenient to employ it in all words where there was the sound or syllable of al. And this was the process with as many other letters as there were in such early writing. We will call this the syllabary stage, because signs stood for syllables, and so distinguished it from the alphabet that came later.

The next advance would be to take the little picture for the sound a alone, and thus begin to use a real alphabet. -Henry Eckford, in St. Nicholas.

How He Could Take Revenge.

"Life," said the cynic, "Life is not worth living."

"No?" said the damsel at his side. "Why?"

"Life is a bore. Human nature is so tame, insipid, ridiculous, in all except the vicious classes. Society in the accepted sense does not live, my dear Miss Jones. It passes the time." "And has lots of fun sometimes."

"Never. It believes it has fun; but it's very sorry, stupid, dull fun. I am a cynic. People bore me to death. Of course there are exceptions, such as you-but-others. They talk and talk and talk, and I-I sit and listen, and think what empty, brainless things men and women are. They weary me.

"Well, why don't you take revenge?" "How ?"

"Talk back to them."

And the cynic grinned a sickly grin and dropped the subject.-San Francisco Chronicle.

States and in February in the South. A harrowing, or working with a cultivator, which does the best work, across the furrows covers the seed deeply and evenly, and the sun's warmth above and the coolness below furnish precisely the best

conditions for the successful growth of the young plants. If this golden op-portunity is lost the sowing will be de-layed a month or more, for the soil will e too wet and soft when the frost has

entirely gone, or rains will occur, or the land will be too dry to insure germination soon enough to get the benefit of the coolest weather, and our sudden

dows of the four sides of the palace look- door after him when entering the house, men. I thought the college was de-Relev. Mr. Van Meter and myself. Pass-in and closed the door, then leaged other very shortly." As the sun went

planned and are being got into shape. A great Swiss dictionary is now under way, and the first part, a bulky volume, has been issued. It extends over less than one-half of the first letter of the alphabet, and is the result of the labors of twenty years! The idea of this dictionary was first conceived in 1845, but the work thereon was not commenced until 1862. At that time the Swiss Antiquarian Society started the idea of fifty-one pounds to the measured bushorganizing a commission of representatives from every German-speaking canton, by whose means workers for the dictionary were found in the remotest el. mountain hamlets and among every class of people. The first volume has been enriched by the unrequited labors of four hundred contributors. Work is progressing actively, but it is not at all likely that another volume will be ready before the year 1900. To a certain extent, this great Swiss dictionary is a work which, if persevered with until the end, will form one of the most remarkable literary achievements ever accom- twenty inches in length. Indeed, the plished by men.-Interior. Didn't Know Beans.

One of those funny things which happen through the ignorance of juries occurred a few days ago in a suit brought for this crop for the South States, and in the United States Circuit Court to settle a dispute in regard to the question, What are beans? It was the third trial. and if it is true that "the third time wins" the matter is now all right. At the first trial the jury decided that beans were garden seeds, and a duty of twenty per cent. was fixed on them. This did not satisfy the plaintiff, who thought they were farm seeds. A sec-ond trial was had, which resulted in deciding beans were vegetables and liable to a duty of ten per cent. This was still unsatisfactory, and a third trial was had, when the conclusion was reached that beans were neither seeds nor vegetables, but were plants, and, therefore, free of duty. This decision now stands uncriticized, and is, therefore, law, and farmers must guide themselves accordingly, and consider beans to be plants .-N. Y. Times.

-Dinner was nearly over at Seton Hall College, at South Orange, when Prefect Daniel Clancy leaned back in

stroyed by fire. They say dreams go by opposites. But at any rate the boys down behind the Orange mountains Prefect Clancy saw his dream fulfilled -N. Y. Herald.

able management this crop might be grown with much success, but where it rarely produces grain of more than twenty-five pounds to the bushel under the prevailing method of growing it, which is to sow it in the fall and subject it to all the disadvantages of an open Southern winter.

We have known a crop of spring-sown Scotch oats, the seed imported weighing el, to produce more than seventy bushels to the acre, measured, and the grain weighed forty-eight pounds to the bush-This seed was sown in February against the urgent remonstrances of a neighboring farmer, who averred that spring-sown oats could never make a crop in the South. The oats were entirely free from rust except in a small portion of the field for which no manure could be procured. Here the straw stood eighteen inches high only, while on the rest of the field it was five to six feet in height, and some of the heads were

mountain region of the South is peculiarly well adapted for growing oats to perfection, because of the early sowing possible and the long, cool, growing season, and this large and favored dis trict might easily be made the granary produce seed equal to the best that is imported if the farmers there would turn their attention to it. One necessity for this crop is a well-

manured soil. It is supposed to be easy on the land, and so is made to follow corn in the common rotation. But a crop which contains two per cent. of nitrogen and the ash of which has sixteen per cent. of potash and twenty-one per cent. of phosphoric acid, and is therefore two-thirds as exhaustive of the soil as so much wheat, can not justly be considered as easy on the land. On the contrary, it is far too exacting in this respect to be grown successfully after corn and without any manure, and

with the very inadequate and hurried preparation given to it as a rule and the usual tardy sowing. This crop is too valuable to be slighted in the prevailing manner. It demands and will pay well ant.

for the most careful cultivation and this should be based on an accurate knowlelge of its natural habits and necessi ties, and in addition to this the seed should be most carefully selected .-"I Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

-It is noted that the number of insane persons in the Massachusetts hospitals has increased one hundred and As the sun went crease in the population has been hardly

-The new railway route to Norfolk, down the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, requires a long ferriage across the lower part of the bay. Some time ago half a dozen loaded freight cars were lost from a barge in rough weather. and, though a wrecking expedition has been making diligent search, no trace whatever has been found of either cars or freight, which were, perhaps, drifted out to sea by the tide.—Hartford Cour-

-According to all accounts Australia is a great country for sports. One day not long ago an Englishman lost \$325,- Inflam mation. 000 on a race and didn't mind it very much either, and on the same day "Billy" Emerson, the American minstrel, won \$50,000. At a race-course near Melbourne on a cup day 150,000 tickets were sold at the gates.

The wealthiest resident of Reading, Pa., has become insane because six men were killed in an accident in his mill .-Pittsburgh Post.

ies, and cure tubercular consumption (which is only scrofulous disease of the lungs). Send 10 cents in stamps and get Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consump-tion and kindred affections, with numerous testimonials of cures. Address, World's Dis-pensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE is one thing which can not be "slow and sure," and that is a watch.-Burlington Free Press.

To eradicate dandruff, and keep the scalp noist and clean, use Hall's Hair Renewer. The lives of many children have been aved by the timely use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A LITTLE boy who wanted a kits wanted it made of "the best kind of fly-paper."

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 250 Henn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.



the Chase County Courant.

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STILL AT THE FRONT.

under any and all circumstanses. The

as to the benefits, painlessness, and

mode of dehorning cattle, including

opinions of eminent Veteriparians

and many practical farmers, who have

tested the operation and benefits of

It has prepared and now has in press

one of the most practical and compre-

hensive year books ever published.

embracing as it does many novel fea-

tures not to be found elsewhere. It

will no doubt prove of great value to

those securing a copy. It is also en-

gaged in a laudable effort to unite

through the medium of the National

everywhere to become identified with

this movement. The only condition

of its Secretary. It will then be re-

turned to you, your name will be .en-

155 Dearborn St., Chicago, for sample

copy, and then send in your subscrip-

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEED-

INCS

The County Commissioners' met in

regular session April 12 and 13, and 19

man; E. T. Baker and J. M. Tuttle.

Viewers were appointed on the fol-

John L. McDonald road, Bazaar

township; W. M. Sharp road, Bazaar

township; Geo. Ward and C. F.Gandy

road, Bazaar township; Wm. Norton

road, Bazaar township, and R.M.Stacy

road, Bazaar township.

Cottonwood township.

township.

lished.

vear.

lowing roads:

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

An exchange asks: Do you really wish the merchants of your own town to grant you favors whenever the opportunity offers? How can you secure this? By meeting all obligations honestly contracted as soon as possible: then paying the cash when you have it to pay, instead of Dbuying of peddlers and foreign dealers, who never trust or accommodate you; who never care for your misfortune as do your home merchants, who always meet you half way, and make many of the burdens you bear easier, because knowing your misfortunes he sympa- the same. thizes with you, extends your period of credit, and only asks that you be manly and honest with him that you may merit his continued confidence, and in return bestow upon him your patronage which he has a right to ex-

pect.

Speak a good word for your town and country, whenever an opportunity presents it elf. More towns die for the want of confidence, and public spirit, among their own citizens, than from opposition, and rivelry, on the outside. Whenever a man is in search of a home, or business location, and finds every one brimful of hope and enthusiasm, over the prospect of the place. constantly working, to build up some enterprise, he soon becomes imbued wi h the same spirit, and as a result, drives his stakes, and goes to work himself with the same interest. When however, he goes to a place hears every body expressing doubt and apprehensions as to the outlook, and moping about indulging in mournful complaints, of imaginary evils which are likely to befall the place, he naturally feels that this is no place for him, and shakes the dust from off his feet, while he pulls with all possible speed, for some other locality. Remember that if you do not speak well of your town and country, you can not expect strangers to do so for you, or that they will and 20. Present M. E. Hunt, chairbe likely to make their home in a community that is forever complaining about its hard lot in life.

The Pansy is an illustrated monthly containing from thirty-five to forty pages of reading matter prepared especially for boys and girls. Each month they will be introduced to some wonderful man, or celebrated woman. This department is in the hands of Fiye Huntington. Rev. C.M. Livingston will give each month a story of some of the discoveries, inventions.or experiences which have taken place in our own country. Marharet Sidney is furnishing a serial which will run t' rough the current year. Grand-

nother Burton furnishes a Golden

new form will be sent free to any ap- able, across the Cotton wood et 83. Loon on the water, Nellie Lantry. plicant. John B. Alden, Publisher, Clements. Wm. Jeffrey was of 2 393 Pearl St., New York City. P. O. pointed special Bendge Commissioner for the same.

AN ART EXHIBITION Was given by the art classes of Cot The Western Rural, of Chicago, is one tonwood Falls, last Friday and Saturday, in Pratt's Hall for the benefit of of the most progessive and thoroughly Prairie Grove Cemetery. Refresh-ments were served on Friday in the Refreshpractical, farm papers of this country. Constantly alert as to whatever is of Hall, and on Saturday a dinner and interest to the farmer and stockraiser, supper were had. The display of pictures as also needle work was excellent. it never loses an opportunity to adshowing a great deal of talent on the vance his interest or advocate his cause part of the ladies of this city and vi-

inity in those branches of art; and the | brass. number of April 3d is of special interhall looked like a large picture gallery, est and value to many farmers, inas- with the artists work tastefully ar much as it contains much of interest ranged on its walls. The net proceedof the exhibition were \$63.70. The folis a list of the pictures: 1. Landscape, copy, Ida Watson.

- 2. Summer landscapes, with cows, enlarged copy, May Holsinger.
- 3. Sumise on the Susquehanna, copy, Luelia Pugh.
- 4. Winter landscape, enlarged copy, Nettie Tuttle. 5. Swiss scene, enlarged copy, Alice
- Rockwood. 6. Scotch lime kilu, copy, Clara M.
- Pratt.
- 7. Castle on the Danube, enlarged copy. May Doolittle.
- 8. Golden summer hours, copy, Min-
- nie D. Morgan. 9. Log-yard, copy, Sadie Grisham. 10. Fishing hamlet, enlarged copy,
- Farmers' Aliance, the producers of May Holsinger 11. Kronborg, enlarged copy, Allie the country, into a strong and com-Cochran.
- pact organization for mutual help and 12. Moonlight in Holland, enlarged protection, and to this end is sending copy, Ida Watson.
- Day is conc, enlarged copy, Luella out large numbers of certificates of honorary membership, inviting farmers
 - 14. Cattle in spring,cory, Nettie Tuttle.
 - 15. Stirling bridge, enlarged copy, M. Johnson.
- imposed is that the certificate is sign-16. Village in winter, copy, Clara M. ed and returned for the seal of the Pratt. National Alliance and the signature
 - 17. Fisherman's childern, copy, May Doolittle.
 - 18. The home of the Douglass, copy, Minnie D. Morgan.
- rolled, and you will be entitled to all 19. William Tell's chapel, copy, Allie the privileges and immunities of said
- Coehran. organization. Write Milton George, | 20. Gipsy girl, enlarged copy, Luella
 - Pugh
 - 21. Landscape with cattle,copy,Allie Rockwood.
- tion for one year, and you will not re-22. Lake Geneva, enlarged copy, Ida gret it at the end. Price \$1.65 per
 - Watson. 23. Winter in Russia, copy, Sadie
 - Grisham. 24. Landscape in Scotiand, enlarged
 - copy, Nettie Tuttle. 25. Monarch of the glen, copy, M E.
 - Johnson. 26. Cat, original, Luella Pugh.
 - 27. Mountain scene, enlarged copy, Allie Cochran.
 - 28. Sheep washing, copy, Clara M. Pratt.
 - 29. Moonlight in the harbor, original C. Christ, of Peabody, Kansas.
 - 30. Night on mid ocean, original, Minnie D. Morgan.
 - 31. Mountain home, enlarged copy. May Doolittle. 32. Bridge and mill at Cottonwood
 - Fall, enlarged copy, from photo-
- J. M. Schwilling road, Cottonwood 33. Pastel panels, Mrs. Dr. Parr, of township:G.G.Miller road.Cottonwood Emporia.
- township: Fred Langendorf road, Cot-34. Brass placque of flowers, copy, tonwood township; N.C. Varnum road. Nettie Tuttle
- 35. Summer hours, copy, May Doolit-Gustave Hahn road, Diamond Creek
- 36. Monarch of the ranch, copy, Minnie D. Morgan. ing. It gives the most admirable The following roads were estab-37, Cottage in lone forest, copy, May
- Doolittle. 38. Azalias, copy, Clara M. Pratt. J. C. Niehol road, Bazaar township,

MARTIN HEINTZ. 84. Bird's nest, Nellie Lantry, Carpenter & Builder. Pansy placque, Nelije Lantry. Rustie placque, Nellie Lantry. Fidò in mischiet, zophyr work,

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

son. Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Jam

for improvement or speculation alway

for sale. Honorable leatment and fair dealing guarantee. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, a

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

NOTICE OF SALL OF . SCHOOL

LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at

MONDAY, MAY 2RD., 1886.

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and g o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit: Set. Tp. Rge. Fer A Sw 34 of nw 14 of 36 20 8 \$ 3 00 Se 34 of nw 14 of 36 20 8 3 00 Se 34 of nw 14 of 36 20 8 3 00

Se i a fire i of 36 20 8 3 00 situate in Chase county. Kansas. Any per-son 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 Mon-day, May 3rd, 1886, at my office, in Cot-tonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas. Co. Tradispare of Chase Co. Kansas

Co. Trensurer of Chase Co., Kansas March 19, 1886

JO. OLLINGER.

Central Barber Shop.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED;

FIRST-CLASS WORK OR NO PAY!

Distance no Objection.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

J. H. MAYVILLE

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

public sale, or

Special agency tor the sale of the Atchi

Lands

Reasonable charges, and good work guaran t et. Shop, at his home, northwest correr of Priend and Yearl Streets, Cottouwood Falls, Kansas. ja28-tt Nellie Lantry. 83. Monarch of the glen, Lottie Hildebrand.

\$9. Small deer, Lottie Hildebrand. 90. Fishing on Green river, Lottie Chase County Land Agency

Hildebrand. Mrs. H. B. Parr, of Emporia, had six nictures on exhibition, viz: Figure iece, Scotch Lime Kiln, Scotch Terrier, two landscape and painted table wild lands and stoe': ranches. Well was tered, improved tarms for sale. Land cloth; also a fine display of hammered

85.

There were a Rocky Mountain landscape and a panel flower piece, by Miss Mary E. Hunt, on exhibition.

Also, three peices, water colors, by Mrs. Elizabeth Porter.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES. Total receipts, . Paid J. M. Tuttle, \$75.25

.\$ 1.00 Bauerle and Bartlett for bread, 1.70 making chicken pies, 1.50

" H. J. Wekerlin for .. 4.50 work,..... for hooks for ceiling, 40 wire for hanging, 1.20 ..

cleaning and lighting hall..., 1.25

\$63.70 Set and a set Net receipts.....

DITRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of Chase county, now in session, has disposed of the

following cases since our last report: E. Cooley vs. Frank Wekerlin et al.;

dismissed at plaintiff's cost. C. Aultman & Co. vs. John P. Reif COTIONWOOD FALLS, KAS snider et al., two cases, appeal; verdict

for defendant. A. J. Wagoner vs. A. Ferlet, appeal; verdict for \$120.50.

Chas. S hutt vs. A., T. & S. F. R. R. lo, personal damage; verdict for de-

fendent. A, T. & S. F. R. R. Co. vs. Charles

Fearns et al., ejectment; judgment for defendant.

Margaret Klusman vs. Chase County National Bank, appeal; verdict for de

fendant. Jas. P. McGrath vs. Jos. II. Saxer. Jobs Taken in City or Country;

appeal; settled. B. M. Smith vs. Wm. McMannis,

"GENTLE BILLOWS."

The above is the name for the grand new piano piece by the popular composer, A. T. Cramer. It is the best and prettiest piece ever publiseed, and will become as popular as the famous

'Maiden's Prayer." Copy off the name at once and send for a copy to

Tree planters and all others who are inter-ested in tree growing, please don't miss this opportunity, but write at once for my whole-sale price-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 patching guaranteed to be perfect, Address, J. C. PINNEY, Promietor of Sturgeon Bay Nursery,

TREES!

Proprietor of Sturgeon Bay Nursery, mch 11-3m Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

FINAL NOTICE.

mch11-tf

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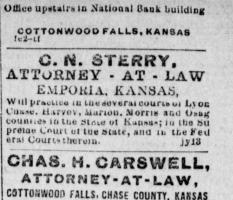
TREES

STATE OF KANSAS. | SS.

STATE OF KANSAS. } 88. Office of Co. Trens. Chase co., Ks.) Couton wood Falls, March 27, 1886. { Notice is hereby given to all parties inter-ested that the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the fourth day of September, 1883, for taxes, penal ies and charges thereon for the year 1882, will be deeded to the purchaser thereof unites redeemed on or before the 5th day of September, 1886, and the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each purcel of land and lot reliculated to the 4th day of Septem-'ver, 1886, is set opposite each description and lot: 32 to 50 large handsome pages, faultlessly printed on heavy paper. It is full of information about all sorts of art work. It overflows with excellent designs for painting and wood carving and brass hammering and embroider-

BAZAARTOWNSHIP

COTTON WOOD TOWNSHIP.



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

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase darion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1e23-tf

S N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JA SMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal

Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.





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

Will stand for a limited number of mares, this season, ending Juiy 3, 1886, at the follow-ing places: At James Reynolds', on Diamond creek, on Mondays; at James Druamond's, on Tuesdays; at W m. Druamond's, Wednes-days; at Elimdale, on Taurs lays and Fridays, until noon on Fridays; et Robert Cuthert's, Contonwood Falis, on Friday afternoon and Saturday of each week during the season. TERMS-Drumore Boy and Rockford, to in-sure a mare with foal, \$20, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal, \$15 for the sea-son, payable July 3, 1886. I will do what I can to prevent accidents; but no responsibility is assumed. Parting

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 aurs 2 m GEO DRUMMOND. GEO. DRUMMOND. apr8 2m



quiet title; settled.

your music dealer, or send 25c. and it will be sent at once. J. C. Groene & Co., 42 Arcade, Cincinnati.

THE VERY BEST

graph, May Holsinger. Practical Art Magazine is The Art Amateur. Each number contains from

Text Story for each month. "Reach- except 23 miles on the county line: ing Out," which has caught the hearts J. A. Murphy road; Bazaar township: of all the Pansies, will not close until E. M. Cole road, Falls township. October. Paranete, a young writer,

has something for each month. "Around the Family Lamp," a department conducted by Margaret Sidney, township. helps the boys and girls to wholesome amasement for home evenings. The P. S. Corner speaks for itself, answering innumerable leters from the great army of Blossoms who already wear the badge of the society. This is only a hint of the contents of the magazine. The editor, Pansy, aims to make i. as uplifting in its influence as the Llossom whose name it bears. D. ality. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

BRARY MACAZINE

The April issue of The Library Magazine, containing its usual variety T. & S. F. Ry., in Elmdale on the side of current literature of the highest of a street running east and west. order, announces that with its next issue radical changes will take place. account of excessive damage. It will thereafter be published weekly in price it will give an increased City, was rejected. amount of valuable literature, and page will be made so newhat similar so county. that the numbers and the bound vothat the numbers and the bound vo - ordered to remove a certain wall on umes, particularly, will be more con- James Van Vechten road forthwith. venient. A fact is probably without precedent in the history of periodical and maintain a gate across the road literature is stated by the publisher, viz: that it is necessary frequently to reprint large editions of the back volumes, ranning as far back as 1879. This is certainly a very extrordinary certificate of the high character of dition to the attractions of the Maga. property tax of 1885. zine in its new form will be a literary will supply information concerning all appre ved. that is new and of interest in the world Cassidy, appointed Justice of the of literature, f eed from the vast P : c, was approved. amount of trivial matter and mere publishers' notices which commonly and Albert Coddi g on to be re make up a large portion of the con- less d rom j it was rejected. tents of literary journal; -in a words, The petition of R M Stacy, of ducted distinctly in the interest of rejected.

-which will certainly be a new de- street from Court-hou-e. parture in literary journalism. A Ordered that a stone a) ched specimen copy of the Magazine in its bridge be built as soon as practic.

19

II. R Hoton read, Diamond Creek tow ship. Ray P not graft rolad, F.H. J. B Buchanan road, no cted October 10, 1885 was, on petition, re opened and established. E. Philicon road, Cottoowood town-hip. View-rs were appointed on the J. H. Dye and J. G. Hill road, Co t monord township. The J I. Johnson road change

was r j cud on account of inform John A. Crawford road, laid over.

P. D. Montgomery was allowed \$10 A NEW DEPATURE IN THE LI- additional damage on C. Hobart road. The trustee of Diamond Creek town-

ship was ordered to move fence on A. W. A. Smith road was rejected on The request of E. S. Jones, for a re

instead of monthly. Without increase bate on the valuation of a lot in Strong

The personal property tax of I. N great gain in freshuess and timeliness Smith, Cottonwood township, was rewill be possible. The form of the mitted, he having paid it in Batler

The trusttee of Falls township was Chas Wolfram was allowed to erect near the Morris county line, at his residence, until Nov. 1st, 1886.

Geo. W Hill, Thos. O'Donnell an I Geo. Crum were appointed to appraise the uw 1 of sec 16, 1p 21.

John Talkington was allowed the Magazine. A most important ad- \$200 .x mption on his personal

The annual reports of the town. review and news department, which ship tru-tees were examined and

Therequest of August Lindsey

this department is meant to be con- Bazaar tp., to erect gates was

the readers of books, instead of in An appropriation of \$20 was the interests of the publishers of books made to extend drain across P. art

39. Lillies, copy, Sadie Grisham. 40. Placque, marsh mallows and pussy willow, Luella Pugh. 41. Castle on the Rhine, copy, Belle

Cochran. 42. Winter scene,enlarged copy,Min-

rie D. Morgan. Stirling bridge, copy, Allie Hunt. 12 Sabbath eve in winter, copy, Elsie.

McGrath. Bonnie Doon,copy.Clara M.Pratt. 45. 46. Kate Gerard, copy, Sadie Grisham. 47. On the Zuyderzee, copy, Belle

Cochran. Village in winter, copy, May Doo-48.

little. 49. Grisham's pug dog, "Barney," Belle Cochran.

50. Three to one, copy, Alice Rockwood.

51. Castle on the Rhine, copy. M. E Johnson. 52. Monarch of the glen, copy, Belle

Cochran. 53. Rocky mountain scene, copy, Allie

Hunt. 54. Sour grapes, copy Alice Rockwood 55. Whittier's barefost boy, copy, M

E. Johnson. 56. Dog's head, copy, Belle Cochran. 57. Sunrise in winter, copy, Elsie Me-

Grath. 58. Panels, autumn scenes, copy, Allie

Hunt. 59. Hammered brass plaques, Mattie Blair, of Emporia.

60. Placque, landscapes, Allie Hunt 61. Fishing on Green river, copy, Elsie

McGrath. 62. Summer pastoral, enlarged, Belle

Cochran. 63. Summer pastoral, enlarged, Belle

Cochran. 64. Off the coast of Norway, copy

Alice Rockwood. 65. Cat's head, original, M. E. Johnson. 66. Cathedral de Mexico, inlaid straw.

alone worth double the money. owned by M. E. Johnson.

Japanese anemonese, copy, Alice 67. Ro kwood.

STATE OF KANSAS (88 Cha e 'ounty. (88 P. C. Jeffrey, Plaintiff (68. Moonlight fancies-black and white, copy, Belle Cochran. Alps in Switzerland, enlarged, M. white, copy, Belle Cochran.
(a) Alps in Switzerland, enlarged, M. E Johnson.
70. Placque, poppies and daisies, M.E. Johnson.
71. Bonnie Doon, original, Luella Pugh.
72. Banner of poppies, enlarged copy, Mrs. Dr. Walsh.
73. A lake scene, copy, Carrie Breese.
74. A scene in Germany, copy, Dottie Breese.
75. Breese.
76. P. C. Jeffrey, Plaintiff & P. C. Jeffrey, Justices Court, before Wm. Jeffrey, Justices Court, Sensa.
75. Provide Court, Sensa.
76. Placque, poppies, enlarged copy, Marker Science (Sensation of the Part of the sensation of the sensation of the fails to appear and apswer to sold action on the 26th d y of May, 1856, judgment will be taken against him for the above named sum. and interest, and costs of suit. P. C. JEFFREY, Plaintiff.

75. Panel, holly hock, copy, Carrie 75. Panel, holly hock, copy, Carrie Breese. 76. Moonlight scene, copy, Dottie STOCKS,

Breese. 77. Papel of fieur-de-lis, copy, Carrie

Breese. 78. A landscape panel, copy, Carrie

These investments frequently pay from \$500 to \$2,000 or more on each \$100 invested. I buy and sel. Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any am dust, on margins to

Breese. The coming storm, enlarged copy, suit customers. Store Privileges a specia.ty. 79.

Horses'heads,copy,Carrie Breese.
 In the woods,original,LuellaPugh.
 Dog's face, Nellie Lantry.

Address for circulars, WILLIAM E. RICHARDS,

Ever issued by any art magazie. It is copiously illustrated with sketches by the best artists and with drawings of interesting objects of every sort. It abounds in useful hints for decoration and furnishing, invaluable to every woman with a home to make attractive. It contains a multidue of things that it contains to the art students and

COLORED STUDIES

are useful to the art students and

specimen copy of

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

GRAIN,

38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

For unes are daily made by successful op

erators in GR IN. STOCKS AND GIL.

ARE FOUND IN No other publication, If you wish to paint flowers, or portraits, or cattle, or

landscapes, or fans (or even photographs)-in oils or in water colors or in mineral colors-on canvass or china on H Pinkston, ne ¼ of se

plush or silk; if you wish to carve a walnut panel, or hammer out a brass plaque, to embroider a chair back or an altar cloth-in short to do any kind of

art work--you will find the most com-W S Hull, w ½ of se 6 19 7 20 plet: instructions and the best models

FALLS TOWNSHIP. That Practical Magazine, M J Rockwood, ne ¼... 31 19 8 160 Xury Hale, ne ¼.... 4 20 8 169 Geo Barber, commen-cing at ne corner of ne 4 of se 4 of sec 33 tp 18 r 9; tl ence s 21 rods;thence w 16 poly The Art Amateur, whose broad pages and generous supplement designs

sheets are unequalled by any other publication in practicability or quantity. Every issue of this magazine contains more than double the designs and useful letter press to be found in 33 18 9 5 any other. To be convinced, you have 6 19 9 80 50 65 John Milligan, w ½ of only to mention this paper and send

6 19 9 80 twenty-five cents to the publisher, Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, Wm Clark, commen-Wm Clark, commen-cing at ne corner of sw ¼ of nw ½ thence s 48 rods; thence w 10 rols; thence n 48 rods thence e 10 rods.... G W Jarvis, se ¼ Wm Russel, e¾ of se ¼.... COTTON WOR New York, and you will receive a

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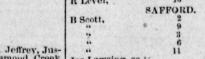
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 "THE ART AMATEUR,

COTTONWOOD FALTS. Dwner Description. Lot Bloc Signbeth Simmons, lots 1 and 2,15 Together with a superb colored study Block Ami

EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY. Descrip. Lot. Block. Am 13 10 \$4.6 Owner. R Level,



Jas Lawsing, se ¼ Sarah Grave ne ¼

B Scott. se 14 Sarah Grave, all of

n Scott, se ¼ "sw ¼ Butcher, ne ¼ B Scott, ne 14

" nw ¼ " n ½ of nw ¼ " ne ¼ " se ¼ OIL

W. P MARTIN, County Treasurer. MC'O. CREEN, M. D.

ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office, and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic discussion

pays special attention to chronic diseases, es-pecially those of females He carries and dispenses his own medicines. feb4-tf

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money. ap23-tf

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms-per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; af-ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1 00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

AN AN AN	1in.	210.	3 in.	51n.	% col.	1 col.
weeks weeks weeks mouths months	\$1 00 1.50 1.75 2 00 3.00 4 00 6.50	6.00	3 25 5 25 7 50	4 00 4 50 5 00 7 50 11 00 18 00	9 00 14 00 20 00 32 50	$\begin{array}{c} 13.00\\ 15.00\\ 17.00\\ 25.00\\ 32.50\\ 55.00 \end{array}$
Local no sertion ; an insertion ; tems unde	10.00 tices, d 5 cer	18 00 10 cent nts a l	24 00 is a line for	35.00 refor	the fir subse	at in- quent



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

a m p m p m **a** m p m **a** m p m **a** m Safford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong.... 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elmdale... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 05 10 06 The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City. going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., asd go-ing west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county : and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Humpty Dumpty, to-night. Flower pots, at Ferry & Watson,s. Mr. Elihu Mitchell, of Birley, is quite sick.

Mr. W. C. Hill, of Hillsboro, was in town, this week.

Mr. Wm. H. Holsinger leaves, this morning, for Pennsylvania.

Mr. E. J. Dill, of the Hope Herald, was in town, last Saturday.

Mr. Geo. W. Estes has put a porch to the front of his residence. Mr.J.W.McWilliams was at Emporai

and Florence both, Tuesday. There was quite a hail storm here,

last Thursday. No damage.

Secure your seats for Humpty Dumpty, at Pratt's drug store. Mr. George Simmons returned from

the west part the State, yesterday. Mr. John Patterson has bought the Ed. Oldberry farm, southeast of town. Mr. A. Z. Scribner shipped a car

load of cattle to Kansas City, yesterday.

Go to Ferry & Watson's and see

Mr. T. B. Johnson, of Strong City.

city.

Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City turning of a chair, hurting her very badly.

got his leg badly bruised by the falling of a skid while moving a building, Saturday.

The Rev. R. M. Overstreet, of Emporia, has taken charge of the Clem ents division of the Presbyterian Church

The Rev. W. A. Crawford, chaplaian of the Kansas penitentiary, was visiting his brother, Mr. J. K. Crawford last week.

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

Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to Centerville, Ohio, where she will remain for a while for her health.

Mr. Lawrence Reel and wife, Mr. W. D. Peyton and Miss Ida Cook, all of Emporia, spent last Sunday at Mr. Dan. Hinote's, in this city.

Mr. B. Lantry took several teams and wagons through town, Tuesday and

yesterday, to work on his Eldorado Short Line R. R. contract.

Ninety one very fine yearling bull calves, purchased mostly of Mr. W. P. Martin, were recently shipped from Strong City to New Mexico.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere's mother accompanied him home from his visit in

West Virginia, and she will probably remain with him all summer. Rev. J. T. Hanna having resigned as Presiding Elder and accepted a charge

at Winfield, the Rey. Mr. Kelley has been appointed Presiding Elder. Mrs. G. L. Skinner, of Strong City,

returned home, last Thursday, from Lyle, Minn., where she had been, on a four months' visit at her father's. 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. Mr. J. V. Moore, one of the old settlers and one of our most highly respected citizens, moved to Emporia. vesterday, were the best wishes of

this people go with him and his family. Married, at the residence of the their picture frames and picture mould- bride's parents, in this city, on Thurs-

Tony Denier's Triple Pantomime vas down to Topeka, as a witness be- Troupe will play "Humpty Dumpty" fore the U. S.Grand Jury, last Friday, at Pratt's Music Hall, on Thursday Mr. F. L. Drinkwater, formerly of night, April 22, 1886. That the play Cedar creek, this county, but now of is a good one everybody knowns; and Syracuse, was in town, last Saturday. of the Troupe we will say that it has Misses Emma Johnson and Maggie been nurtured and fed by opposition Stevenson, of Cottonwood township, and has outlived it all, and now "smiles," are attending the High School in this endorsed by a generous press, and ever welcomed by an eager public. From the reputation this Troupe has we got a very severe fall, Friday, by the. feel confident that those who go to see and hear them will be well repaid for ther financial outlay. Admission, the Mr. Joel B. Byrnes, of Strong City, ot his leg hadly buried by the fully

DON'T SHUT THE DOOR. BY DR H. H. ARNOLD.

IN MEMORY OF EDWARD MCKEE, OF RICHMOND VIRGINIA

Don't shut the door between us, mother, For this world s so bitter cold. That it will only add to us more sorrow, When I am sad and you are old. For o'er my soul in its solitude, Sweet feelings of sadness glide. Of tender grief that is not woe, Of dear ones that have died;

And this life's too short for sorrow's shafts, To pierce your heart and mine And break the only silken cord That binds me, dear, to thine; For I feel in a higher kingdom, mother.

There's a crown for you in store; Let an anelg step in between us, mother, And please don't shut the door. Don't shut the door between us, mother,

For I'd give all the world if I could feel Your tender hands and lips I kissed As when a little child I kneeled And repeated o'er that childish prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," And nestled closer to my mother,

That name to me so dear and sweet ; For your bosom was my home, mother, As I wandered to and fro; And how I waited for your glad coming, When I was weary, weak and low;

So kneel in prayer with me, my mother,-Oh, God! Thy will be done forever more, And let an angel step in between us, And please, don't shut the door.

Don't shut the door b tween us, mother, For your heart beats time with mine, Black clouds steal 'round the mountains

Your God is my God; and before the shrine The angels of mercy are already counting;

Then fill up your cup full with gladness,

And let an angel step in between us,

For I am all alone,

I awoke, startled in my slumbers, To hear the winter winds moan;

"You alone without home, without home. Why should I fear? angels fell and were drift We read in God's holy theme,

And revealed o'er the forum, "redeemed; so, lift me up softly, my mother,

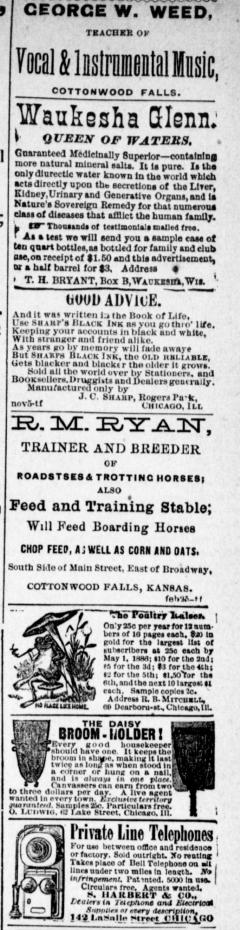
As Lazarus was rai-ed from the floor; Then the angels will smile on you sweetly, And guide you through life to the door STANTON, VA., D.c. 3, 1882.

ly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for May, among which



FOR SALE. A fine full blooded Jersey bull, four-teen months old. Price, \$35. His services can be had till sold. Terms, \$1.00. H. M. BIGELOW dealer in fruit and ornamental trees. flowering shrubs, green-house plants. etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling deal-FOR RENT A good barn, enquire at the office of

er, and desires you to get his prices. M. Lawrence has just received a COCHRAN & ILARPER. ine line of samples of some of the best woolen goods in market, which any one ought to see before getting their spring and summer suits. feb18-tf.





At the great St. Louis Fair, 1885, headed by FORTUNE

2080, by Sir Bichard 2nd. SIR EVELYN 9630, by Lord Wilton. GROVE 4th 13,733, by The Grove 3rd. DEWSBURY 2nd 18,977, by Dolley, half brother to Archibald. Herd numbers 275 head. Send for prices and catalogne

J. S. HAWES.

Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas

ASH

and catalogue

A \$20 Bible Reward. The publishers of Rutledge's Month-

And I'll be lost if left behind. quench my thirst with you, at the fountain And your prayers'll be answer'd with mine

Raise high your hands with joy; The bow of redemption with all its brightnes Bends its arch for you and your boy; So, press me to your bossom, mother, As when a babe, of you I implore;

And please, don't shut the door. Don't shut the door between us, mother,

With no father, sister or brother To guide me to the throne:

The rain and sleet repeat, without numbers :

Till the curtain of salvation was lifted.

ings.

Mr. John Bardill, of Highland, Ill. arrived here, last week, for a short visit.

Mr. Newt. Griffith, of Cedar Pointhas gone to Chicago for medical treatment.

Mrs. Hattie Melvin, of California, is visiting her brother, Mr. Jacob Lynn at Elk.

Born, on Saturday, April, 17, 1886 to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Rhodes, a daughter.

Miss Annie Coffelt, of Thurman, was visiting at Mr. H. P. Brockett's, last week.

Mr. R. C. Johnston returned home last Thursday, from Kendall, Hamilto county.

Mr. David S. Sauble, of Cedar creek, has just recoverd from a severe spell of sickness.

Mrs. Manley, of this city, left, last Thurday, for the west, to take up a claim at Wallace.

Mr. M. C. Chandler and Miss Mary Leonard, of Bazaar, were at Emporia, last Saturday.

Mrs. Parr and daughter, of Emporia were in attendance at the Art Exhibition, last week.

Mr. F. P. Cochran left. Saturday night, for St. Paul, Minn., to attend to some legal business.

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

The beautiful Columbine and the mysterious Harlequin, at Pratt's Hall, this (Thursday) evening.

Delivered at the store of Ferry & Watson, Strong City, for the next ten days, salt in 5-barrel lots.

Born, on Saturday, April 17th, 1886, at Clements, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Jackson, a ten-pound girl.

Mrs. G. H. Burnett, of Matfield Green, is visiting her son, Mr. C. E. Burnett, at Lyndon. Osage county.

Fourteen pounds of granulated sugar for \$1.00, and don't you forget it. at Ferry & Watson's, for spot cash.

and Etta O. Shaft, of Clements, are at we take pleasure in recommending tending the High School in this city. him to the people of Clark county.

9

of Mrs. Jabin Johnson, was in attend- be sure to call at his home when they

day, April 15,1886, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, Mr. Alexander Yenzer and Miss Lizzie Foxworthy.

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.

Messrs. John Tod, Louis Becker and

Tuesday. Mr. John L. Campbell, of Emporia, father of Mrs. J. C. Ragsdale, arrived

here, Sunday, on a visit to his daughter, and returned home, yesterday, taking little Frankie Ragsdale with

him on a visit. There will be an examination of held in the school house in Cotton-

wood Falls, on Saturday, April 24, 1886, beginning at 8:30 o'clock, a.m. J. C. DAVIS,

County Supt. The City Council of Strong organized by electing Mr. C. I. Maule as

President, and comfirming the following appointments made by the Mayor: City Clerk, P. J. Norton; Treasurer, Wit. Adare; Street Commissioner, P.

Tracy; Marshal, Geo. L. Skinner. Judge C. C. Whitson returned from

Junction City, yesterday, where he had been attending the 70th anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Barnes, formerly of this city, and to whom he

took \$50 as a present from the people hereabouts.

The four-year-old daughter of Mr John McCallum, of Strong City, died, last Friday morning, of diphtheria. Mr. and Mrs. McCallum have the sympathy of their many friends. We also hear that another one of their children is down with the same com-

of the pioneers of Chase county, will leave, this week, for Lexington, Clark county, where he has purchased a farm and will make his future hom 3. He is a good citizen and neighbor; and while we regret to lose him from our midet Silas Green and his sister, Alice we regret to lose him from our midst,

Mrs. Jake Moon, of Emporia, sister He wants the Chase county "boys" to

ance at the Art Exhibition, last week. are in that part of the State.

is the following:

We will give \$20.00 to the person telling us which is the shortest verse in the old Testament Scriptures (not the revised edition), by May 10th, 1886. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner May 15th, 1886. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents Geo. W. Hays shipped sixty head of fine Hereford bull calves, nearly as which they will receive the Monthly good as Mr. W. P. Martin's, to Leonard for June, in which the name and ad-

& Downs, at Silver City, N. M., last dress of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton,

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. The North.Central and South American Exposition will Open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The management report that a more extenapplicants for teachers' certificates sive display than last year will be made Parties who contemplate visiting it or 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 tick-et to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and all other points

Orleans and all other points, reached Orleans and all other points, the by this line, apply to P. R. ROGERS, or A. J. KNAP, Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt. No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

HOW THEY COMPARE.

Total No inches in both of said papers... 771 The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's COURANT was..... 716

consideration. You pay your money and you take yuor choice.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Energetic, reliable men who can de-vote their entire time and attention to the work. Salary with expenses paid, or on commission, if preferred. The business is easily learned, previous ex-

150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy. O. H. DRINKWATER.

Fine gold goods, at Ford's stores. A fine lot of new goods, at Ford's iewelry stores.

A nice line of millinery goods just received at Mrs. Geo. Simmons', on for a light one. Apply at Bauerle's restaurant. Broadway, south of the Congregation-al church. Call and examine her goods before purchasing elsewhere.

SINESS BALVITLES

We are now furnishing the Leaven worth Weekly Times and the COURANT for \$2.00 per annum. See notice. A good dining room girl wanted at the Central Hotel.

A good stock of silver ware, at mch18-tf Ford's jewelry stores. Go to Howard's mill if you want

o get the best of flour. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. For pure Drugs and Medicines go to J. L. Cochran & Co.'s, at Strong apr1-tf City.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT, the second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas.

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. A car load of Studebaker's wag-

ons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

J. L. Cochran & Co., at Strong City, have as good a line of wall paper ever came to Chase county.

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

Son's. Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store.

Anything that is usually kept in a first-class Drug store can be found at J. L. Cochran & Co.'s, successors to Johnson & Rettiger, Strong City.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices.

Subscribe for the COURANT, the They also keep a full line of cheap largest newspaper in Chase county. clothing. Give them a call.

Go to Nye's new restaurant for your meals. M. A. CAMPBELL DEALER IN HARDWARE!

A car load of Moline wagons

A new heavy spring wagon to trade

just received at M. A. Campbell's.

STOVES, TINWARE, Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes,

Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an exceilent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent

for the weli-known Wood Mowing Machine

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire,

the best now in use.

Fall 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 incuba-build cheap poultry houses, cure cholera, make hens lay, etc., etc. C. G. BESSEY, Abi-lene, Kansas, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls and Poland China Swine. Price List Eree. apr1-3m

RACCOON, SKUNK, MUSKRAT,

Beaver, Opossum, Mink, bought for cash at highest prices. Send for circular, which gives full particu-lars. E. C. BOUGMION, 44 Boud St., New York.



ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A LITTLE GIANT.

I know a little giant, no bigger than a tack. Who can wrestle with a fat man, and throw him on his back; His knotted little muscles, almost too small to Could turn you topsy-turvy and hardly seem

to try. To tweak the nose, and pinch the toes, and fili one full of woe. Are jokes the midget loves to play alike on friend and foe.

But he can do still greater things than make a

But he can do still greater things than make a big man squeal—
He can split a stone in splinters, or break a bar of steel;
He can shape the dripping eaves'-drops into a crystal spear,
And clutch the failing rain so hard, 'twill turn all white with fear;
He can chain the dashing river, and plug the running spout;
He can build a wall upon the lake and shut the water out.

But if you want to see this little giant cut and fust build a tiny fire, or step out and fetch the

sun. -Harold W. Raymond, in St. Nicholas.

MARRIED IN A SILVER SPOON. The Story Which Marred the Happines

of Two Little Girls.

Bessie and Edith were out in Bessie' kitchen cleaning the silver spoons. That was Bessie's regular Saturday

To-day her mother had gone to visit her aunt, and her friend, Edith Amos, had come over to help her keep house. The two little girls had been rather dilatory about their house-hold duties; they had had a good many To-day her mother had gone hold duties; they had had a good many important things to attend to. Then the dinner for Bessie's father, and the clearing away, had been a large undertaking. It was late in the afternoon now, and they had just begun on the

Bessie rubbed the silver soap on the spoons and Edith polished them up

"There's a story about this spoon, and you couldn't guess what it is," said

she, mysteriously, Honest, fond little Edith stared up at her. "No. What is it?" said she. "Well, my great-grandfather was married in this silver spoon."

"Why, Bessie Elliot!"

"He was." "I don't know what you mean."

"I should think you might. I said it plain enough. My great-grandfather was married in this silver spoon."

"Now you're joking, Bessie. It's too bad of you to try to make me believe such things.

truly.

"Married in that spoon?" "Yes.

"Why, he couldn't be married in a spoon; how could he? A man couldn't stand in a spoon. I don't believe a word of it.'

"I don't care if you don't; he was." Bessie kept her face very sober. She loved Edith dearly, but occasionally she did like to tease her a little. Edith was such an honest. matter-of-fact little body, and took teasing so seriously. She took this more seriously than

Bessie knew. She said no more about the matter and went on gravely polishing her spoons. When

over and see you to-day," said she. She's had the meas Then, in poor Edith's weakness and sickness, the long pent grief came out. "No, I don't want her—I don't want her, mamma," she said, and begun to

cry. "Why, what is the matter?" said her

mother, wonderingly. "Bessic told me something that wasn't true, mamma, she did! I don't like her; it don't seem as if it was Bes-

"What did she tell you?" "What did she tell you?" "She—said—that her great-grand-father-was—married in a big silver spoon she's got. Oh, dear!" "Married in a silver spoon!" "Yes, she said so, and it couldn't be

true. He could not have been married in a silver spoon, you know he couldn't

have, mamma. She said over and over that he was. Oh, I would rather it had been me that told a lie than Bessie!"

"Now don't fret any more, dear," said her mother, soothingly. "I think we shall find there was some mistake

about it. Mrs. Amos went directly over to the Elliot's to investigate. When she re-turned, Bessie was with her. Bessie's

yes were red, and she ran straight into Edith's room. "Oh. Edith," she cried out, "I'm so

work; it was an understood thing that every week on that day she was to pol-ish up the spoons nicely. To-day her mother had gone to

Don't you see now? He was married in the knee-buckles. Edith's poor little mottled face

changed, and she begun to laugh. "Im sorry, Bessie; 1 was real silly," said she,

"No, you weren't silly one bit, Edith. See here, I'm going to make you a promise: I'll never tease you again, as with the chamois skin. Bessie was long as I live, and I will always tell very polite about giving Edith the pret- you things right square out. When tier part of the work. Suddenly Bessie took up a large, solid tablespoon and eyed it, and then Edith, impressively. thing earnest to them. I've brought thing earnest to them. I've brought you over some beautiful jelly, Edith."-Mary E. Wilkins, in Congregationalist.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE.

It Ends in a Glorious Victory Over Selfish-

"A box, a box for Reeve and Marcial" exclaimed papa, as he opened the mail from the North. "And all the way from Chicago, too, and from Aunt Emma, I do believe.

When the box was opened, there, in a nest of soft white cotton, lay two United States is no longer a luxury but large eggs, ornamented in beautiful "No, I'm not joking; he was, colors. And, wonderful to tell, these eggs had covers which, when lifted up, showed them to be full of sugar plums. But these lovely boxes were very frail; and, in their long, rough journey, one of the covers was badly crushed.

"Sister can have that; I'll have the He was looked at with surprise. for he had always seemed a generous little fellow.

"My dear," asked mamma, "would as that? Go away, and think about

eriously than o more about ravely polish-essic's mother soberly and don't wish to think about it. I don't wish to think about it, "he re-plied, excitedly, "I want the good one." After that no more was said. He began to walk about the room, his face vestigation of the ingredients of a beauwas flushed, and he looked very untiful red currant jelly charmingly put happy. If he chanced to come near up for export to the United States. papa, papa did not seem to see him, There was not an atom of fruit in the he was so busy reading his newspaper. mass, as was demonstrated by the add-

MISCELLANEOUS.

-Mermaids are wearing many an imported spring suit, cut to fit fair Americans, but lost with the Oregon. -N. Y. Tribune.

-In no part of the Southern hemisphere is population increasing so rapidly as in Sydney. In 1870 the population of the city and its suburbs was about 140,000; at the close of 1885 it was estimated at 290,000, having more than doubled in fifteen years.

-When the West Shore railroad was being built one of the workmen had two fine St. Bernard dogs, which he kept at a shanty at Pegg's Point, near Marlborough-on-the-Hudson. He went away unexpectedly in 1881, and never retarned. The dogs remained, and and forefinger and complacently now there is quite a large pack of them. chewed tobacco. The Malta arrived at now there is quite a large pack of them. They are fine, large fellows, very shy but savage, and are known all along the river as the "Wild Dogs of Pegg's

Point.-N. Y. Sun. -The base-ball season opens rather spiritedly. The first reports naturally come from the sunny South. In a game played at Charleston, S. C., between the Charleston and Philadelphia clubs, the center-fielder of the Charlestons broke his knee-cap, which will disable him for life, and another member of the same club lost a valuable finger. As these casualties occurred early in the engagement it is not surprising to learn that the visiting club scored a big victory .- Chicago Tribune.

-Says Mr. Carnegie in his new book: Whenever an American is met abroad with the assortion that government in the Republic is corrupt, he can safely say that for one ounce of corruption here there is a full pound avoir lupois in Britain; for every 'job' here, twenty yonder. One nobleman gets 4,000 bounds (\$20,000) per annum for walking backward before her Majesty upon certain occasions; and so on through a chapter of 'jobs' so long and irritating that no American could patiently read

through it." - Pittsburgh Post. -It is a curious thing that, generally speaking, those who are least fitted to stand exposure take the greatest risks in that direction. Who wear the thin-nest shoes and oftenest complain of wet, cold feet? Men or women? It is always better to err on the safe side and to act upon the maxim that prevention is better than cure. Preven-tion is always practicable, but cure is frequently impossible. In too many cases wisdom comes too late to be of any benefit. - Montreal Witness.

-During the year 1885 we expended nearly \$47,000,000 for about 553,000,-000 pounds of coffee. In 1834 our cof-fee bill was about \$50,000,000, we receiving therefor about 535,000,000 pounds. From this showing it would appear that coffee to the people of the a necessary of life, and very generally used, while the people of Great Britain spend nearly four times as much for tea as for coffee. With us the proportions are reversed. -- Christian Union. -Agentleman writing from Yokohama

says: "The Japanese have acquired such a passion for being tattooed that a law has been passed forbidding the good one," said the little boy at once. marking of natives. The law does not apply to foreigners. It is quite the thing now to be tattooed, and elaborate designs are traced on many travelers as an indelible reminiscence of you do so safish, so unmanly a thing their sojourn in the East. The sons of the Prince of Wales, when here a few

ing to it of methylated alcohol, which

would have turned it green had it con-

amused himself by

BACHELORS' PARADISE.

Community of Monks Who Allow No Women Within Their Territory, "I know a city in the United States our large cities have been made the subof over thirty thousand population ject of frequent comment in this counwhere not one vote was cast for Grover try, where the excess of growth in the Cleveland."

"Where was that?" "In Washington."

"I know a stranger place than that. I have been to a town where there have been no births nor marriages, in hundreds of years, yet people live there the blade of a penknife with his thumb New York from the Mediterranean recently with figs and Egyptain onions.

"Yes," said Captain Baldwin, "we ran up the west shore of the Ægean Sea to Haggion Oros, meaning to the Greek's holy mountain. It is a grand pile of rocks rising six thousand two hundred feet straight out of the water, from the end narrow peninsula. What Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean Haggion Oros is to the Dardanelles. This peninsula runs back from the mountain about forty miles-grand coast-and averages six miles wide. It is joined to the larger Chaleedonian peninsula by a narrow neck of sand. They told me there that Xerxes, the fellow who led the million of heathen soldiers, cut a canal through the sand at that point for his vessels to sail through. There is another mountain on the peninsula-Mount Athos. We had an Ohio preacher and his daughter, passengers from Alexandria, on board, and the preacher told us about the peninsula and town of Athos.

"Before Christendom,' said he, 'recluses used to live at Mount Athos in holes in the ground. The solemnity inspired by the bare peak of the mountain harmonized well with their minds. bent on wild and mystic thoughts. So, said he, 'after the new religion came the place got to be a popular resort for monks, who didn't want to live with the rest of mankind; and Greek monks have been going to that peninsula ever since, until now, after 1,600 or 1,800 years, they have formed an ecclesiastical self-government. Under the Byzantine Emperors the monks were under no secular control whatever; but now the Turkish Government keeps a Caimakan there. He has no power, however. His duty is only to observe the monks. The Caimakan has two aptieths or soldiers, for a body guard, but they represent the honor of his office more than the power. The com-munity has its own police in the shape of a squad of Albanians. The monks govern themselves by a council of representatives over which the proteros, or president, rules. He is called the First Man of Athos. The proteros can only be boss for three months at a time. He then resigns to the next eminent citizen until the honor is shared by every man in the council.

'They wouldn't let the preacher's daughter land. No woman is allowed, on any pretense whatever, to set foot in the territory. No female creature of any kind-cow, she-goat, or mare-is found there. Not even hens are permitted in Athos. So there have been no births, no marriages, no love-makings nor scandals there. Just about and add to the wealth of the few ri National Live Stock Journal as many Greek monks get sick of the world and go to Athos as there are those who die. But what a sanctimoave there

FLOCKING TO CITIES. The Rapid and Dangerous Increase of Urban Population.

The rapid growth of the population of

urban population has perhaps been more rapid than elsewhere. Nevertheless, that the movement in the United States offers no exception to the general rule is amply shown by the statistics of other nations. The same movement, or, as it was generally denominated the and die." The Captain of the bark same evil, was discernible in Great Malta crossed his legs, opened and shut Britain, where it has been attributed largely to the unfavorable circumstances attending the tenure of land and to the growing dissatisfaction of tenant farmers; but recent statistics showed that in France, the country par excellence of the peasant proprietor, the same thing was taking place. For instance, in that country, according to the figures given by a distinguished French economist, 47 large towns embrace a population of 6,-000,000, and the smaller towns a population of 7,000,000. The population of the purely rural districts embrace 24,-500,000. Now, although the excess of births over deaths in the five years, from 1876 to 1881, in the towns and cities was only 38,-500, the increase in popula-500, the increase in popula-tion was 1,119,146, leaving therefore tion was 1,119,140, leaving therefore 1,080,646 to be accounted for by immi-gration. Now, the total foreign immi-gration during the period designated was 259,263, so that even though the to-tal foreign immigration had been absorbed by the cities, it would still leave an increase of 821,383 persons at the expense of the rural districts. By reference to the census figures of the two dates named we find this was just what is the case, for while the births in the rural districts during the same period exceeded the deaths by 468,497, the decrease in population was nevertheless 352,886, showing that during the same time no less than 821,383 persons must have left the country which is just the number by which the population of the cities increased over and above the total foreign emigration. Another startling fact is shown in that an investigation of the increase in the cities shows that the forty-seven largest cities, although possessing the smallest aggregate popula-tion, gave by far the smallest number of births over deaths, and yet showed the largest gain in population, thus proving that the tendency to migrate from the country to the city is directed to the largest cities. The cause of this movement has not yet been fully ac-counted for in the older countries, although, no doubt, the feverish anxiety to get rich and to make money by trading and swindling, instead of by intelligent and honest work, is there as here, argely responsible for it. That condition prevails more among Americans than among Europeans, and the move-ment is therefore greatly enhanced among us, but besides this the greater distance and the newness of the country makes country life in this country less attractive than city life, and here lies another cause not to be found, at least, in western Europe. The movement is one which, whatever the cause, is fraught with danger to the country as a chief factor in the mischievous tendency already sufficiently developed among us to increase the number of the very poor,

WILLOW CULTURE. Interesting Information Concerning Thi

A WONDERFUL INSECT.

A Strictly Veracious Story Which Proves That Truth is Stranger than Fiction

I have heard some pretty tough yarns concerning the mosquito, and the wonderful growth of this festive bird in some sections of our noble land. The greater part of these remarkable stories comes to us from New Jersey and Georgia. Of course you have all heard about the mosquitos in New Jersey, where they grow so large they carry a valise and register at the hotels. A great many scoff at this story, but I am not one of the scoffers-I have always noticed that the scoffer is the biggest kind of prevaricator himself, and only scoff's from jealousy, when some person takes the truth in his hands and tells a better story. So much for the scoffer. I once met with a colossus in the shape of a mosquito. It was some years ago when I was a poor boy working on a hop farm in Central New York. It was in the spring time, gentle Annie, and the feathered songsters of the wood were pouring forth their sweetest notes. The hands were engaged in setting hoppoles, and as I was not muscular enough to do the hop-hole setting act, the "boss" gave me the easy job of making the holes with a two hundred and fifty pound crow bar. It was hard work, and along towards noon I began to "fag," as my stomach began to remonstrate with my other digestive organs. Although a mere boy, I had a man's appetite and a stomach like a soldier's knapsack. As the boys were wont to remark, I had "an appetite that could eat the screeches off a wheel-barrow." At noon the hired girl inflated her lungs and blew the dinner horn. Years afterward from a twenty-five dollar seat in the theater I have listened to the sweet strains of an imported sweet strainer without experiencing half the emotions that that old dinner horn created in my manly bosom. Aye, the sweetest music to me was the blast of that old conchshell horn which echoed over hill and dale every day at noon-time. True, I am soaring from the subject. At the call for dinner, the men mechanically dropped their tools and spitting the worn out tobacco quids from their mouths, started for the house. On re-turning to the field after dinner, I looked around for my crowbar, but it could not be found. In vain I went over the ground traversed before dinner. It was the most mysterious case of disappearance that ever came under my notice. Finally, the "old man," who was as nervous as an eel, and had had his eye on the sun as if counting the golden moments that are being lost, ordered me to "go over to neighbor Jones" and borrow his crowear. In the center of the field, and directly in my path was a tall elm tree. As I approached I was startled by a wild unearthly yell, accompanied by a grating of teeth. The sound came from the leafy branches of the old elm. My heart jumped into my throat (of course this is a physical impossibility but it is allow-able in tales of peril.) My blood turned colder than a cake of ice, (another p. i.) as visions of panthers who could spring five hundred feet upon their victims, and other perils which I had read of, arose before my startled vision; 1 tried to turn aside, but some strange fascination drew me on. The yells increased, the grating of the animal's teeth continued; soon I stood di-rectly underneath the branches of the At that moment an excruciating tree. howl of anguish caused me to up lift my eyes, while mechanically my lips breathed a-no, it was not a prayer, gentle reader. With my eyes uplifted beheld a strange sight. The first thing I beheld was the missing crowbar, in the grasp of a strange animal, from which was proceeding the soul-splitting cries. I immediately went over my natural history to find out what manner of beast this was. The long sharp finger-nails looked familiar; also the sword-shaped beak. The wings, which hung like the sails of a ship in a calm, were recognizable; at last the terrible truth rushed like a whirlwind to my mind. "Eureka!" I cried, as J turned from the spot and rushed to the house after my shot-gun. Loading the gun with nails, railroad spikes and other effective projectiles, I hurriedly returned. The cries and screams warned me that my game had not yet flown. Raising the gun to my shoulder I took a good aim and pulled the trigger. Mingled with the report of the gun was one long spasmodic yell, which I afterwards was informed by a man of unquestionable veracity was plainly heard in the adjoining county, a heavy object came tearing to the ground, bringing with it several large branches. As the smoke cleared away, I gazed upon my victim. There lying on the ground in the last throes of death, with its life-blood staining the young grass, was the largest specimen of the E Pluri-bus Unum (I don't know the Latin name exactly, but as it is customary to give some jaw-breaking name I guess *E Pluribus* will do I ever beheld. I measured that mosquito (and I have the exact measurement indellibly stamped upon my memory in figures that never lie); it measured just 14.7 feet from wing to wing. I could not at first account for its possession of the crow-bar until we skinned the thing. Then the mystery was solved. Deeply imbedded in the big toe of the left foot, was a large sliver—a portion of a fence-rail, I believe. With the natural sa-gacity which this animal ever evinces it had endeavored to remove the foreign substance with the sharp point of the crow-bar. I have submitted a copy of the report to the Department of Agriculture, together with a petition for a Government appointment, but at this writing have not yet received a reply. It was my intention on starting out to give the reader several little niscences which have come under my observation, but space forbids. I may in the near future apply myself to this task .- Chad Cooper, in Peck's Sun. -A drunken Louisvillian went into a broker's office where there were three boys employed. He ordered them to "fall in" at the point of his pistol. "fall in" at the point of his pistol, narched them to a back room, and there, under threats of immediate death, forced them to drink wine until they were all drunk and very sick .--- Louis ville Courier-Journal.

returned she took leave soberly and went home, a troubled, indignant look on her candid little face which betrayed every thing. "What ailed Edith?" asked Mrs.

Elliot, "I thought she seemed odd."

"Oh, nothing," laughed Bessie, "only she's mystified over my greatgrandfather's getting married in that silver spoon. I'm going to let her puzzle over it awhile, then I'll tell her.'

"You ought to be careful how you talk to Edith," said her mother, "she takes every thing so in earnest.'

"Oh, she'll get over it, mamma." The next day Edith did not stop for Bessie, as usual, on her way to school; she kept aloof from her at recess, too, and mever looked her way once in study hours.

Bessie waxed indignant. "If she's a mind to show out like this about such a little thing, she can," thought she. And she was very sociable with the other girls, and returned Edith's neglect severely.

She grew inwardly uneasy as the days went on, and Edith's strange manner toward her did not change, but she said nothing. There was a good capacity for stubborn wrath in her childish heart.

"There isn't any sense in Edith's making a fuss over such a little thing,' she kept saying to herself, and the words acted like kindlings to keep her wrath alive.

Both little girls were quite miserable; they glanced furtively at each other, and were very friendly and lively with the other girls, so neither should think the other cared. But no new friendship could make up for the lost sweetness of the old one. Both spent many a lonesome Saturday. Probably Edith was the unhappier of the two over the estrangement. She was more sensitive, and her real or imaginary cause of point of her trouble was reached, one afternoon, when Bessie went above her in the spelling-class. Poor Edith fancied that she looked glad, though that was probably nothing but fancy, and she broke down completely. She laid her head on her desk and cried, after the spelling-class was over.

Bessie was more troubled and indignant than ever at that.

"Now she don't like it 'cause I went above her," thought she, watching her; "and I don't see how I'm to blame for that.'

The next morning Edith was not at school, nor the next. Then Bessie heard that she had the measles. If it had not been for this trouble between them she could have gone to see her, as she had had them herself.

This occurred to Edith's mother on the Saturday after the little girl was taken sick. "Why, Edith, Bessie might come

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After walking awhile he went to the other side of the room where mamma was bathing and dressing his little sister. He was very foud of his mamma. When she was sometimes obliged to punish him, as soon as it was over he would say:

"Wipe my tears ! kiss me!"

So now, when his dear mamma did not seem to see that she had a little boy any more, he was cut to the heart.

At last he went into grandma's room. Now, he and grandma were formation very closely resembling the great friends. Many happy hours did Sphinx. It is called the "Pilot Knob," he spend in her lap, hearing stories: and she called him her "blessed boy. But now, alas! she was so busy with her knitting that she took no notice of him whatever. This was dreadful!

He climbed up a chair and sat down. An evil spirit seemed to whisper: as if in the act of rising. The head is "Don't give up;" and so he began again his miserable walk. For nearly height. The shoulders and breast are pleasant voice:

"I will take the broken one; sister can have the perfect one.

"Then, when papa and mamma had kissed him, and he had rushed into grandma's loving arms, what a load of unhappiness was lifted from his heart. -Little Men and Women.

UPRIGHT CHILDREN.

Why Parents Should Teach Them to Lift Burden Above Themselves.

One of the surest ways of teaching a child to walk erect is to make him car- driven by clockwork. When in motion grievance was greater. She worried ry a burden upon his head; as an imi-over it a great deal, and it seemed tation of those graceful Oriental wom tation of those graceful Oriental womsomehow to her that the culminating en whose upright carriage is ascribed ruled with the staff lines and passes to their habit of carrying their watervessels on their heads, on their journey to and from the wells. If you want your child to walk erect in the moral world, teach him to lift his burden squarely above himself, and so to move cheerfully forward. If you let him shirk his burden, if you suffer him to throw it off upon the shoulders of others, he will grow up a moral weaking. But the boy who is taught from the very first to put himself manfully under his burden, braces himself up un-

der it from the very first, and learns to carry himself like a strong, self-reliant man. And that is the way you want your boy to carry himself in the long walk of life.-S. S. Times.

-Ex-Attorney-General Brewster is said to attribute his wife's death largely to over-work in discharging social duties -N. Y. Sun.

tained any fruit acid. It was found to consist of gelatine, sweetened with glycerine residue, colored with pichsine (a poisonous mineral extract), and flavored with no one knows what. A great many people in this country imagine no currant jelly so good as that which is imported from France. -A correspondent writes that in

North Carolina there is a mountain and is in Surrey County, in the northwestern part of the State, just east of the Blue Ridge; its position prone on the Piedmont plain, like a gigantic lion; its body at right angles to the precipitous ridge, and with head reared aloft, one hour did this little boy fight his finely proportioned, and at the distance terrible battle with selfishness, until, at of a few miles it looks like a thing of last, he could stand it no longer. He life and intelligence. It rises about came to his mamma, and said, in a fifteen hundred feet above the plain. It. as seen at the distance of fifty miles, but as yet no railroad approaches it nearer than twenty miles.-Washington Star.

THE LATEST MARVEL.

An Ingenious Apparatus Which Prints Music as It Is Being Played.

An apparatus has been invented which, when placed in electric communication with a pianoforte or other key-board instrument, prints the music as it is being played. The machine is a band of paper is drawn through the machine, and during its passage is under a number of small marking wheels, which correspond to the keys of the pianoforte, and it is here that the music is recorded. The notation in which the music is recorded is not the of iron, bronze and steel, and weighs ordinary one. When a note is depressed on the key-board, which is in connection with the recording machine, the corresponding wheel will begin to In its arrangement the works are dimark, and the length of the line made will be in proportion to the length of note. Thus, if a line a quarter of an trains comprising separate machines, inch in length represents a quaver, a resting, side by side, on separate line an eighth of an inch will represent frames. Each of the trains is operated a semi-quaver. This system of nota-tion is easily translated into the ordinary notation by any one who under-stands the latter. The connection with the key-board is obtained by a pin fixed under each note, which dips into a small

funeral a monk must -priests for mourners, hack drivers, pall-bearers, grave-diggers and lookerson."-N. Y. Star.

STORY OF A BOOK.

How Edward Everett Was Enabled to Complete a Set of Valuable Books. A curious incident of borrowing is related as occurring to Hon. Edward St. James. An English nobleman gave him a rare historical work in several volumes, remarking: "One volume has been lent and lost." Every effort was made to find the missing volume and carte blanche orders were left at all the bookstalls and stores to recover and save it if possible; but the search was in vain, and Mr. Everett returned to Boston with an incomplete set of a rare and valuable work. Some years after his eye rested upon an advertisement in a Boston newspaper of a sale of rare old books to take place at Leonard's auction store in Bromfield street; curiosity carried him there to see if there was aught in the collection that he might want, when, lo and behold! what should he take from the shelf but the missing volume he had so long

sought! Knowing that if he should go and bid for it, as he was well known here, a run would be made upon it, he said nothing, but got a friend to attend the sale-a stranger both to auctioneer and people; the book was purchased at a low price as an odd volume, and the book proved to be the very missing volume of Mr. Everett's particular set. -Boston Transcript.

An Almost Perfect Clock.

The works of the immense clock which has been put up in the Board of Trade building in Chicago are pronounced a most perfect reproduction of those of the great Westminster Palace clock in London, but with some additions and improvements adapted to its commercial purpose. It is constructed ten tons without the bell, the latter vided into a time train, a hand train, by a separate weight, and the three weights together reach some 3,500 pounds. The hammer that strikes the bell weighs eighty pounds; the clock-work is below the dials, which are ten feet ten inches in diameter, and the

Profitable Industry.

The willow is not difficult of cultivation, requiring moist, but not very wet land. An impression prevails that wet land is the only kind available, but this is an error, as wet land is unsuitable. The rich alluvial bottoms produce the best results, sometimes doubling and even trebling the product every year. It Everett while Minister at the Court of is usually propagated by cuttings, in the autumn. After the ground is prepared, the rows should be made four or five feet apart, and the cuttings placed about fifteen inches apart in the rows. The cuttings are generally from twelve to fifteen inches long, and should stand three or four inches out of the ground. It must be cultivated the first year, and the ground kept mellow and clear of weeds; but after a good stand gets pos-

> the cultivation. The shoots are cut annually, at any time between the fall of the leaf and the rising of the sap, stacked and protected from rain; and care must be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can not be peeled at once, but, after sorting, are placed upright in wide, shallow tanks, with about four inches of water, and so remain until spring. After peeling they

session, no further labor is required for

are bundled for market. There are many varieties of willow, but the Osier is the best, and of these there are thirty or forty recognized species. In England there are six leading species in cultivation. The Salix For yana, or "Fine Basket;" Salix rubra, or "green-leaved;" the Salix trianda, or "Spanish rod;" the Salix vittelina, or "Golden Osier;" the Salix vivimalis, or "white willow;" and Salix amygdalina, or "almond willow." The latter is said to be the most pliable, and

the golden yellow is remarkable for its pliancy and toughness.

A fair crop is one and a half tons per acre, although rich land will produce more. The stripped material, ready for use, if good quality, will sell readily at one hundred dollars per ton, if ex-ceptionally good will bring more. Parcels have been sold as high as two hundred dollars, but such quality is very rare.-Colman's Rural World.

-George Gerstley, of Norristown, Pa., was a "gormandizer," and fell a victim to his own uncontrollable appetite, dying a few days ago from indigestion. On one occasion he devoured five pounds of beef, with side-dish accompaniments, not as a feast, but because his insatiate appetite craved it .--Philadelphia Press.

-A Louisville citizen had his water supply shut off by the company, and did not discover it for two months. the ground. The pendulum swings Kentucky.—Burlington Free Press. There are some advantages in living in

LENTEN THOUGHTS.

The Christmas songs have died away, The birthday bells are dumb. And we with jushed and contrite hearts To lenten service come. The little Caild of Bethlehem The loving Magi sought Is now the weary, lonely man Whose own receive Him not.

▲ King! yet palaces are barred, A Saviour! yet is spurned: Redeemer, Friend! yet haughty hearts Away from Him are turned. He walks the earth in humble guise, No crewn is His'to wear: The meek and lowly are His friends, And suffering ones His care.

In thought we follow where He leads, By desert, hill and sea; We see Him in the city's streets, And paths of Galilee. We ll tollow soon His patient feet The way to calvary's height, And feel again the shadow cast By earth's most awesome night.

O Christ, whose birth we celebrate, Whose death melts us to tears, Whose burial we see with grief, Whose Easter calms our fears-We know not where we love Thee most! By cradle, cross or grave: But only know we love Thee well-O, Mighty One to save! -Lillian Grey, in Good Housekeeping.

International Sunday-School Lessons.

BECOND QUARTER. April 18—The First Miracle...John 2: 1-11 April 25—Jesus and Nicodemus. John 3: 1-18 May 2—Jesus at the Weil...John 4: 5-25 May 9.—Sowing and Reaping...John 4: 27-42 May 16—The Nobleman's Son...John 4: 45-54 May 30—Jesus at Bethesda...John 5: 5-18 May 30—Jesus Feeding Five Thousand....John 6: 1-21 June 6.—Jesus the Bread of Life...John 6: 22-40 June 13—Jesus the Christ...John 6: 22-40 June 23—Jesus and AbrahamJohn 8: 31-38, and 44-59 June 27—Review. Service of Song: Mission-ary, Temperance or other Lesson selected by the school.

THE MASTER'S MEAT.

A Perpetual Feast Which All May Have and Enjoy-Do Well and Live.

Dependence for our happiness on others is the order of our life; but it is given to us to possess some resources in overselves, and entire dependence on others is a dangerous habit of mind. The Master had meat to eat which His faithful disciples knew not of, and all good men have like nourishment. Life is in some respects a nice balance between extremes. Here is one: to keep at equal distance from a starved independence on one side and an infantile dependence on the other. The more common and the more wretched soul is he who depends for every satisfaction on the whims, caprices, accidents and vicissitudes of his social world. To live our own life-to have meat in ourselves—is a privilege of immeasurable value, and such a life is rich and fruit-ful when it is watered by the showers of grace and lit up by the light of Divine love; but we are under the moral law so completely that these fruits of inner life bloom and mature best in the conscience-in all those ongoings of the soul in which right-doing and right-being are the seeds of feeling and action. Christ's hidden meat was to do the will of the Father. Obedience fed Him, fidelity refreshed Him, pure conduct strengthened Him. The wear and tear of our inner life must destroy us if it is not compensated in the same way. In brief, we must have Christ's meat or we shall perish, and His meat ish merely because human honor or

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. ing?-are probably of fleeting charac-

ter and importance. We get only to want more. We lose with biting pain less because we lose value than because we have so little of true inward values. The fire has gone out in the stove; we are not cold because it warmed us, but because we never were self-warmed and have lost the illusion of external warmth. Nothing abides with a man and perpetually refreshes him but the Master's meat. The delusions play with us only because they deceive. We shall never truly live except as we live in Christ, who is our life.

If we could all learn our Master's blessed act of self-centered and selfspringing joy! If we knew how to live on duties done, crosses borne, hopes resigned and sorrows welcomed as the angels of God; if we knew that true happiness is the reward, the wages, of duty, and that it comes of no other effort of ours, the disappointments, the jealousies, the heart-burnings, the discontents of the sick world would roll away from it like bad dreams and cloudy fancies driven before the wings of the morning-if we knew Christ's food and its abounding joy. Let us repeat: All who ever tried it were made happy; all who have tried the world's way of sin have had sorrows for their pains. Experience speaks clear. Our own, every man's experience speaks clear. Do well-and live. Do wrong -and die. This way leads to life and joy. That way leads down into the tombs and the blackness of darkness.-

N. W. Christian Advocate.

OF THE HEART.

The Necessity of Addressing the Consciences and Affections of the People. Not all religion is of this kind.

Sometimes it is severely intellectual. the mind-the brain-alone having any thing to do with it. A man is a scholar and studies the Scriptures and Scripture doctrine just as he studies Greek or mathematics, and he gives his assent to them and advocates them, but he rarely feels them. Sometimes it is sentimental. There is no thought in it. It rarely excites a real emotion. and it never extends to thorough understanding and moving of the will. Many people deceive themselves in one or the other of these ways, and in other ways equally deceptive, thus losing all the benefit of their religion, and in a hot oven.-Boston Globe. failing to rightly commend it to others.

A man of this kind is often met with, sometimes officially by pastors, but more frequently in a cursory way, or as an inquiring disputant in the newspapers. He has some knowledge of the Gospel. In his library are many religious books, and he has read them. Either along certain lines, or more broadly, he has studied them, and he has certain opinions-possibly some convictions respecting theology and the evangelical faith. He can talk, and likes to do so. What this author has said and that; what he has gleaned from this authority and the other one -these are his topics. He is sincere. When he says he wishes to arrive at a knowledge of the truth he is to be be claims that there is no difficulty whatknowledge of the truth he is to be be lieved implicitly. No one should doubt him. But if he keep up his habit, a knowledge of the truth will never be one of his achievements. He is seeking the edges be well trodden and com-Christ solely with his intellect, or, at pressed when put up. This is simil is obedience, fidelity, purity. If we least, is depending on that; and, if he have such food our souls will not fam- is not getting farther away from the least, is depending on that; and, if he to an open-air silo. Saviour, he is, at least, not getting any nearer, and is, therefore, wasting all who sits down with Jesus at this ban- his time and effort. If he could just remember to let his heart rule in the whole matter, and teach his intellect, somewhat proud and constitutionally stubborn, to sit quietly by and wait, he ricultural pursuits seems so attracti would sooner reach the new life he is asking about. It is the address to the heart, there-fore, that is the most successful in the aver that they are certain that the realm of religion. The preacher who succeeds speaks to the consciences and start, the general idea is that the bu affections of the people. Whether they consciously wish that or not, they need it, and they will grow to want it, and then to care for nothing else. The pulpit that is at the head of all the Chris- this may be true in some cases, it is ve tian pulpits of the world is conspicu- different in others. The expert poultr ous in this direction. Christ is set raisers may perhaps meet with no difforth day after day, not as one to be speculated about and studied as a great the novice is in trouble from the first historic figure or dynamic Saviour, but the eggs are few, and the chicks d as He who asks for the heart, and who One may easily keep ten or twelve for offers to it whatever it needs for its with profit, who could not double peace and enrichment. "Speaking to treble this number successfully, becau the heart" is the title of one of Guth- with a large number all the difficulti purposes which drive us forward in the paths of obedience. On what do we feed our souls? Let us ask our-men in all the ages.—United Presbyteri-is the forceful and the ages.—United Presbyterian.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-The man who makes fruit-growing pay is one who always knows what to do, and does it at the proper time .-Toledo Blade.

- The German Government pays a number of experts to go from place to place and teach the art of bee-keeping.

-In buying a young mare to breed from do not buy one that has been highly fed and forced to early maturity, especially if fed a great deal of dry grain.-Montreal Witness.

-When we go to a farmer's place we want to see his horses and other stock come to him and thrust out their heads to be petted. Kindness is the great law with all kinds of stock .-Prairie Farmer.

If corn fodder enough to winter twenty or more cows can be grown upon ten acres of land, at a cost of twenty dollars per acre, while the hay that they could eat in the same time could be readly sold for three times that amount, the farmer should have his field sown next spring with the corn, and prepare to send his hay to market.-N. Y. Times.

-Corn Bread: Take two cups of sweet milk and two of buttermilk, one cup of sugar and one teaspoonful of saleratus, and one of salt. Stir all together. Then take two cups and a half of corn meal, and the same of sifted flour, stir well and bake in a deep tin in a moderate oven for half an hour, or till done. - Chicago Journal.

-Butcher W. Junk, of Madison County, O., has been troubled with mice gnawing harness at the stable. It was suggested to him, that the reason why the mice did this was to get the salt taste, left by the horses' sweat on the harness, and if he would scatter salt about the stable where the mice could get it, his trouble would cease. He did this, and his harness was gnawed no more. - Cleveland Leader.

-Good Plain Cake: One egg, one cup sugar, butter size of a hen's egg, one cup sweet milk, two cups flour, and two teaspoons baking powder. Beat the yolk of the egg, sugar and butter until it creams; stir in the milk, sift the flour and baking powder together, stir in your batter, then add the white of the egg beaten stiff; stir all well, turn into buttered tins, and bake thirty minutes

-The grass which grows on dry, rich soil, with free sunlight warming it, is much more nutritious than that grown on land filled with stagnant water. Stock will eat the former down to the roots before touching the latter. It is very common in fields where underdrains run, to see the line over the tile made plainly visible by its closelycropped herbage.-Albany Journal.

-The Farmers' Home Journal says that novelties continue to exist in agriculture as well as in other pursuits. An Englishman, it states, has succeeded in saving green fodder in stacks by a system of tramping and salting the edges

POULTRY-RAISING.

SWISS ACQUISITIVENESS.

How the Poor People of Switzerland Add

to Their Income. Everywhere throughout Switzerland the traveler finds people who wish to sell him something, or who continually volunteer to do something for which they wish him to pay. As he drives along the country roads, little girls throw bunches of wild flowers into his carriage and then run by its side expecting some money in return.

By the roadside, in the most lonely places, he will find women and girls sitting behind little tables on which they are making lace, which, with a collection of tiny Swiss chalets, and articles of carved wood. they are very eager to sell. When the road passes near a precipitous mountain-side, he will find a man with a long Alpine horn, who awakens the echoes and ex-

pects some pennies. At another place a fenced pathway leads into a little wood and a notice informs him that he may enter and get a view of the Black Falls for four cents.

When I was at Grindelwald, a litt.e village among the Higher Alps, I went part way up a mountain to visit a glacier. In the one which I visited a long tunnel had been cut, and this led to a fairly large room hewn in the very heart of the glacier, and called the ice grotto. There were lamps placed about by which this frigid pas-sage was dimly lighted. The walls and roof of the tunnel were transpa-

rent for a considerable distance, and I could look into the very substance of the clear, blue ice around me. I fol-

lowed my guide to the end of the tunnel and into the grotto, which was lighted by a single lamp. The moment I set foot inside this wonderful chamber with walls, roof and floor of purest ice, I heard a queer tinkling and thumping in one corner, and looking there I saw two old women, each playing on a doleful little zither. They looked like two horrible old witches of the ice. Of course I knew that they were playing for my benefit, and I wondered if they always sat there in that enormous refrigerator, waiting for the few visit-ors who might enter and give them a few centimes in return for their mournful strumming. But when I went out, I found that the old women soon followed, and I suppose they go into the glacier and esconce themselves in their freezing retreat whenever they see a

tourist coming up the mountain-side .-Frank B. Stockton, in St. Nicholas. For eight years Col. D. J. Williamson, Quarter-Master, U. S. A. and ex-U. S. Consal at Callao, was crippled with rheuma-tism. He got no relief until he used St.

Jacobs Oil, which cured him. U. S. Marshal Kerns, Philadelphia, says Red Star Cough Cure cured his family. 25

cents. "WHAT is your name, little girl?" "Min-nie." "Minnie what?" "Minnie don't, mamma calls me."-N. Y. Independent.

BEINS entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They oper-ate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, billous attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal feyer, bloated feeling

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOL-TAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vital-ity and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many oth-or diseases. Complete restoration to health, yigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk in-curred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

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"A Perfect Flood of Sunshine" "A Perfect Flood of Sunshine" will fill the heart of every suffering woman if she will only persist in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It will cure the most excruciating periodical pains, and relieve you of all incomparities and and relieve you of all irregularities and give healthy action. It will positively cure internal inflammation and ulceration, mis-placement and all kindred disorders. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

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

A GREAT many people shoot off their mouths simply to hear the report. BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's

Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

BROWN'S

Isn'T an attempt to prove an alibi self-denial?-N. Y. Journal.

TERS Combining IBON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce con-stipation-ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere red

 Physicians and Draggists everywhere recommend it.
 Mr. J. N. BAKER, Avilla, Kan., says: "His blood was in such a bad condition that every little scratch used Brown's Iron Bitters with the best of resulta."
 Miss BERTIE RTDER, Wamego, Kan., says: "We have used Brown's Iron Bitters in blood poisoning the second Brown's Iron Bitters for blood poisoning. Using confined to my bed for five months, brown's Iron Bitters in the best of the blood poison ing the blood brown's Iron Bitters in the best of the blood poisoning, being confined to my bed for five months, brown's Iron Bitters for Bitters Iron Bitters for Bitters in the best of the blood poison ing the blood brown's Iron Bitters for the blood, and also far congestion of the kidneys with great benefit." -

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LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. OF HUMAN FLESH. OF ANIMALS. Rheumatism, cratches,

the strand Medical Annual State of the state

ores and Galls Burns and Scalds Stings and Bites. Spavin, Cracks Screw Worm, Grub. Cuts and Bruises. Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Sprains & Stitches Contracted Muscles Lameness, Swinny, Founders Stiff Joints, Backache, Sprains, Strains, Eruptions, Sore Feet, Stiffness, Frost Bites. and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL





afteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thou, sands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend trongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S S. S., claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved totry it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pomads more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hard est kind ef work. Monigomery, Ala, June 25, 1885. Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Biood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Thre Swirt's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Biood and Skin Diseases mailed free. . S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly



found on the bottom of each pair. (None HENDERSON \$2.50

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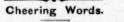


earthly rewards are denied to us. He quet need not sorrow because the world has neglected to invite him to its feasts of pride. The truth is indescribably precious.

A man may have a perpetual feast with the Master at the head of the table. In all poverty of worldly re-source, he may draw upon the eternal treasury. It is an awful thing to despise such an opportunity, and pre-fer husks of pride to the bounties of eternal goodness. Even the prodigal son found a bad taste in the husks; all sinners have come to that bitter experience. There is only one joy for men, and that is Christ's joy, the joy of doing the will of the Father. There must be an evil spirit in us when we turn away from this satisfaction and try once more-as infinite millions have done before us-to gnaw some nourish-ment out of the husks of vanity. There is a Divine life in us when we can, like our Master, nourish our joys on the selves the sources of our pleasures of delights. Have you any which come from well-doing? Then you have a common bond with the Master. His wealth was all of this sort: Ha had no other and you have sort ; He had no other, and yet He was the richest soul in the fellowship of our race. You never tried His way of happiness without satisfaction; no other way ever pleased or profited you long. All the experience which runs trying to follow Christ; they only won-parallel with that of Jesus is a happy der if his conversion is genuine, and *turist*. experience; all other runs down inevitably into decay and death. The years become too numerous; the delights of the flesh pall on the palate; strength succumbs to disease and death. This life is only a show of life-galvanized, so to say, into spasmodic imitations of life, and relapsing into death when the strange concealed battery ceases to play upon the quivering flesh. It is a fire in a stove which must always be replenishing, which no replenishing will keep burning very long. There is no hidden meat for the life which shall nourish it by self-feeding forces. It is a counterfeit of life, a parody on true vitality, a figure in which the shadow suggests by its shades the outlines of blessed reality. Christ's meat is the only true meat; it alone feeds the soul and makes it self-sustaining. The practical aspect of the matter is

that the way of peace is to go about our duties in the expectation that they will yield us satisfaction; the best satisfaction, the only sure satisfaction which we can get in this life. The feverish expectation that this one or that one is to make us happy, that worldly success is to bestow felicity, that earthly honors are to abide upon us-such hopes are sure to be mocked and to crucify us in the end of the account. Right-doing is the royal highway of

9



There are some people who never have a cheering word for the struggler. They make life just as hard as possible may be enlarged, but as this is the ve for all who are striving to do right. point on which most of the young They never think of rejoicing with a poultry raisers fail, the greatest cauti poor sinner who has turned, and is trying to follow Christ; they only won- house, or yard.-American Agrica fear it is not, and wait in icy serenity to be sure of it before they lend a hand to help him in the new way. They never have really hearty words of commendation for any one, however deserving the person may be. They say they are afraid of turning people's When linen has turned yellow, cut heads by compliments and words of a pound of fine white soap into a gall praise; but surely it is much better to of milk, and hang it over a fire in a wash help people than to hinder them in kettle. When the soap has completely life. Duty is hard enough at the best for most of us; and we need all the cheer we can get to keep us from disheartenment and failure. Now and then, to be sure, there is one who linen in it and then rinse it through two needs to be repressed, and for whom cold waters, with a very little blue in needs to be repressed, and for whom the chilling air of discouragement is really a tonic. False or indiscreet praise is always injurious. Too much help in struggle and difficulty is posi-tive unkindness—often worse than none at all. Yet, with all these cau-tions for the still large room for the tions, there is still large room for the simple ministry of encouragement; and certainly no one's true mission really can be to make life harder for others by suspicion, discouragement or harsh criticism .- S. S. Times.

-Every man can help on the world's pipe clay, dissolved in the water used for washing linen, will clean it thoroughwe want is the single eye, that we may ly, with half the amount of soap and a Right-doing is the royal highway of life. Right-living is the self-fed, self-sustained condition of the soul. The do it for God, the perseverance to go the texture will be benefitted.--Boston most of our desires-is it a hard say- on till death .- Norman McLeod.

Profits Dependent Upon the Number Fowls Kept in Each Coop.

No other business connected with a as poultry-farming. Even those w fail in the business and retire from could succeed in a new trial. At th ness consists of throwing out corn to flock of hens with one hand, and gat ering eggs with the other. But wh larger ratio than does the number in t flock. But if one has succeeded with small flock, there is no reason why should not do so with several flocks, each is kept in just the same manner should be observed in adding to t number of fowls kept in each coop

YELLOW LINENS.

Directions for Restoring It to Its Origin Whiteness.

When linen has turned yellow, cut melted, put in the linen and boil it half an hour, then take it out. Have ready the last. When linen has been scorched use the following remedy: Add a quart of vinegar, the juice of half a dozen large onions, about an ounce of soap rasped down, a fourth of a pound of fuller's earth, an ounce of lime and one ounce of pearlash. Boil the whole until it is pretty thick, and spread some of it upon the scorched part. Allow it to remain until dry, then scrape it off and wash. Two or three applications will restore the linen, unless so much scorched that the fiber is destroyed. A little Budget.

-Norristown Herald. THE GENERAL M	ARKE	TS	-	PRI
KANSAS C	TTV A	neil	14	It 1 in
CATTLE-Shipping steers	\$4 30	6 5	10	
Native cows Butchers' steers	3 40	60 4	50 00	ORICKL
HOGS-Good to choice heavy Light	3 90 1	@ 3	05 80	ASHA
WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 3 red	61 %	8	62 55	BITTERS
	75	6	76 27%	CURES
CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2.		0	28	ALL DISEASES OF TH
RYE-No. 2. FLOUR-Fancy, per sack HAY-Large baled	1 75	1	51 80	LIVER
BUTTER-Choice creamery.	27 1	6	50 28	KIDNEYS
BUTTER—Choice creamery CHEESE—Full cream EGGS—Choice	11 0	8	12 9	STOMACH
BACON-Ham. Shoulders	8 (69	8%	BOWELS
Sides	6 (0	614	BUTTEL
LARD	14 0	88	6½ 16	EOR SALL
POTATOES	55 0	0	65	ALLDRUGGIST
CATTLE-Shipping steers Butchers' steers			50 50	PRICE DOLLA
	4 00 0	0 4	10	Contract Doctor
HOGS-Packing SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Choice WHEAT-No. 2 red. OORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery. PORK	3 60 (æ 3	60 75	
CORN-No. 2.	85%	0	85%	And the second
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	9 00 0	8 9	32 60	writes: "I have I
COTTON-Middlings		6	8%	BALSAM FOR THE L
CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers			90	ever had in my hous
	4 25 (50 50	tion, always giving s
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SHEEP-Far to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 3 No. 2 spr.ng	59	69	60 76	
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RYE-No. 2	57 (98	281/2 59	TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE
BUTTER-Creamery PORK		8 9	281/2 10	Barlane an amalia
CATTLE-Exports.	4 80 (2 6	20 .	For large or small g 40 cal, 60 gr.; 45 cal.
HOGS-Good to choice	4 60 (@ 4	80 .	Perfect accuracy gu
SHEEP—Common to good FLOUR—Good to choice WHEAT—No. 2 red	5 65 (0 5	25	ket. Prices BA
WHEAT—No. 2 red CORN—No. 2. DATS—Western mixed	45%	88	90% 46	MA MA
OATS-Western mixed BUTTER-Creamery	36 (8	4214	Two Two
PORK		@ 10		after shots

"I was troubled with bolls, having several of them at a time. After suffering about all I could bear, I took Hood's Sarsaparilia, which entirely cured me, I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilia to all like afflicted, being sure they will find permanent relief." E. N. NIGHTINGALE, Quincy, Mass. Your blood may be full of impurities, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly cleanse, enrich and vital-ize it. The most severe cases of scrofula, sait rheum, boils, pimples-in fact, all affections arising from im boils, pimples-in fact, all affections arising from im-pure blood-yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It also cures dyspepsia, billousness, sick headache, kidney and liver complaints, sharpens the appetite and builds up the whole system. Henry Biggs, Campbell Street, Kansas City, had scrofulous sores all over his body for 15 years. Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him. Wallace Buck, of North Bloomfield, N. Y., suffered eleven years with a terrible varicose ulcer on his leg, so bad that he had to give up business. He was en-tirely cured of the ulcer, and also of catarrh, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best spring medicine and blood purifier. It eraducates every impurity from the blood, and cures scrotula, sait rheum, boils, pinpies, all humors, dys-pepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, gen-eral debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaists. It overcomes that extreme tiz-4 feel-ing, creates an appetite, and builds up the whole system. "When I bought Hood's Sarsaparifia I made a good investment of one dollar in medicine for the first time. It has driven off rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding mistress says I my board with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparifia." THOMAS BUREBLL, 99 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

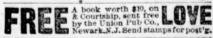
Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Soldiers of the sold of the so Blood

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painless-by cured a house. Correspondence solicited and free trial of cure sent nonest in restleators. The HUKANNE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.



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No. 1078 A. N.K.-D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

POWDERLY AND GOULD.

A Correspondence Caustic and Pointed.

The Labor Troubles Reviewed-Mr. Pow derly's Letter to the Railroad Magnate-Reply of Jay Gould-Spicy Reading.

NEW YORK, April 15 .- The following correspondence is self explanatory:

SCRANTON, Pa., April 11 .- Two o'clock a. m.-To Jay Gould, Esq., President Missouri

<text><text><text><text>

heck to work, but if they are given to un-derstand that they are descried, that we don't take any interest in them it will not in any way mend matters, on the contrary it will make things worse. There are along the roads out there a great many men who of hardy spirit, energy and daring. Such men as have left the East and have taken up their homes in a wild country such as that will not submit as quietly as the men they have need to any any other that they would do elsewhere, and i have no doubt we have some of them in our order. In fact, my ex-perience with the men of that section leads into this that the men on both sides out there are more dare-devilish than they are in the East. Even the bus ness men in that you and Mr. Hopkins heard me make that statement, and I believe the latter agreed that that was bis experience. The danger of the strike spreading was also discussed, and that an effort had been made to nave the men of the Union Pacific take up a part of dhad a standing agreement with the management of the road that there was to be on that had a standing agreement with the introd had a standing agreement with the inter the then, for if they did not the Union Pacific its would not much longer have sublecent money to pay their employes. The imprese pleaked to see a strike take place on the union Pacific. NOMERLY'S BELLEF.

 The store of the second tween them and their restoration to their former places. WHO IS THE CONSPIRATOR? The order of the Knights of Labor asks no man to remain a member if it is not to his interest to do so. You may deal with them as otizens if you will We will surrender our right to claim these men as members if they wish, but we will not surrender our rights to see this affair thoroughly investigated. You have said that the order of Knights of Labor was a consp race, a secret menace, etc. I am willing, as the chief officer, to lay every thing connected with our order bare to the world of you will on the other hand lay open to the

9

pour that a standing advertisement of this mere employes to return to their accura-topic posts-and that reguriless also of their holividual participation in the strike which your order had recently inaugurated. When, in spite of all this you desired to see my put myself in communication with Mr. Hyte arranged with timely of the dis-position of the strike with timely of the strike when in spite of all this you desired to see my put myself in communication with Mr. Hyte arranged with timely of the strike when in the time is a committee of the employes actually in the service of the company at the time the commany and all per-sons in the actual print the service of the ompany at the time the commany and all per-sons in the actual print the service of the company at the time the commany and all per-sons in the actual employ of the company and themselves, or between the company and the are employes, and for that matter between the company and anybody else. No such committee or individual employe has so far as known to me ever made any such application. In this connection, it will be remembered that they left not because of their demand, that this company is vieth a quarter of themselves, but only because of this company's refusal to company and in their demand, that this company refusal to do what the law requires in the way of interchange of business with another company will which some of your order had a quarter. In the meantime this company in their demand, that this company is not their demand, that this company is not their demand, that this company not not a quarter. In the meantime this company and the strikes believed to have taken parts of interchange of your order, can employ. Mr. Hoxie advises me that every such person application of your order, can employ. Mr. Hoxie advises me that every such person application of your order, can employ. Mr. Hoxie advises believed to have taken parts in strike who you and your order, be resonally consent to something, precisely what do not see, then personal conseq

hand. This is a war in which we court the fullest investigation of our acts. Do you dare to do the same? A JUDICLAL APPEAL. This war means no further strike, no shed-ding of blood; it is a war in which every busi-ness man, every commercial man, every pro-fessional man, every workingman will be in-vited to enlist. It will not be a war upon the innocent, and the battlefield upon which it will be fought outright will be before the two courts of law and that which makes law, pub-lic opinion. There will be no mobs in this supreme hour to silence any man's opinion. No converts will be made by physical force. "That flag which floats over press or mansion at the bidding of a mod disgruces both victor and victim," and under such a flag as that we will not wage the battle. But this battle of the people against monopoly may as well be fought out now as ten years from now, and what field so eminently proper in which to fight it out as before the courts? Let us know whether laws were made to be obeved or not, and if they were not so framed, then the people must make laws that will be obeyed. No man, whether he be rich or whether he be the poorest of the poor, shall in future shirk the responsibility of his acts and shield himself behind the courts. It was to see that the laws were obeyed that the or-der of the Knights of Labor was founded, and if the day has come to make the trial, so let it be. Ido not write this letter to you ether in the spirit of anger or revenge. For you, per-sonally, I have no dislike. I believe that if allowed to follow your own impulses in this matter you would have had the strike ended cre this. Those who advise you do not min-ge with the people; they do not care for the people. FOOLISH THERATENTM.

people. FOOLISH THREATENING.

gle with the people; they do not care for the people. FOOLISH THREATENING. You have been warned that your life was in danger. Pay no attention, to such talk; no man who has the interest of his country at heart would harm a hair of your head, but the system which reaches out on all sides, gathering in the millions of dollars of treasure and keeping them out of the legitimate channels of trade and commerce must die, and the men whose money is invested in the enterprises which stock gambling has throttled must make com-nice the right to earn enough to provide the merest necessities of life for home and family. When I say to you that we will meet in the courts I do not speak rashly or ill-advisedly. I have taken counsel from the best legal minds in the United States. We are prepared to face you before the courts, and now assert your action in the matter. This is not a threat. I play no game of bluff or chance. I speak for 500.000 organized men who are ready to pay out their last farthing in order that justice may prevail. You have it in your power to make friends of these ment by acting the part of a man, by taking this matter into your hands. Will you do so and end this strike in the interest of hu-manity and our common country? It is your duty to brush aside every grievance, restore every man to his place except those who have been engaged in the destruction of property or broken the laws. Will you do this? You can then make rules and agree-ments with your men that will ever preclude the poss bility of another such disastrous conflict as this one has proved itself to be. I remain very truly yours. T V Dewdent Eso G M W K of L:

Shot, is Terribly Beaten by a Mob. BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 14 .- When the east-bound freight train of the Cairo Short Line reached Belleville last night, a large crowd of strikers surrounded the engine and caboose, intimidating the train men with threats. The train men left their posts. Special Deputy Hill and Conductor Wheelan. of the Short Line who also have been deputized, were in the freight office. They appeared on the platform with drawn revolvers and commanded the crowd to disperse. Whee-lan singled out Iron Molder Fred Ohl, who lan singled out Iron Molder Fred Ohl, who in English. had been specially demonstrative, and undertook to arrest him. Ohl ran and Whee- who violently assailed the Knights of Lalan took after him and fired a shot at him. He finally caught Ohl and together with Deputy Hill started to take the prisoner up town, but they were surrounded by a mob of 300 excited men. The prisoner was rescued, Wheelan knocked down and his pistol taken from him. Then the mob fell upon, beat him terribly until he became unconscious. The attending physician says that he can not recover. probable that some of the militia will be ordered here from East St. Louis to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

FATALLY BEATEN.

A Deputy Sheriff, After Firing a Harmless

THE EIGHT-HOU'R MOVEMENT.

Monster Demonstration by the Trades Unions of Chicago in Favor of the Eight-Hour Movement -- An Immense Meeting in the Armory and a Big Overflow Outside--An Anarchist Addends That Was Quietly Ignored.

CHICAGO, April 11 .- Fully eight thousand workingmen crowded into the great ing to the prairie band of Pottawatomie armory of the Sixth Cavalry on the lake front last night and probably four thousand more gathered in front of the building. The occasion had been advertised as an eight-hour demonstration under the auspices of the Trades As- fertile valleys along three creeks and small sembly. A large proportion of the assemblage came in organized bodies, preceded by fife and drum, and carrying huge transparencies. Few of the men wore any regalia, and apparently no attempt at display was made except in point of numbers. Neither was there anything resembling a procession. The various unions came trooping in from all directions and first come first served was the rule as to seats. Nevertheless, excellent order was maintained. A curious feature of the meeting was

the noticeable absence of youths and aged men as well. The audience was almost wholly composed of men between twentyfive and forty, comfortably clad, and few, if any, showing a sign of liquor. There were not to exceed a dozen police to be seen about the hall. Interest centered in the transparencies, and as union after union, at irregular intervals, marched into the hall and the crowd caught sight of mottoes, the speakers' voices were lost in rounds of cheers that were renewed again and again. "Eight Hours and No Drones," "Work Eight Hours and Boom the Labor Market" and "Oppose Child Labor" were fair samples. Among the trades present the most numerous were the carpenters, plasterers, clothing-cutters and cigar-makers, but a long list of others were not far behind in point of numbers. George A. Schilling acted as chairman, and ranged about him on the platform were the leaders of the local unions, and men prominent in the labor movement. Among the latter sat Judge Richard Prendergast, of the State bench. Alex-ander Sullivan also occupied a seat on the platform. The addresses of the evening were delivered by Thomas E. Hill, who spoke of the progress of the eight-hour movement; W. K. Salter, who dwelt on the economic bearing of the movement on society, and L. H. Sawyer, on its material advantages to the wage-workers. The crowds on the outside were held together by speeches from Richard Powers and several other prominent Knights cf Labor. Just as the overflow meeting was full;

under way a burly individual in a lag coat, and wearing a shabby slouch hat, mounted a pile of lumber in front of a saloon on the outskirts of the crowd and began a socialistic harangue. About the same time there emerged from the hall in which the eight-hour demonstration was being held a file of men bearing a red flag, having on it an inscription in

man. This banner had been borne in the hall while the meeting was in progress, and being of dingy hue and kept furled, was not distinguished from the halfdozen other flags, all of which were the regulation stars and stripes. About five hundred evidently earnest sympathizers drew close to the Socialist orator, who proved to be an Anarchist named Sam Fielding. At his feet sat his negro wife. On the outskirts of the gather-ing of Fielding's supporters were an equal number of curiosity-seekers, making his audience a round thousand. The first named class of listeners were

burgh, James B. Lee at Lee, James Mc-burgh, James B. Lee at Lee, James Mc-Ewen at Banks, Charles A. Klein at Mount Pleasant, Solomon E. Noorden at Edwin; in Missouri, William R. Baller bor, after which his hearers formed in line and marched to the hall of the Interrational Society. The only demonstration for or against the anarchists by the general crowd were a few derisive cheers. The other meetings, both in the hall and W. Squires at Chandler, William H. Smith on the cutside, were prolonged much later. But few references were made by at Prairieville, Alexander Putnam at Glen-dale, Adolph Meyer at Roder, James H. the speakers to the existing railway Crawford at Dana; in Nebraska, Anton Roser at Glenalpin, Amos T. D. Hughes at strikes, and then principally to point a moral in arguments for the mass to or-Howe, John Harkins at Orrifino, Daniel Kern at Butterfly, Charles Joerissen at Marsh; in Indian Territory, James Parkinganize till strikes should be made prac-tically impossible and steady work at reasonable pay could be obtained by meason at Red Ford. ures such as a general adoption of the eight-hour system. THE OKLAHOMA BILL. Though the strikers were left untouched

POTTAWATOMIE LANDS.

The Committee on Indian Lands Reports Favorably the Bill to Sell the Pottawatomie Lands in Kansas. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- Congressman Perkins, of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, has favorably reported the bill to provide for the sale of lands belong-Indians in Kansas. The committee in presenting the case say: "These lands, situated in Jackson County, Kan., contain 77,357 acres, making a reservation eleven miles square, mostly rolling upland with marrow streams. There are about 440 of these Indians living on this reservation, and in addition there are about 280 of them living with the Winnebago Indians in Wis-consin, but who would be entitled to tribal benefits and to allotments, under the provisions of this bill should they return to the reservation. While many of these Pottawatomie Indians are reasonably industrious in their present tribal organiza-tion there is but little encouragement for individual effort and but a slight incentive

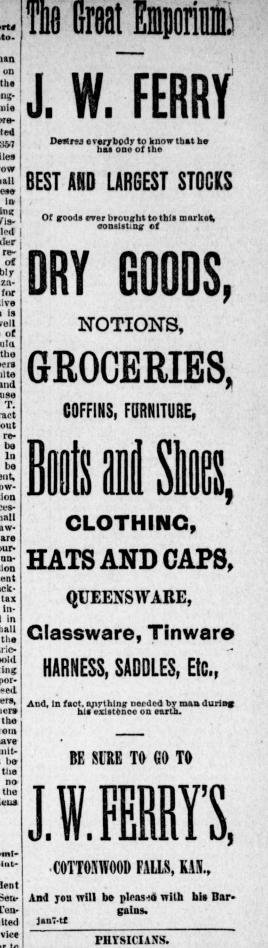
to labor and economy. This reservation is surrounded by well improved and well cultivated farms and it is the experience of your committee that this commune should be broken up and a fair proportion of the space allotted in severalty to the members of the tribe and the balance sold to white settlers. These Indians have more land than they require for their use and in consequence leased to the T. J. Anderson Company last March a tract for graving property for the settler. for grazing purposes containing about 20,000 acres for a period of ten years, to receive a rental of \$3,000 per annum, to be paid them semi-annually, as per capita. In its present condition the land can not be sold by the Indians, or by the Government, and we find in one of the populous grow-ing counties of Kansas a great reservation of more than 77,000 acres of land unneces-varily, so t anatt for the home of a could sarily set apart for the home of a small band of Indians, while industrious and lawabiding citizens are without homes, and are asking that they may be permitted to purchase at full value a moiety of that so un-necessarily reserved from public occupation and sale. The reservation is an impediment to the growth and development of Jackson County, and a burden to the tax payers and public interests, and public in-terests and public opinion are in accord in demanding that the Indian reservation shall broken up and the land allotted to the Indians in severalty, with proper restric-tions upon alienation, and the surplus sold or disposed of to the thousands seeking homes upon the public domain. Large por tions of this reservation have been inclosed with wire fences by cattlemen and others, exciting great opposition from the farmers and others who are compelled to cross the reservation in going to and returning from their county seat and in some instances have led to a breach of the peace. Crimes committed on the reservation by whites must be prosecuted in the local courts, and at the expense of the local taxpayers while no taxes or revenues can be obtained from the reservation to assist in meeting the burdens imposed upon the people."

NOMINATIONS.

Howell F. Jackson, of Tennessee, Nomi-nated for Circuit Judge-Other Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Howell F. Jackson, of Tenssee, to be Circuit Judge of the United States for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, vice John Baxter, deceased; Frank Dwyer to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah; Robert Jarder to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Omaha. The following postmast-ers were commissioned to-day: In Kansas, Martin W. Simott at Arkansas City, Albert E. Naw at Pittsburgh, Lewis

C. Wallman at Climax City, Henry Mor-gan at Tremont, Frank H. Taylor at Pratts-



J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office, East Side of Broadway,

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tion to my own business have been successful, perhaps beyond the measure of my deserts. HIS HABITS OF INDUSTRY. If, asyou say, I am to be destroyed by the Knights or Labor unless I will sink my manhood, so be it. Fortunately, I have retained my early habits of industry; my friends, neighbors and business associates know me well, and I am quite content to leave my personal record in their hands. If any of them have aught to complain of, I will be only too glad to submit to any arbitration. If such parties or any of them wish to appoint the Knights of Labor or you as their attorney, such appointment is quite agreeable to me; but until such an election is made, it will naturally occur to you that any interference on your part in my personal affairs is, to say the least, quite gratuitous. Since I was nineteen years of age I have been in the habit of employing in my various enterprises large numbers of persons, probably at times as high as 50,000, distributing often \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 per month to different pay rolis. It would seem a little strange that during all these years the difficulty with the late strike on the Southwestern roads or any responsibility therefor, is equally gratuitous, as you well know. It is true, I am the ocean, and beyond the reach of telegrams. I went away relying on your promise made to me last August that there should be no frankly to me this strike oceurred I was far away on the ocean, and beyond the reach of telegrams. I went away relying on your promise made to me last August that there should be no strike on that frangement with you, in my absence sent you prompily when the grame. If other articles there have the president of the artsnegement with you in my absence sent you prompily when the gram. I Gould here refers to the telegram anouncing the strike and ta telegram referring. company's physician attended them.

Bubject. IN HOXIE'S HANDS. * Hence it was that, when Mr. Turner, secre-tary of your order wrote to me on the sub-ject, I fully advised him in my letter of Mark-27, that the matter had been placed by the board in the hands of Mr. Hoxie, and that I must refer you to him as its continuum rep-resentative. At the same time I reminded

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Wreck of a Passenger Train Near Oketo, Kan.

Омана, Neb., April 14.-А passenger train on the Omaha & Republican Valley

train on the Omaha & Republican Valley road struck a broken rail two miles and a half north of Oketo, Kan., at a point on the west bank of the Blue river, and the engine with a baggage car and two coaches went down an embankment into the river. There e were only a few passengers on board, but not one escaped injury. Mrs. John Smith, of Norfolk, and her two small chil-dren were hurt the most seriously. One of the children has since died and it is thought the other can not live. Jason Mor-ledge, foreman of the bridge and building department of the road, had the arteries of his right arm cut. J. A. Grassen, H. A. Kaster, A. Raphell, Henry Denner, George Heath, Charles J. H. Connor, Christ Rus-sell, Oscar R. Russell, Fred Heisenback, S. M. Rogers, M. L. Clark, the baggageman, and J. M. Brady, the brakeman, all sus-tained severe cuts and bruises. The train tained severe cuts and bruises. The train was completely wrecked and ;one car floated in pieces down the river. All the injured were taken to Lincoln, where the

Classifying Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 15.- Congressman Anderson, of Kansas, has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission which shall consist of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and of three citizens of the States or Territories pleased with the action taken on it by west of the Missouri river as a commission west of the Missouri river as a commission for the discharge of Hall by the Texns & Particle Company. A telegram from Hopkins to Powderly that the Missouri Pacific could not reinstate Hall and end the trouble, Gould calms, was never answered and says! This correspondence places the continu-ance of this strike on your shoulders. You sat stil, were silent after Mr. Hopkins' urged of directors, prior to my return, placed the powd the company's property to be foreibly seized and the elitzens of four States and one Territory to be deprived of their right-ful railway facilities. Thus forced, the board of directors, prior to my return, placed the matter in Mr. Hoxie's hands by a formal res-bution and that disposition of it has never been changed. You knew this well, because you had a correspondence with him on this subject. Mence it was that, when Mr. Turner, secre. to classify the public lands and revise the the measure. it shows the growth of a

The deficit in the English budget amoants to £2,642,943, a little less than at first re-ported. The taxes on spirits showed a large falling off. There were increased roceipts from the taxes on tea, tokacos and

van accepted.

by the speakers, an expression of the The House Committee on Territories Agrees to Report the Bill Favorably. feeling of the multitude was given in the following, which was adopted by accla-WASHINGTON, April 13,-The House mation amid enthusiam.

Committee on Territories yesterday, by a ote of 6 to 5, agreed to report favorably a bill to provide for the organization of the Indian Territory and the public land strip into the Territory of Oklahoma. It provides that nothing in it shall be constructed to disturb the existing property or treaty rights of Indians. It also provides that the public land strip shall be open to settlement under the provisions of the homestead law, only that as soon as the Creeks and Seminoles and Cherokee tribes shall have given their assent the un-occupied lands ceded by these Indians to the United States shall be opened to settlement under the five-year settlement laws. The President is authorized to appoint a commissioner to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes within the limits of Oklahoma for the purpose of procuring the assignments of lands in severalty and the

Some of the city papers estimate that the gathering numbered between fifteen and twenty thousand. It was, probably, the largest labor demonstration ever held in this city.

CINCINNATI, April 13 .- An important meeting of the Central Passengers Com-Powderly and O'Neill's Arbitration Bill. mittee opened here this morning under the WASHINGTON, April 12 .- General Maschairmanship of Commissioner George H. ter Workman Powderly writes to Con-Daniels for the purpose of considering a number of questions for the better regula-tion of passenger business in the territory gressman O'Neill to say that his views on the Arbitration bill have been incorrectly reported and published. He is well covered by the association. A proposition will be submitted for the abolition of round trip land tickets and another for the ap-Congress, for, aside from the merits of pointment of sub-committees at St. Louis, sentiment and feeling in Congress favor-able to the principle of arbitration. He Pittsburg, Akron, Toledo and other to promote more amicable relations between thinks Mr. O'Neill's bill the best that could have been passed.

Reception of the Chinese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 .- Port Collector Hagar, Surveyor Tinnen and Superintendent Lawton of the Mint, called on the Chinese embassy at the Palace Hotel. The Chinese minister was assured hat there was no intention on the part of the Government officers to treat his Government or himself with discourtesy on his arrival. All that was desired was to obtain identification of his official charac-Superintendent Lawton extended er. a invitation to the Minister to visit and

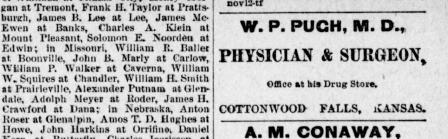
competitors. The meeting will continue for three days. Suicide. WASHINGTON, Mo., April 13 .- F. W. Krog committed suicide last evening at six o'clock by shooting himself in the temple with a revolver, in the back part of his residence. He and his wife had just re-

turned from Turner Hall where he had been rehearsing for a dramatic entertainment. He was a young man about thirty years of age, and had three children. His parents live here and he was engaged as a veneerer in Schwarzer's leather factory. He was generally esteemed and had had no trouble with any one, but it is said he had been very despondent and no doubt brooded over unimportant or imaginary troubles. samine the workings of the must, which

purchase by the United States of the re-linquished and unoccupied lands.

Passenger Traffic.

places



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