# County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

## COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1886.

NUMBER 28

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 5th a resolution was agreed to, appointing Mr. Sherman Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and making changes in several other committees. Mr. Platt submitted an amendment to his resolution providing for open executive sessions. The Army bill was then taken up and discussed until adjournment.... In the House a number of bills and resolutions were introduced. When the Mexican Pension bill came up for final action a motion to suspend the rules was agreed to and the bill passed by a vote of 158 yeas to 98 nays. The bill grants a pension of \$8 per month to all officers, soldiers and sallors who enlisted in the Mexican war and to their surviving widows. A bill was also passed for the relief of certain settlers and purchasers of public lands in Nebraska and Kansas. After passing several bills of local interest only the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 6th Mr. Plumb pretions, and making changes in several other committees. Mr. Platt submitted an amend-

In the Senate on the 6th Mr. Plumb presented a petition of an association of colored editizens of Kausas praying for assistance to emigrate to Africa, with a view to building up another United States Republic. The Army bill was then taken up and debated until adjournment. ... In the House bills were reported from the Commerce Committee authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri river near Kausas City and Atchison. The Post-office Appropriation bill then came up in regular order, and after a lengthy debate a vote was reached and the bill passed. Adjourned.

At the expiration of the morning hour on the 7th the Senate resumed consideration citizens of Kansas praying for assistance to

on the 7th the Senate resumed consideration on the 7th the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to increase the army. After long debate a vote was reached and the bill defeated by a vote of 19 yeas to 31 nays. The Senate then adjourned... After the usual morning routine in the House, the remainder of the day, including the evening session, was given up to debate on the s.iver question, and the House adjourned.

THE Senate on the 8th passed the bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas & Arkansas railroad The Washington Territory Admission bili was then placed before the Senate and debated until adjournment... In the House the Free Coinage Silver bill was called up and a motion to suspend coinage in two years was voted down, \$4 to 201. After a long debate a vote was reached and the bill defeated; yeas, 126; nays, 163. The House by this vote put itself on record as opposed to both free coinage or a suspension of the present system. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 9th Mr. Ingalls, by request, introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a board of arbitration to examine and settle differences between railroad companies and their employes. Mr. Hearst, the new Senator from California, was sworn in. Mr. Frye then addressed the Senate in support of his resolution in relation to the fisheries. The Washington Territory Admission bill was then placed before the Senate, the pending question being on Mr. Eustis proposed amendment limiting the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors only. After a lengthy debate the amendment was rejected. Adjourned... Soon after meeting the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. When the committee rose Mr. McNeill asked unanimous consent for the consideration of his resolutions of sympathy with Gladstone for his efforts in behalf of home rule in Ireland, but objection being made the matter went over. Adjourned. appointment of a board of arbitration to ex-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Mr. Dockery has introduced in the House his free delivery bill, which provides for the service in cities and towns of 10,000 Fla., as prisoners of war. population, or those having a net postoffice income of \$10,000 per annum or over. The bill grants letter carriers, or rather classifies them into first, second and third class carriers at \$600, \$850 and \$1,000 per annum. Cities under 75,000 population are to have the first and second class car

THE State Department recently received a declaration of war issued by the rebel King of the Samoan Islands. THE President has sent to the Senate the

name of Caleb West, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Utah.

Ir was reported at Washington that Secretary Lamar had requested the resignation of Commissioner Sparks and revoked his celebrated land order of April 3, A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD boy was fined five

dollars recently in Washington for hitting Dr. Mary Walker on the leg with a stone SENATOR MANDERSON has been appointed a West Point Military Academy visitor.

SENATOR BLAIR has introduced a bill in the Senate making eight hours a day's work for all letter carriers, without reduction of salary.

THE Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has ordered an adverse report on the bill of Senator Wilson, of Iowa, doubling the postage on fourth-class mat-

THE House Committee on Appropriations has recommended the appropriation of \$150,000 for the relief of Southern flood sufferers instead of \$300,000, as originally pro-

The Senate, by a vote of 36 to 8, has passed with unimportant amendments the bill to authorize the Kansas & Arkansas Valley railroad through the Indian Terri-The road is to enter the Territory at Fort Smith and run north to a point at or near Kansas City.

THE EAST.

THE carpenters union, of Albany, N. Y. embracing over 900 journeymen, struck the other morning.

ABOUT 1,000 miners have struck in the mines of McClure & Co., Emerson, Pa., for the district price of mining.

It is proposed to have grand teremonies at the grave of General Grant on Decoration day. Senator Logan will deliver the address and General Sheridan and staff will be present.

A PASSENGER train on the Fitchburg railroad went over an embankment between Bardwell's Ferry and West Deerfield, Mass., on the night of the 7th, resulting in a terrible loss of life. It was thought that thirteen persons were killed and as many more seriously injured.

CYRUS FIELD and Lieutenant Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, had a personal encounter over Ames' testimony New York & New England hearing in Bos- als yesterday. Business is practically sus-

ton the other day. THREE persons were drowned by the wreck of the schooner Betta off Plum Is-

until rescued.

DURING the recent gale an unknown schooner went ashore near Southwest Harbor, Me., and was destroyed. Six seamer

In the New York Senate a resolution ask ing Government aid to the amount of \$5,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie

and other canals was defeated. THE Warren Foundry and Machine Company of Phillipsburg, N. J., recently discharged several employes for being mem-

THE WEST.

bers of the Knights of Labor.

In the contested election case of Campbell vs. Weaver, of the Sixth Ohio District, the House Election Committee decided by a party vote favorably to Weaver, the sitting member.

THREE Piegan Indians have been sent to the Deer Lodge, M. T., penitentiary for horsestealing. They were professional horse thieves.

DR. S. A. RICHMOND, who so mysterious ly disappeared from St. Joseph, Mo., some months ago, was discovered recently in Chicago. He was supposed to be insane. He was heavily insured and much comment was made on that fact at the time of his disappearance.

O. M. SPATT & Co., proprietors of the St. Louis dry goods store, Galena, Ill., were closed out by the sheriff recently. Their assets and liabilities will aggregate \$50,000. THE Gem City flouring mills at Quincy, Ill., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 7th. The loss was estimated at \$500,-

000; insurance not stated. THE railroad strikers at East St. Louis, on the 7th, visited the shops and yards in considerable force and compelled a stoppage of work The engineers wese reported preparing to strike.

THE Northwestern railroad lines have succeeded in patching up a compromise. The Illinois Central representatives were not present, but it was expected that they would agree. JOHN COLEMAN, the Pinkerton detective

who shot a McCormick reaper works striker in Chicago in March last, was discharged recently by the courts. THE first annual sheep shearers' and wool

growers' convention began in St. Louis on the 7th. Agricultural Commissioner Colman was among the speakers. BEGINNING May 1, two fast trains, which will run between Chicago and St. Paul in

twelve and one-half hours, will be put on the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul roads. THE Brunswick-Balke Collender billiard table manufactory of Chicago complied with the demands presented by the committee of workmen recently for a 20 per

The company employed 450 men. THE labor troubles in the Southwest have had a depressing effect on the lumber trade, and mill owners in Wisconsin are reported to be undecided in regard to setting the

cent. increase of wages in all departments.

mill machinery in motion. CHIEFS Chihuahua, Nana, Kutle and Alseanua, with seventy-two other Apache prisoners-bucks, women and childrenhave left Bowie, A. T., for Fort Marion,

ORDERS were received in Chica Sth to advance rates by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Kansas City to \$5 to \$12, making the rate from Chicago \$21.50 instead of \$14.50. The round trip rate is thus advanced to \$43. The secondclass rate from Kansas City is advanced to \$7, making the rate from Chicago \$14.

THE switchmen on the Wabash road at East St. Louis went on strike on the 8th. and business was brought to a standstill.

THE Iowa Legislature passed a joint res-Mr. Gladstone's efforts.

THE SOUTH.

NAVAL exercises with shot and shell and torpede and general manœuvering took place recently off Pensacola, Fla., the vessels of the Atlantic squadron participating. THE steamboat Mountain Boy was over-

turned in the gale at Owensburg, Ky., on were drowned.

"Mark Twain," died in Jacksonville, Fla., recently of consumption. It is reported that preparations are mak-

ing to build a bridge over the Mississippi at Natchez. A DETACHMENT of the Laguna Indian

Valley, where trouble with the Navajos was threatened. DR. BRINTON H. WARNER, of Baltimore,

Md., who was bitten by a dog Christmas day, died recently of hydrophobia. At the annual meeting of the Southern

Press Association, held recently at Augusta, Ga., a vote was taken in favor of the use of typewriters by operators taking press reports as is now done by the Associ-GOVERNOR IRELAND, of Texas, in respons

to telegrams from the county and city authorities at Laredo representing that riot and lawlessness prevailed in Laredo and asking that troops be sent to restore order, has ordered the Belknap rifle of San Antonio and Captain Schmidt's State ranger company to proceed to Laredo.

A mos of thirty or forty strikers recently raided the Iron Mountain shops at Little Rock, Ark., and shot and mortally wounded Deputy Sheriff Williams.

A DISPATCH from Laredo, Tex., of the 9th, referring to the recent riot there, says: Two of the men wounded in Tues day's political conflict died yesterday. The returns now show five Bota partisans dead and ten wounded. There were five funerin the and ten wounded. There were five funer-

pended. THE conference at Wheeling, W. Va., between the nail manufacturers and a com- everywhere are reported as having been land, Mass., recently. The survivors of the mittee of united nailers and heaters broke enormous. Country people went into the crew suffered considerably while clinging up without result. The manufacturers reto the rigging and when on the sand hills fused to pay any more than they had been and remained over night to hear the earliest | paying.

THE Sancti Spiritus (Cuba) papers report the capture by bandits of Don Modesta Cueller and Don Miguel Quintero, who are held for ransom. Five bandits raided the sugar plantation of San Gabriel recently and were met by civil guards. In the skirmish that followed one of the bandits, said to be the celebrated leader Barnuevo, was killed.

It is said that twenty-five cases of cholera have appeared in the vicinity of Audienne, France.

MR. GLADSTONE introduced his scheme for an Irish Parliament in the British House of Commons on the 8th. Mr. Gladstone was received with considerable enthusiasm and made a masterly speech in defense of his project.

PRINCE ALEXANDER has formally accepted the five years' limitation on his Governorship of Eastern Roumelia. HOLDERS of title deeds of the Panams

canal have petitioned the French Chamber of Deputies to empower M. de Lesseps to issue bonds to the amount of £25,000,000.

THE glass makers of Belgium have in creased the price of window-glass 1 crown (\$1.20) per 300 feet. The advance is general, and is necessitated by the enormous extra outlays needed to repair the glassworks destroyed or injured in all parts of the country during the recent strike.

THE Italian ministry resigned on the 8th. It was formed June 20, 1885, with Depretis as president. Louisa Hart, the notorious London pro-

curess, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. THE Russian ministry has approved of a project for a pipe line from the Baku pe-

troleum fields to the Black sea ports. THE business failures during the seven days ended April 8, numbered for the United States, 173; for Canada, 42; a total of 215, as against a total of 214 the week previous. The failures were light in every section of the country except in the West-

ern and Pacific States and in Canada. THE Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on Customs Duties has voted in favor of imposing a duty of 3 francs on foreign maize, excepting such as is used in making starch.

THE Gladstone scheme for the government of Ireland occasioned various comments. Parnellites in the House lustily cheered it as Gladstone unfolded it, but many prominent Irishmen and European statesmen thought it defective.

Burns, the Socialist leader, in defending himself and his colleagues during their trial on the charge of having incited the Trafalgar square riots, in London, said that the occasion demanded strong language. He contended that if the language for which he and the other defendants were being tried was seditious "then the speech of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons when he proposed the disintegration of the empire, was also seditious.'

A FATAL riot occurred at Giraud's silk mills, Lyons, France, recently. A sub-pre-fect and a number of gens-d'armes attempted to close up the chapel connected with the mills and an open fight ensued. The populace, the greater portion of whom were women, used stones and sticks, and the soldiers used their firearms. One San Francisco for first-class limited from woman was shot dead and another wounded. The sub-prefect and three of the gens-d'armes were wounded.

THE LATEST.

LITTLE POCK, Ark., April 9 .- Last night a gang of thirty or forty strikers, headed by F. H. Darby, appeared at the Iron Mountain machine shops, Baring Cross, and commanded Deputy Sheriff Ham O. Wilolution on the 9th sympathizing with the liams and his dozen aids to leave the premefforts of the Irish people to obtain home rule and ordering a dispatch to Mr. Parnell expressing best wishes for the success of Mr. Gladstone's efforts.

ises or they would be forcibly ejected. Williams said he was there to protect property and would do so if he fell in the attempt. One

of the assailants yelled "Let him die." this was the signal and a general fusilade ensued. Deputy Sheriff Williams was mortally wounded. One hundred shots were fired. It is supposed that some of the mob were wounded, but it is not known how many, as they were removed by their

The mob was armed with double-barreled shotguns. Sheriff Worthen was telephoned. the morning of the 6th and three persons A posse was immediately summoned and went to the scene of trouble. As the posse MRS. ROSE GARFIELD CLEMENS, wife of Samuel M. Clemens, better known as armed men. One was Cook, the bridge ticket agent, very drunk and abusive. All three were taken prisoners. The sheriff arrested two or three of the mob.

CHICAGO, April 9.-Coroners from all parts of the State are gathered this morning in the Municipal Council Chamber to cavalry was sent recently to the San Juan participate in the second annual convention of the Coroners' Association of Illinois. The convention was called to order by Coroner Hertis of Cook County, who wel-comed the visitors to the city. The morning was occupied with routine business. The objects of the organization are to procure mutual and harmonious action and keep a watch on the acts of the Legislature which relate to these officials.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10. - President Strong of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe arrived here yesterday morning, en route to Topeka, to attend the annual meeting of the company. Speaking of Transconti-nental affairs, Mr. Strong said that the statements regarding the progress of efforts looking to a compromise were strictly cor-

London, April 10 .- The newspapers throughout Great Britain and Ireland comment at great length on Gladstone's scheme for an Irish Government. The Liverpool Post says whether Gladstone is successful or not in carrying the bill through Parliament, he has forever killed oppression and coercion in Ireland.

Dispatches from all over Great Britain and Ireland show everywhere intense popu-Extra editions of the various daily news papers were gotten out in all the provincial towns as rapidly as the news could be obtained from London and printed, and sales and latest news from Parliament.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE Kaw Valley Life Insurance Associaon, in accordance with the law passed last inter, recently withdrew all their secures which they had deposited with the State.

THE State Veterinarian has decided to sit every county in the State and thoroughly inspect the live-stock. This is done in order to stamp out, if possible, the glanders. The Live-Stock Sanitary Commission will accompany him.

A NUMBER of New York capitalists will establish an overall factory in Topeka. It will have a capacity of manufacturing 600 pairs per day. From 150 to 200 hands will be employed. THE other morning the pawnshop of J.

L. Paine, at Topeka, was robbed of \$1,000 worth of jewelry, including nineteen watches, 120 finger rings and five diamond

The report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture estimates that at least 40 per cent. of the wheat sown in Kansas last fall has been killed. The loss in the central part of the State, where the greater part of the wheat is grown, is very heavy, ranging in the different counties from 30 to 80 per cent.; in the eastern counties from 20 to 30 per cent., and in the west from five to 10 per cent.

In consequence of the riotous proceedings at Parsons the Governor called out the First regiment Kansas National Guards, consisting of eight companies. The troops were taken by special train to the scene of disturbance. When the order to march was received one company was in the midst of the gaities of the ball-room, and to the musical strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" turned from the giddy mazes of the dance to the stern realities of the tented field.

THE State Sanitary Commission, at the request of the State officers of Tennessee and Kentucky, passed a resolution recommending to the Governor that the existing quarantine regulations against cattle from

the above named States be removed. JAMES ROACH, who was arrested at Atchison and taken to Topeka to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was taken before Judge Guthrie and pleaded guilty. Roach is a boy only nineteen years of age, whose parents died about twelve years ago and left him with two sisters to provide for. Until very re-cently he had been industrious and honest, but bad associates led him into dishonesty. He was given two years in the peniten-

County, by the explosion of gasoline which they were using in a gasoline stove. It was doubtful whether either would recover.

MEMORIAL services for the late John B. Gough were held at the Christian Church in Leavenworth the other evening.

THE warden of the penitentiary in his March report gives the number of prisoners on April 1 to be 813. There were received during March, 15; discharged, 21, two of the latter being pardoned. The earnings for the month amounted to \$11,-500.23. Total expenses, \$10,740.89.

THE three-year-old son of J. P. Harlan. who resides near Leavenworth, recently was the victim of an accident that will disfigure him for life. Mr. Harlan had just sharpened a hatchet and was passing through his yard carrying the hatchet in his hand. Unknown to him, the child was following close behind, and stumbling struck one of his eyes on the sharp edge of the batchet, spliting the ball of the eye and inflicting an ugly wound, besides per-

manently destroying the sight. THE following fourth-class Kansas postmasters were appointed on the 7th: Mrs. Retta Rodicker, Bigelow, Marshall County; Robert Guth, Newbury, Wabaunsee County: James Bolten, Pine Grove, Butler County : Joseph L. Higbee, Torrance, Cowlev County.

Two companies of militia were ordered to remain at Parsons to preserve order until all danger of trouble was over. The mayor of the city authorized a telegram to be sent to Vice-President Hoxie that the city will make good any damage done there to railroad property by mob violence. J. J. FREY has been appointed superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, north of Texas, with headquarters

at Parsons. Parsons recently voted \$80,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of railroads, \$40. 000 to the Parsons Pacific, a road projected southwest to Albuquerque, N. M., with a branch to El Paso, Tex., and \$40,000 to the Columbus, Salina & Southwestern, a line projected from Columbus to Parsons, thence on to Salina and on to Colorado.

THE steamer Wyoming the other day unloaded one hundred tons of freight at Leavenworth. It was from St. Louis. Post-office changes in Kansas during the

week ended April 3: Established, McCandlish, Ness County, Charles McCandlish, postmaster; Fox, Harper County, Sue Fox, postmaster; Granger, Comanche County, Elbert Woods, postmaster; Tonovay, Greenwood County, James E. Moe, post master. Discontinued, Eldridge, Sedgwick County. Name changed, Memphis, Bourbon County, to Garland.

Ox the morning of the 7th the mammoth whistle of the Missouri Pacific machine shops at Parsons was heard for the first time for a whole month. It was just one month that day at ten o'clock since the shops were shut down by the strikers. There were seventy-four men at work in the several departments, mostly old employes who went out on the call, but who returned to work.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Text of a Special Message From the Piesi-dent to the Senate In Respect of Chinese Treaty Rights—Inconsistencies of Existing Laws, Which Impose Physical Impos sibilities

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The following is the full text of the President's message, sent to the Senate to-day, respecting the treaty rights of Chinese subjects:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of

treaty rights of Chinese subjects:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, with a view to appropriate legislation in the premises, a report of the Secretary of State, with certain correspondence touching the treaty rights of Chinese subjects, other than laborers, to go and come of their own free will and accord. In my annual message of the 8th of December last I said:

"In the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States, individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination."

These enses of individual hardship are due to the ambiguous and defective provisions of the acts of Congress approved respectively on the 6th of May, 1882, and 8th of July, 1884. The hardships have, in some cases, been remedied by the action of the courts. In other cases, however, where the phrasology of the statutes has appeared to be conclusive against any discretion on the part of the officers charged with the execution of the law, Chinese persons expressly entitled to free admission under the treaty have been refused a landing and sent back to the country whence they came, without being afforded any onportunity to show their right to their privilege of free ingress and egress, which it was the purpose of the treaty to secure.

In the language of one of the decisions of the Supreme Court to which I have referred: "The supposition should not be indulged that Congress, while professing to faithfully execute the treaty stipulations and recognizing the fact that they secure to a certain class the right to go from and come to the United States, intended to make its protection depend upon the performance of conditions which it was physically lupossible to perform." [United States as laborers, Article 1 of the treaty provides that the limitation shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the Un

China competent to issue such form of certificate he can obtain none, and is by this law unjustly debarred from entry to the United States. There being, therefore, no provision by which such persons may prove their exemption, the Secretary of the Trensury undertook to remedy the ommission by recognizing as lawful certificates those issued by Chinese consuls or diplomatic officers at the foreign nort when vised by the United States Consult of the law He, however, went beyond the spirit of the act by troviding, in a circular dated January 14, 1885, for original issuance of such certificates by the United States Consult at the port of departure in the absence of a Chinese representative, for it is clear that the intervention of the United States Consul was intended by the act to be supervisory only. It became necessary, therefore, to amend this circular, and this was done on the 18th of June following by striking out the clause prescribing original certificates by United States Consuls.

States Consuls.

One complaint of the Chinese Minister, in his note of March 21, 1886, is that the Chinese merchant, Lay Sang, of King, Lee & Co., San Francisco, having arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and exhibited a certificate of the United States Consul at Hong Kong as to his status as a merchant was refused per mission to land and sent back to Hong Kons While his certificate was insufficient, unde While his certificate was insufficient, under the present law, it is to be remembered that there is at Hong Kong no representative of China competent to issue the required certificate. The intent of Congress to execute the treaty is thus defeated. Conditions are exacted by the net which, in the words of the Supreme Court are 'physically impossible to nerform.' This analogous feature should be reformed, in order that the recurrence of such cases may be avoided and the imputation which would otherwise rest upon the good faith of the United States in the execution of their solemn engagements.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

BADLY SCORCHED.

An Area Five Blocks Long and a Block and a Half Wide Laid in Ashes at La Crosse, Wis., Involving a Loss of Nearly a Million Dollars.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 7 .- A fire broke out in John Pauls and Chas. L. Colman's lumber yards at ten o'clock yesterday morning, destroying both mills and several million feet of lumber. The large factory of Segelke, Kohlhaus & Co., was the next to burn. The blaze broke out in the storehouse of the sash factory on Second street, causing a complete flame of fire for one block in length. The mayor telegraphed to Milwankee, St. Paul, Winona and Sparta, asking for help. At one o'clock the fire had eaten its way out of the lumber yard, and a number of dwellings had caught

At S p. m. the fire was brought under control with the help of the Winona and Sparta fire departments. A great many streams are still playing on the ruins The total area burned is over five blocks long and a block and a half wide. Beside the large lumber mills of Beside Pauls & Palmer, with their great planing mills and factories, the LaCrosse Soap factory and immense store-houses, with seasoned lath, lumber and shingles, there were eight dwellings burned. total loss is estimated at from five hundred thousand to one million dollars, only half of which is covered by insurance. Only about one thousand men are thrown out of employment. One man is reported killed.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT, A Passenger Train Plunges Down an Embankment Two Hundred Feet—Thirteen Killed and Many Injured.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 8 .- A terrible disaster occurred on the Fitchburg railroad last night midway between Bardwell's Ferry and West Deerfield station, the eastbound passenger train due at Greenfield at 6:05 p. m. going over an embankment 2005 feet high. Six bodies have already been: taken out of the ruins and it is not known; how many others have been killed. The train was the eastern express and consisted of a baggage car, a smoker, a sleeping car, a mail ear and two ordinary passenger cars. It was in charge of Conductor Foster with Herbert Littlejohn asengineer. The point where the accident occured is the most dangerous on the road. The train runs on the edge of an embankment 200 feet above Deerfield friver. The bank is steep and covered with huge bowlders and masses of rock. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering its entire length. The coaches broke from their trucks and rolled over and over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, tearing up the track for twenty feet. Below rolled the Deerfield river, on the very edge of which the cars were thrown. As soon as they struck they caught fire from the stoves. The sleeping car was an entire wreck. It was occupied by several passengers, not one of whom at this hour is known to have escaped injury. One man, whose name is unknown, was imprisoned in the wreck of the sleeper, where he was burned alive. One little girl was picked up dead. As soon as the news-reached Greenfield a special train was made up and sent to the scene of the disaster, having on board several physicians, section men and a few citizens. On arriving at the scene of the wreck a horrible sight was witnessed. Far down on the river bank could be seen the smouldering embers of the holocaust. It was impossible to tell who was hurt and who was killed. Stout-hearted trackmen were lowered cautiously down the treacherousheight and the work of rescue began. Merritt Seely, superintendent of the National Express Company of Boston, was: found in the wreck and taken into the relief car. He had a wound of four inches long and half an inch wide over his left temple. His left thigh was broken and alsohis left leg at the knee, besides which he-sustained internal injuries from which hewill die. D. L. Crandall, postal clerk, was-plunged into the river and got ashore with He was given two years in the penitentiary.

The Board of Regents of the State Normal School met at Emporia the other day, when the old officers were all re-elected for the present year, and the board is now made up as follows: William Rice, president; J. H. Franklin, vice-president; M. Stewart, treasurer; H. D. Dickson. secretary, and W. H. Caldwell and E. W. Warner, members.

At the municipal election in Emporia the Knights of Labor elected two of the four Councilmen.

Two men, father and son, were recently fearfully burned at Bird City, Cheyenne County, by the explosion of gasoline which the was subjects and the subject of such as the country where they reside and trade, yet if such a Chinese for such the country where they reside and trade, yet if such a Chinese persons, subjects of other countries to the united States. They may not be subject to eams from such the Knights of Labor elected two of the four Councilmen.

Two men, father and son, were recently fearfully burned at Bird City, Cheyenne County, by the explosion of gasoline which the river and got ashore with the minute in other than the strents of the fact that the statute makes formall. It call the attention of Chinese persons, subjects of other countries to the fact that the statute makes no proporting to execute a treaty with Chinain frespect to Chinese subjects, enacts formall. The desired to chinese subjects, enacts formall. The desired to chinese subjects, enacts formall. The desired to chinese subjects, enacts formall. The difficulty. He was wounded about the head and his arm was fractured. The Fitchborg coach was the only one that escaped the configuration. Deputy Sheriff Bryant, of Greenfield, who was in this car, rescued two children from the tidames, but one was dead and the other dying. The countries to the united States. They may not be subject sends from subject so for the country where they reside and relia, was subjects of other government. The makes of the configuration. Deput Sheriff Bryant of Greenfield, who was in this car, the of Andover, had his shoulder hurt and his head cut. The car in which he was riding was broken in two and stood on end within a few feet of the river bank. Nicholas Dorgan, of Greenfield, had his left arm and ankle broken and was seriously injured inter-nally. A little girl who was a passenger on the train died in his arms from injuries received. J. E. Priest, of Littleton, N. H., had his face and head cut. Engineer Littlejohn, of North Adams, was badly scalded; it is believed fataliy. A. K. Warner, chair-man of the Greenfield Board of Selectmen, was badly hurt but his injuries are not fatal. It was reported in Shelburne Falls that thirteen were

> nineteen. VIOLENCE AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

killed outright, but this was not verified, though fears were entertained that the morn-

ing would increase the list of deaths and

casualties. A portion of the mail is re-

ported lost in the river. It is learned that

the injured at Shelburne Falls number

Several Hundred Men Force Railroad Hands to Ouit-Other Strike Notes. EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 7.-This forenoon a mob of several hundred men. headed by the leaders of the strike, met at the relay depot and marched to the Ohio & Mississippi yards, where some platform men were at work. There being no officers, on guard, they succeeded in driving the workmen out of the yards from there they went to the Vandalia yards where a small force of specials and deputies were on guard, and despite the warnings of latter broke down and forced the men at work leave. From there they went to the Chicago & Alton railroad, but a well armed guard there, by a display of rifles pointed at the mob. dispersed them. They then went toward the Cairo Short Line yards.

Great excitement prevails. ST. Louis, April 7 .- An address was issued by the joint executive board of Assemblies 101, 97 and 17, K. of L., yesterday addressed to the workingmen of the world. It calls upon them to act in defense of their liberties. It asserts that Gould must be overthrown; that his giant power must be broken, and by the K. of L. It closes as follows: "Once for all, fellow workmen, arouse. Let every hand that toils be lifted to Heaven and swear by Him that liveth forever that these outrages must cease. Let every heart and brow be turned toward our common foe, and let no man grow weary until, like Goliath, our giant is dead

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8 .- Governors Marmaduke and Martin were in town yes-terday and talked over the labor question. They were agreed that the strike is cally ended and that no trouble is to be expected in future. "We are prepared to en-force the law, however," said Governor Marmaduke, "should occasion arise. Our views harmonize and we will act in concert. don't anticipate any further trouble,

Austin, Tex., April 7 .- The two companies of State troops ordered from this city to Fort Worth returned last night. General Roberts' staff also returned and they report all quiet and think the trouble is over-

## Chase County Courant,

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAD

## THE VIRGIL.

Tenderly she's keeping virgil By the little bed; Lovingly she smoothes the tresses Of that curly head.

And she sings in rhythmic measure
A sweet lullaby,
And she gazes on her darling,
Fearing it will die.

Softly now she rocks the cradle, As a mother would: Then she speaks in a low whisper Words so pure and good. Oh, how tender her affection!

Other hearts grow tired of loving; But she loves so long. Now the tears fall faster, faster From her eyes of blue. For her bright, fond hopes have vanished Like the morning dew.

Listen, then, oh, patient reader, To this epilogue;
She was only keeping virgil
O'er her poodle dog!
-Detroit Free Press.

## HIS BAD LUCK.

## A Clergyman and His Son Who Loved to Fish.

The activity of a wood-mouse that piscatorial clergyman as he bustled about the camp. It was easy to see that he was very busy, for big drops of perspiration formed a coronet around his brow. He was in his element, for nothing pleased him more than to fuss and hurry around as though his life depended upon his work. The object of his solicitude lay on the dinner-table before him. It was an immense loon that a guide had brought down from one of the little ponds that lie back of Lake Molechunkamunk, and the minister was about to skin it. He glanced at it frequently, and more than once he stopped to stroke down the dull white father. feathers on the breast.

"It's not every day one gets a loon," he said, as he threw the end of a trolling line, strong and thick, over the bough of a tree and fastened at the end a big fish-hook that would have held a twenty-pound dog-fish. The dominie had been most desirous of getting a loon, and had himself worked hard with his rifle out on the lake. For hours he had chased them up and down, and many a shot he had sent after them, but the loons had all dived just at the right time and dodged the shot. The oon that lay before him had become disabled in one of the small ponds and fallen an easy prey to the guide. The loons are heavy birds and do not like to get out of the water into the air any more than is absolute necessary. Therefore, when chased, they prefer diving, and then invariably come up at a great distance. No harder bird to shoot can be found in the Northern waters. The clergyman imbeded the fish-hook in one of the legs of the bird and swung him in the air. The boys gathered about at respectful distances to watch the operations of the preacher.

"I am going to take this fellow's skin home," said the minister, who was not disturbed by his observing companions. "I shall have my son mount it, and then it shall have a place in my study to remind me of the Maine lakes," and he began whetting a jack-knife on an oil-stone. The jack-knife had to do duty in place of a scalpel. His exertions in rigging up his apparatus had tired the minister, and he sat down to take a bit of a smoke from a briarwood pipe before going on

"So you have a son?" said one of the young men, who did not live near the clergyman's home, and who had first made his acquaintance on the shore of

"Yes," responded the minister, "I've got two. Yes; both fish, both hunt, and both have caused me considerable trouble on account of their propensities for out-of-door life," and the clergyman gave a look that meant a good deal more than he said.

"Can't they beat you eatching trout?" hazarded the young man.
"No; oh, no. Not in a fair deal. It's funny, though, but when we get together we do not have much success, or if one does the other does not. Both have an insatiable desire, however, to

beat their father, and bring home

the most and the largest trout. "No, they don't always do it; only once in a while," responded the clergy-man to a question. "I remember an occasion, however, up on the edge of the Adirondacks, when I was clear laid out by my eldest son, who had taken to trouting just as naturally as a mink. Even when in short dresses he used to run away from home and go down to the high bridge over the river near where we lived. There he would sit on the edge of the planking and watch the men fishing for eels and suckers. It was a wonder he did not fall off and go down with the current, and I can only account for it on the ground that his guardian angel must have kept a sharp eye on him. In fact, the little scamp did fall into a pond when not much bigger, and had sense enough to crawl along the bottom and up the bank. He had hardly weaned when he ran a fish-hook that I had left around in his thumb, and it took a doctor to dig it out. Besides he was born when the sign is in the heart, and that is the time when the trout will bite best. There is a certain day when trout will always bite, and bite like mad. At least, so old settlers have told me, and fishermen whose veracity have never been challenged. seemed to take so naturally to water and articles used by fishermen, I made him a light rod and we started out to try it. There was a nice little brook not far away that wound its course through a meadow to the big river be-

after a heavy rain, just when the water is on the fall. The fish run up the brooks after rains to get the fresh bait that is brought down. It was summer, and we used grasshoppers for bait; no better can be found.

I allowed him at first to catch the grasshoppers, while I found out if the trout were in the stream; but that arrangement did not last long, and soon was down on my knees after the grasshoppers and he was working the stream with the rod. In fishing a brook banked with sod you must not approach too near the edge of the stream, or you will jar the bank and startle the trout beneath. So I showed him a big pool and how to approach it. a comfort. I slid out of the back door, Sure enough, the bait had not lighted and hastened to the house where I was on the water when a nice trout was after The little chap struck with all his might, but, not starting the fish, he put

on more power. Then, with a terrific pull, he lifted a ten-inch trout out of water. The fish fairly shot up like a rocket, and, becoming detached from the hook, soared away into the top of a basswood tree and came down rattling through the leaves and branches. The boy was after it and had his head hammered to jelly in a moment, to prevent all danger of its flopping into the water. I knew then the boy would make a fisherman, and so he did. I had no peace afterward if I did not take him on frequent fishing excursions. He would get so tired on these trips that I would have to bring him home on my back. He horrid." became most enthusiastic. Why, he The even fixed up a place in the garden where he kept a sort of wormery. By filling in a spot with richer earth than ran up and down a neighboring stump that in the garden he attracted the was nothing compared with that of the worms to this place, and they gathered in quantities. He always, as a consequence, had a good supply on hand. In the hot summer months he would care-

fully water the spot. The roses and verbenas in his mother's flower-bed would wither and dry up but that worms' nest was always damp and never neglected. It was treated nightly to two or three pails of water. His worms became the fattest in the village and he made them clean and strong by putting them in moss. There is nothing so good as moss in which to scour worms and in which to keep them fresh when taken long distances. When the him to touch a worm, and he was an expert fly-caster long before his

"But I was about to tell you of my experience with him in the Adirondacks. I was going to Riverville to a meeting of the Presbytery, and from that point there was a good road into rise, nor did I see the fish run as I the North Woods, and as I had been waded down the stream. As luck would very busy in my own church previously, I thought after the meeting I would take a day or two in the woods on a trout stream. Well, it was vacation in the college, and the young freshmanthought he would go along, too, and I had no objection. Now, it was a large church in which the Presbytery was to fish. Time passed on as I struggled meet, and my turn to preach. It was through the brush, and it was dusk a special occasion to the people, as the Presbytery did not meet often there; to go home. There on the bank stood besides, they had no paster and were hearing candidates. Now I had received hints that they wanted to hear "Did you catch any?" he cried out. me preach before the time for the Presbytery came around. So I prepared a special sermon for the occasion and wanted to make an excellent impression. The church was bigger than my own, and was considered a remarkably good field. There were more than two ternate had written me saving h ready if I could not get there. But I

was ready.

"Well, we reached the town just at night, and I was to preach in the evening. Feeling a little tired I lay down in order to get a rest for the evening, and the young man went out to look about make a few easts; so I had to go home the town. I afterward learned that he without a fish and his basket was full. met a former acquaintance, and that fortunately, the boy had only his fishing boots with him. Stealing into my room "What was that?" was asked. while I was asleep, he took mine and slipped out. When I awoke I had just time enough to get to the church, but to my utter despair the boots were mistime to lose, and my only alternative was to put on my fishing boots-great heavy-soled leather affairs, whose tops were so stiff that I could hardly get my trousers over them. I snatched up my sermon and started for the church. arsenic to preserve the skin from insects It was packed with a fashionably dressed audience, who looked with expectancy as I followed the brothers who were to lead in the devotional exercises up the aisles. The members of the Presbytery sat in the front seats. But imagine my horror when those boots came down clump, clump on the floor. It was tor ture to me to hear them. The flooring had sprung in the aisle and emitted a hollow sound when stepped upon heavily. Of course, the entire audience was silent; all that could be heard was the dred dollars. The Chinamen entered sound of those boots. When I reached into their work with the usual energy the pulpit my face was red, and drops of perspiration stood like bubbles on my day unearthed a can filled with twenty hymns and a brother made a prayer, I recovered myself partially, and, when my turn came got up apparently as cool as a cucumber amid the summer morning's dews. I gave out the text in their find with Mr. Hall, but that gentle a clear voice, and got off my first sentence in good shape. Then I warmed to the subject, and, feeling that I held the attention of every one present. even to the choir above, grew quite eloquent for me, for my forte is not eloquent preaching, but rather in visiting and keeping a congregation together. My sermon leaves were arranged in the form of a book, and I turned them over

one after the other.
"Every thing was all right until I turned the twenty-second page. It was just at the completion of a long period. I think I must have turned white, for instead of the black, inky words, what did I see but a tangled wad of artificial trout-flies. In packing my valise my son had in his careless way of throwing things about, placed these flies in my sermon for safe-keeping until he had found his fly-book.

I gave the page a little shake so I could see the words, but in my awkwardness I upset the book, and the flies low, and started from some cold springs tumbled out on the cushion of the pul-in a patch of woods above. There had pit desk and half a dozen fell over the just been a heavy rain, and you know no time is so good for brook fishing as worse, one big 'Yellow Professor' years.—Chicago Times.

caught g out in full view of congregation. Well, of course a smile went over the audience. The ladies wondered what the little bits of high-colored silk and feather wear, but the men knew, and smothered laughs in their handkerchiefs. I knew then I was done for, and that I might as well go on as if nothing had happened; but I couldn't do much. There hung that big "Yellow Professor" out in front. I dared not pick it up, as I knew if I did every one would laugh. He looked just too purty for any thing. Every time I saw it it discomfitted me, He carried a darling of a gun, and he and I was a complete wreck when reached the end. The benediction was and hastened to the house where I was stopping. I could have broken my best bamboo rod over that son of mine then. To make me feel worse the sexton came around in about half an hour with those miserable flies, saying that he thought

"I might want 'em.' The dominie stopped his narrative to relight his pipe—a pause that one of the boys made use of to ask a question. "Did you receive a call to that church?"

"No," replied the minister, "and I don't think I should have accepted it if I had. No. I heard that an old elder had said after the service that he didn't object to a preachor that went fishing once in a while, but when it came to fetching bait into the pulpit it was going too far. The ladies said they didn't know about that, but the boots were

The clergyman then heaved a little sigh and proceeded to skin the loon. As he hacked away with his jack-knife he pulled over the skin and so worked down to the head.

"But you haven't told us how your son beat you on the trout," said the young man who had evinced an interest

in the clergyman's family.
"Oh, I forgot that," he said. "Well. after the Presbytery meeting was over I started toward home, but got off at the first station below, and was driven up to the woods. My son was profuse in his sorrow for what he had done, and promised never, under any circumstances, to use my boots again. I forgave him, and we determined to have one good day's fishing any way. We struck the stream at a large, broad pool, which looked shallow to me. The boy boy grew up, however, you could not said he would stop there and fish down a bit, and suggested that I go up in the wagon a couple of miles and tish down until I met him on his way back. I agreed, and did so. It was an awful journey along the stream, and the sun had come out warm. Somehow the trout were not there. I could not get a have it, I slipped on a log and fell into the water. It's awful on a hot day to get one's shoulders wet, even though you were wading. Logs were piled up very frequently among laurel bushes when I got down to the pool and time

een them in the water when of the wagon, and so thought he would hooked a nice fish, and all the time was in the shade and enjoying a breeze that blew across the open pool. He said they We did not say much on that ride home. they had agreed to go to a party. Un- In fact, he only made one remark dur-

"Dad, I caught them all on a 'Yellow Professor,' " replied the clergyman, as he proceeded to scrape the flesh off the to my utter despair the boots were missing. I was frantic, but there was no the skin down to the head. Cutting a square piece out of the skull, he remov-ed the brains and filled in the cranium with cotton. Having reversed the skin to its proper shape, he put in some light tow stuffing, with a good sprinkling of and to keep it strong, and, after the feathers had been smoothed down, it

was ready to pack away.
"Is your son a minister?" asked the young man as the minister finished his "No," was the reply. "He is an edi-

tor."-N. Y. Times.

Chronicle.

-A man named Hall recently sold out what he supposed was a worked-out claim, near Sonora, Tuolumne County, characteristic of that race, and the first forehead. While they were singing the dollar pieces. An examination of the contents developed to the Mongolian's eyes one thousand seven hundred dollars in real bright twenties. They at first became frightened and offered to divide man refused to accept the money, and at the same time informed the Mongolians that they had paid him all the claim was worth, and the treasure found belonged to them-San Francisco

> -Janitor King of the Virginia City court-house, bought a piece of cheese and put it in his overcoat pocket, and afterward laid his coat down for a time. Then he put it on and went to a saloon, where he played cards for the drinks. He noticed, as he thought, that Tom Gracey, who was looking on, nudged him very often as a signal how to play his cards. He lost, and accused Gracey of misleading him. While Gracey was denying that he had touched him a big rat jumped out of King's pocket. He had been feasting on the cheese and nudged the card-player. - Chicago

-There is only one linen mill now in operation in the United States, and it is

## EXPENSIVE SPORT.

an Innocent Agriculturist's Wife In-

"Occasionally a mighty Nimrod from and his head up, and could be seen half ground yards away from the old bird, fell, wings and legs flopping, and pretty soon he expired. The young man with the damage. the darling of a gun reached him about the same time I did.

"Beautiful shot,' says he.
"I reckon,' says I, 'but what are you

"Grouse,' says he, 'and this is the finest one I ever saw. "Grouse, you numbskull, but you have killed my peacock!"
"Well, the usual results followed. His chin began to quiver, the cold sweat started out, and he wanted to know how

much I would take to let him off. I sent him to the house to see the old woman. She has got a way of wiping her eyes and choking her voice over the death of that peacock which always brings in five dollars extra. She let this young swell off for ten dollars, which is the usual price, and as he started down the highway for Detroit the old bird got up and marched back to the barn with a chuckle that set every hen to laughing. That's five times we've played it on the swell Nimrods within six months, and I expect more

## A DIGNIFIED COURT. A Country Where Lawyers Must Treat

fun this summer than a horse can

draw."-Detroit Free Press.

"We will stop taking testimony for ten minutes," said a Dakota justice of the peace, removing his coat, "during sufficiently to secure a quick germinawhich time the court will lick the attorney for the defense. The constable will please remove the chairs and small boys as we propose to lam him down on the floor about twenty times. When a sown early and remain for some time in lawyer refers to this court as a 'square-the soil without germinating. It is alcornered sage hen of the alkali desert,' ways an object to secure as good, and accuses it of having been bought by strong, vigorous, plants as possible, and the prosecution for two dollars and a good soil thoroughly prevared, with half, he will find that this judicial body good seed sowed at the right time will is loaded for game found only in the give these. "Did you catch any?" he cried out, rather saucily, and I thought I noticed a smile when I said no.

"Then I turned toward his basket. It was filled with as pretty a lot of fish as was filled with as pretty a lot of fish as one could ask for nice fellows, weight this here nail k-er-bench, and will do corn very early and secure a germinaing from half a pound to a pound and a it if we have to stay at home circus day tion of the seed, but if the soil is cold quarter. He had not stirred from that and pound lawyers. And if we can't do the plants will not make any growth. ministers in the Presbytery who wished pool, which was a spring hole, and there it was their turn to preach, and my al- all the trout had gathered. He had of the United States and get backed up ter condition and much warmer, you stop there. Almost every east he had has any friends in the room they will be ing the latest planted will show the best may wish to send to his family. The gentlemen will please form a ring and we would direct the constable to pull him off if he attempts to bite or pull hair. Take your position for the court is a-coming!"—Estelline (D. T.) Bell.

## It Is So Different Now.

Mrs. Schoeppenstedt was reading the paper the other evening, when all of a sudden she burst out crying.

"Well, well, well!" exclaimed Schoeppenstedt, petulantly. "What's the matter now?"

"Oh, d-d-dear," sobbed Mrs. S., tumultuously, "th-there's an article in the p-paper here (sob) th-that says a G-german chemist has (sob) d-discovered an extract from (sob) c-c-coal-tar that is (sob) 230 t-times sweeter than sh sh-sugar!" and the good lady al-

most went into hysterics with grief.
"Well," said Schoeppenstedt, sarcastically, "I don't see any thing in that statement that is peculiarly liable to excite feminine emotion.

"No, d-dear," returned Mrs. Schoenpenstedt, trying to calm herself a little. b-but it d-did so remind me (sob) of the w-way you used to t-talk (sob) b-be fore we were m-married."-- Somerville Journal.

## A Prudent Father.

There is a village not quite one hundred miles from Boston which contains a minister who is, noted for the number of marriages of minors consummated during his pastorate. Ministers who for the sake of a petty fee will ruthlessly destroy the happiness of two homes by their "no-question-a-ked" policy, ought to be locked up as dangerous members of society. With two children scarcely out of their grammar school likely to fancy that they love each other, and a minister of this kind within fifteen miles, no home is safe from these clandestine marriages, and parents, to protect their homes, would do well to do as the father of a "spoony" young son did recently. He filed the correct ages of his son and his intended with the town registrars and resident clergymen within a radius of ten miles, and warned them that the marriage would be illegal because his son was a minor .- Boston Traveller.

-The young lady sent her intended husband her photograph, which pleased him very well. They met a day or two after, when the following conversation took place: "It is very like you dear.

## THE RIGHT TIME.

Some Timely Hints Regarding Early and

There is nothing gained by sowing the city comes out to hunt game in my | the seed too early any more than too late. neighborhood,"said a Greenfield farmer. Like nearly all parts of farm work, "A few days ago I saw a swell of a chap there is always a best time, and the edging up through my sugar bush to nearer the work can be done to this the wheat field. He had on long-legged time the better will be the results seboots, and was toggled and belted and cured. We sow the seed with the exstrapped out in regular hunter fashion. pectation that it will germinate and

Sowing and planting are not all that went dodging around as if he expected is necessary to secure good plants. Some to start up a Bengal tiger from behind seeds, of course, naturally are slower every stump. I took a short cut to the to germinate than others, especially is barn and turned the old peacock loose. this the case with some garden seeds. this the case with some garden seeds. The old bird understood what was Nearly all field cops, such as oats, corn, wanted of him. He pulled down his cane, broom corn, potatoes and beans eye at me and started for the back lots. will germinate in a short time if the I followed down along the fence, and conditions are favorable, while quite a pretty soon I saw that swell hunter majority of them will remain in the break cover from the woods. He was soil quite a while if the conditions are after quail, and he soon sighted the pea-cock. The bird had his tail fanned out under more favorable conditions.

Yet this is not what is most desirable. a mile away. Nimrod got his gun off Seed that naturally germinates in a his shoulder and began to creep up, and short time can not remain in the cold plant. Many plants are stunted at the but he knew his business. Down he start, and when this is done no amount of after-cultivation will entirely remedy

To a very great extent this can all be avoided by taking pains to sow at the right time. It is better to spend more time in preparation and have the soil just right, and sow the seed at the right time than to do less work in preparing the soil and then sow the seed too

Oats, flax and onions will germinate when the soil is much colder than the larger part of other seeds that are usually sown in the spring. With these, early seeding is preferable, that is as soon as the soil can be made in a good condition. I never found that it paid to sow seed of any kind until the soil is in a good condition. Ant this can not be secured until the soil has dried out. In the hurry and press of spring work we are often tempted to commence working the soil when it is too wet to work readily into a fine condition, but there is nothing gained, as the extra time required to get into the right condition and the seed, lost by a failure to germinate, will more than make up for the time gained in sowing.

The majority of plants that we sow or plant in the spring will germinate much better and quicker when the soil has become thoroughly warmed up. If then we take time ahead to thoroughly prepare the soil so as to have it in as good a condition as possible, and then sow or plant when the soil is warmed tion, better results are certain to be secured. Seed sown when the conditions are most favorable for germination will

by the Supreme Court and regular may plant the same kind of seed and at army. If the attorney for the defense the end of a month from the last plantgiven an opportunity to shake hands and fastest growing plants. We want with him and take any instructions he plants that when they germinate will keep on growing right along, and if the seed is planted at the right time this

> fine condition for the early-sown crops and until the soil is thoroughly warmed up. This will vary each spring a few days and it will always pay to do all the work of preparation possible, have your seed on hand ready and the machinery all in good shape to work and then at the right time the work of planting can be pushed along very rapidly.—Cor. Western Plowman.

## USE THE BEST.

#### The Success of a Crop Dependent Upon the Quality of the Seed.

Large crops of fine-sized potatoes may be grown from small tubers in rich mellow soil, but the principle is all wrong. The potato is a subterraneous branch, with buds analogous to those above ground, and on this account some writers argue that the matter of size is unimportant. Every right minded nurseryman knows how necessary it is to increase his stock of plants from sound healthy specimens only, and the most vigorous well-ripened shoots are invariably selected. The forth coming generation depends in great degree upon this act, as is frequently demonstrated by the transmission of diseases which ordinarily are not handed down through the means of seeds. The potato cutting, as it were, even if taken from a poor little tuber, will by liberal use of manure and thorough culture produce some large specimens; but wil the crop be so uniformly large as it large tubers were used? Reason says The large tubers will give a very much better average in the long run. For exemplification of the soundness of this doctrine, take the case of two farmers residing on adjoining tracts. One whose "headwork" always made him successful with crops, followed for

many years the custom of using large tubers, and in addition planting them encire, withous cutting at all. Whether this was the real cause of his prosperity or not others may judge; but he was strong in the faith, and as practical proof rarely failed to secure the first prize for potatoes whenever they were shown. His neighbor, under the impression that this was a waste of good material, used small tubers and cut to single eyes at that. Apparently he took just as much pains in the culture, but he was frequently disgusted with his "poor It so much resembles the real that I have kissed it over and over again."

"And did it kiss you back again, Wil"And complained that his seed had "run out." A good rule is: Always use the best at command, whether of seeds or cuttings; this will pay in the luck," and complained that his seed had liam?" "Oh, no, dear." "Then it is not at all like me."—N. Y. Telegram. seeds or cuttings; this will pay in the not at all like me."—N. Y. Telegram.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL,

-Prol. Dana of Yale College, says geology furnishes no satisfactory testimony as to changes of species.

-The University of Southern Califor-nia has received bequests of land and money to the value of \$400,000.

-G. I. Romanes, the distinguished Canadian naturalist, has been appointed lecturer on the philosophy of natural history in the University of Edinburgh. for five years. -A man said to me the other night:

"Jones, I wouldn't have missed your sermon for ten dollars," and yet when the plate was passed around that man put in a copper cent. - Sam Jones in -Rev. James A. Little, for the past

seventeen years pastor of the Presby-terian Church of Hokendaqua, Pa., has not missed a single service during that entire period on account of sickness-a most remarkable record.-Philadelphia -Chinese children turn their backs

on the teacher when they recite. There a mile away. Nimrod got his gun off his shoulder and began to creep up, and by and by he blazed away. I saw the damp soil without loss of vitality, and thing by heart and go up and repeat it. whole charge of shot tear into the this effects more or less the vigor of the with their faces turned from the blackboard and teacher.—Chicago Journal. -The Philadelphia Sunday Breakfast

Association furnishes eight hundred and fiffty poor people with breakfasts every Sunday morning. Four corned beef sandwiches and three cups of coffee, with milk and sugar, make the breakfast, and singing and regular church services follow until ten o'clock.

-The Indian Wilness, speaking of the Hindoo charities in Calcutta, says. that they usually take the form of the daily distribution of food. It mentions one Rajah who daily feeds from three tosix hundred persons, and several others who feed from thirty to fifty every day.

"Go back and tell your people to send an immediate invitation to the Angel Gabriel," was the reply of a prominent divine to the committee from Meriden church, after they had stated the qualifications which the pastor must possess to be eligible to a call from their fastidious congregation .- New London

Telegraph. -A mission band of children in the little village of Keehonkson, Ulster County, N. Y., is trying to raise money for missionary purposes by gathering and selling trailing arbutus, which grows luxuriously on the Shawangunk Mountains. The children have already received a good many orders from this and other cities where their novel scheme is known .- N. Y. Sun.

-Steamboat Frank, a Modoe Indian who was captured at the time of the Modoc war, and who is still a prisoner of the United States, is attending, by permit of the Government, the Oak Grove Seminary in Maine. He now calls himself Frank Modoc, and is studying for the ministry. He is making good progress in his studies, and is apparently a devout Christian. He is proud of his descent from a long line of Modoc chieftians, and conducts himself with true Indian dignity.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

-Never borrow trouble. The inter. est you have to pay for the accommodation is excessive. - Pittsburgh Chronicle-

-Explanations from the youth who was forcibly ejected from a West-Side residence the other evening are unnecessary. The reason was a parent .-Detroit Free Press.

-Sarcastic wife-Coming home as usual, I suppose? Fond-of-staying-out-late husband—Yes, certainly. Sarcastic wife-Well, put this letter in the first mail in the morning, and if you meetthe milk man tell him to leave two

seed is planted at the right time this can be secured. No rule can be given.

I wait until the soil will work into a — "Mamma," said Johnny, "can anybody hear with their mouth?" "No, child, I don't think they can," replied the mother. 'Then, mamma, what made Mr. Jones tell sister he wanted to tel! her something and put his lips to her mouth instead of her ear?"-Chicago Tribune.

-Dinner table.-Little Millie (to her father, who has given her the smallest piece of pie on the plate)—"Papa, why is my piece of pie like Europe?" Papa, thoughtfully—"I don't know; why is it?" Millie—"Because it is the smallest of the grand divisions." Fact.—Boston Transcript.

-A German theorist has undertaken to make a microscope of sufficient power to make a bee's sting look like a telegraph pole. We have long won-dered why something wasn't done to make that plaguey thing look somewhere near as large as it feels when it gets into a man's neck.-Binghampton Republican.

-The plain principles of truth and honesty are familiar to most of us, and need no elaborate argument to elucidate or uphold them. They demand our unhesitating obedience, and the more cheerfully and promptly we act upon them, the more firm, manly and consistent will our characters become. -N. Y. Ledger.

-De Jones-Miss Mimosa, who is that vulgar-looking woman over there by the mantel-piece? She looks like a regular firiffin. Miss Mimosa-Why, how you talk-that's my step-mother. De Jones-Oh, yes. Yes, to be sure. How silly of me. I ought to have been able to trace the family resemblance.— -Chicago Rambler.

-"How are you getting on?" asked Yeast of young Crimsonbeak, whom he met on the street the other day. "First rate," was the young man's reply. "What are you doing?" further queried Yeast. "I'm a medical director in an institution down town." "A medical director!" "Yes; you see I direct envelopes in a patent-medicine house." "Oh."— Yonkers Statesman.

-The parent or teacher may command, or exhort, or restrain, or advise in the wisest way; but if the constant influence of companionship, or books, or occupations, or amusements work in the opposite direction, it will be labor thrown away. The rules of grammar, learned over so thoroughly, will never counteract the effect of constant association with those who speak incorrectly, nor will the most assiduous exhortation against frivolity avail any thing against the general tone of frivolous society .--

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

#### THE SHADY SIDE.

You say I'm "on the shady side." Suppose am, my dear; Suppose I've even left the shade for the dark-ness leaning near; There is sunsine in the heart that shineth

Suppose my hair no longer glows with its fair gold of June;
Suppose, again, the silver threads will lie there thickly soon; Life's song may stop upon the lips; the heart keep up the tune.

I would not give the autumn days for all the hours of spring.
Nor still the voice of riper years unto me For all the sunny wreaths of youth life could

Spring holds, I own, some beauteous sprays amid its chaplet twined.

Yet one red rose of autumn is worth all of them combined—
The same with the conceptions of a maturer

And so I'm "on the shady side." Dear heart, you can not see The blooms that lie along my path and live And ever singing toward the West, my bird of melody.

I follow him adown the hill I climbed in careless mirth, With sober feet than when at first I trod the pleasant earth,
For I had yet to learn the way to measure
out life's worth.

The shadows stretched along my path protect me from the glare Which now I feel right seorchingly would fall upon my hair, Their cool caresses seem to me more beauti-ful and fair.

You can not understand it, dear, now in your youthful pride,
But some day you will smile to see the shadows round you ride,
When you, grown tired of heat and glare, descend the shady side.

The hill which seems so long at first will soon be passed and won.

Though trodden 'neath the fervid beams of a too ardent sun;

And ere you think it, you will find the shady side begun.

Not long the shadows rest before, when once your feet descend, But just a little way ahead you see the pathway end, standing close beside the way the man-sion of a friend.

And you will walk with happier feet the path as yet untried.
Than when you bounded up the slope, youth's pathway bright and wide.
And find, like me, your sweetest hours upon the shady side.
—Clare B. Coffey, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## LOVE ON THE LAKES.

A Daring Sailor Wins Both a Race and a Bride.

Among the many men who earn their living on sailing vessels, there are none more daring or skillful than the "lakers" or "fresh-water sailors." The few sailors who are not garrulous, and when ashore between trips or in the forecastle during a brief respite from labor, yarn after yarn is spun and listened to with a deference seldom paid to more distinguished men. Along South, Cherry and Water streets, there are many poorlooking buildings, presided over by men who have grown tired of the sea, and who have started in with more or less success in entertaining sailors who whip it into foam, and when a gale is want a home until all the money earned on the last trip is squandered. In one of these the other day a group of of these the other day a group of ahead of Sam when this point was swarthy-faced men sat about a big reached, and he laid himself out in stove industriously spitting tobacco juice on every thing within reach, and listening to a tall, well-made man, who kind if he could help it and swung his was reeling off a yarn. The speaker was dressed in a sack suit of blue navy cloth; a black silk handkerchief encircled his neck under the large flap of a blue shirt, the knotted ends showing above his tightly-buttoned coat, a slouch hat rested carelessly on the back of his head and shaded a pair of frank blue eyes and as handsome a set of features as were ever kissed by rude winds or moistened by flying spray.

"I won't waste words in trying to almost scraping the edge of the rocks, make you believe that lakers are just as good seamen as you are," he began, but that is the truth just the same. You are apt to sneer at them because even in the darkest weather they must be in a peculiar locality if they can not see an odd light or two twinkling on shore. But there is just where their greatest danger lies. Talk about gales. Why, the fiercest wind-storm I ever ensured was some distance off the point. countered came out of Manitoba, struck Lake Erie and sent the water bubbling and hissing like the devil's cau'dron over Niagara. I have yet to see the chart that will help a man much to keep his vessel away from the shoals and rocks and bars that make Lake Erie a very dan-gerous place indeed. Of course there's and landed them all safe on the beach. a channel, but when you've got to sail Sam gathered together a gang of men a zigzag course to keep in it, it is dan- and started out with them to see what gerous to attempt it when you're on a could be done to release the schooner loaded vessel that draws much water. and set her afloat once more. The men Even nature seems to help Erie to be contrary, for in the spring when nearly all the freight is going up the lake the glad shout. Painted on the stern he wind always blows down or across the saw the name Jeannette. It didn't when every vessel has loads for Buffalo, the wind just acts the other way. There is a good deal of pleasant rivalry between the skippers on the lake; all are well acquainted with each other, and as there is work enough, for all there is nothing to give rise to any ill feeling. Two skippers may start out at a certain time and pick up loads, and will indulge in a friendly race so as to see which is the faster vessel. I have seen more spirited races on Lake Erie than I saw even when all the clamor was made about the Puritan and the Genesta.

"Among the best sailors in Erie, Pa., "Among the best sailors in Erie, Pa., a few years ago, were Sam Walker and Josh Wilking. They had known each other from childhood. Both owned big lumber schooners that exactly resembled each other in every respect. Even the furniture in the cabins was alike. Both men were childless widowers, and both was struck all in a heap, but he rushed to Postmaster-General under Monroe's adwere courting a buxom, black-eyed widow, who received their attentions with a degree of courtesy that amused the stern and crawling way over looked down, and seeing the name Jennie realized the horrible truth. He cussed and of Johnsontown, has the certificate of everybody who understood the situation. Josh, in honor of the widow, had her front name, Jeannette, painted on the stern of his boat, and Sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not to be stern of his boat, and sam, not

ontdone in gallantry, abbreviated the and Josh acted like a man and paid it which, therefore, Sam had been attending to the name into Jennie, which, therefore, Sam had been attending to the widow adorned his craft. Sam differed from all the time Josh had been busy getting Josh in some respects; he was more of his schooner off the bar, and the result a free, easy-going fellow, and often let of his attention was shown when he a dollar slip through his fingers, and said, after pocketing the one hundred was not backward in boasting that he'd dollars: 'Josh, ye air kindly invited to be present at ther marriadge of mysolf zation of the spoils-mongers' crusade rather range alongside the widow for an hour or two than make the most sucther widder, which the same is to come off a week from Sunday. cessful run ever heard of. Josh was business all through; but when there was no work to do then he'd dress himself up in his stiff store clothes, that always bore about them a stifling seent

It was not a rare thing for him to learn,

on these occasions, that Sam had been

doing a great deal of courting in a very

short space of time. He came to the

conclusion after awhile that Sam was

playing mean tricks on him, and to get

square he went around blowing that the

Jeannette could outsail the Jennie in

this was something that Sam couldn't

dred dollars, and it was agreed that the

race should be sailed the very first op-

portunity that presented itself. It came

the next day when a big pile of lumber

was landed on the dock at Port Ryerse, Ont., for shipment to Buffalo. Josh and

Sam started over and moored their ves-

sels alongside the dock. In twenty-four

hours both steamers had a two-reef load

on. Instead of starting right away it was agreed to wait until midnight and

then cast off the second the hands of

their big silver watches pointed to twelve. The cabins of both vessels were worked up to the highest pitch of

excitement, and instead of trying to get a

little rest they went in a body up to the

village and began drinking pale Cana-

"It was twelve o'clock before they

knew it, and a wild rush was made for

the schooners. The hawsers were thrown off quick as a flash, and both

boats moved out into the lake and were

soon swallowed up in the night. The

sails were shaken out in a jiffy, and

though the wind was light when they

started it soon gathered considerable strength, and in less than thirty minutes

it was blowing down the lake like a

thousand demons. The schooners were

so alike in every respect and the men

who had charge of them were so equal

in point of seamanship that they hugged

each other as close as twilight hugs

night. Once or twice they came near

colliding, but every danger that threat-

ened them seemed to make the men more reckless. Under ordinary cir-cumstances, much of the canvas that

the vessels carried would have been ta-

ken in, because the wind would occas-

icnally bowl them over so much that

there was danger of the whole deck-

loads of lumber sliding overboard. But

both Sam and Josh swore a mighty

oath that not a rope should be touch-

ed, and the schooners kept tearing along

right on top of each other all the time.

The wind kept steadily gathering in strength, and the faster it sent the boats along the greater the danger was. Now there is

a neck of land near Quarry dock that

stretches out like a finger of doom far

into the lake. It is known as Windmill

point and has been the death of more

good sailors than all those salt-water

been. The water that covers it is so

shallow that even a light wind will

are clearly shown. Josh was a trifle

road to travel and he rapidly overhauled

Josh. 'By the eternal jewhittaker,' cried the latter, 'I'll jam him clar up on the

rocks if he don't give way.' But Sam's blood was up and he was willing to risk

every thing in order to pass the point

first. The schooners closed in on each other, Sam's boat slid along the point

and when he thought all danger was

passed Josh seized his rudder and swung

it hard-a-starboard. His schooner cam

around like a rocket, the bow struck

Sam's boat square amidships, and

crowded her, scraping and plunging, up

on the rocks. Josh's boat was forced

"The men passed a dreary night, but

by daylight the wind died away and in a

were about clambering over the stern

when Sam suddenly sprang up with a

saw the name Jeannette. It didn't

the darkness of night and with their

brains muddled with whisky he had

taken Josh's boat, and his property, the

Jennie, was then probably safe and

'I hain't got no interest in her. Let her

go, and when we git ashore I'll give ye all the whisky ye want, because it's to

sound in port.
"Don't tech her, boys,' he shouted.

gone by the board.

dian whisky.

The wedding took place and Josh was there, a little pale and watery, but smiling all the time. After the wedding he painted a white streak over the name of camphor, sprinkle a few drops of Jeannette on his schooner and has since peppermint over his handkerchief called it the Pirate. -N. Y. Mail and and proceed shyly to the widow's. Express.

## JAPANESE HOUSES.

Why They Are Far Ahead of American Houses in Real Beauty. It is getting to be very embarrassing,

this civilization, especially to women. We are accumulating so much, our establishments are becoming so complicated, that daily life is an effort. There are too many "things." Our houses are getstand and so he planked down one hun- ting to be museums. A house now is a library, an art gallery, a bric-a-brac of the pretensions put forward by Senshop, a furniture ware-house, a crock- ator Edmunds and his colleagues in supery store, combined. It is a great establishment run for the benefit of servants, plumbers, furnace-men, grocers, tinkers. Regarded in one light, it is a very interesting place, and in another, it is an eleemosynary institution. We are accustomed to consider it a mark of high civilization; that is to say, the munds himself; that Duskin had been more complicated and over-loaded we make our domestic lives, the more civilized we regard ourselves. Now perilized we regard ourselves. Now per-haps we are on the wrong track altogether. Perhaps the way to high civilization is toward simplicity and disentanglement, so that the human beings will be less a slave to his surroundings and impedimenta, and have more leisure for his own cultivation and enjoy-ment. Perhaps life on much simpler terms than we now carry it on with would be on a really higher plane. We have been looking at some pictures of Japanese dwellings, interiors. How simple they are! how little furniture or adornment! how few "things" to care for and be anxious about! Now the Japanese are a very ancient people. They are people of high breeding, polish, refinement. They are in some respects like the Chinese, who have passed through ages of cy-cles of experience, worn out about all the philosophies and religions then on, and come out on the other side of every thing. They have learned to take things rather easily, not to fret, and to get on without a great many encumbrances that we still wearily carry along. When we look at the Japanese houses and at their comparatively simple life, are we warranted in saying that they are behind us in civilization? May it not be true that they have lived through all our experience, and come down to an easy modus vivendi? They may have had their bric-a-brac period, their overloaded-establishment age, their various measles stages of civilization, before they reached a condition in which life is a comparatively simple affair. This thought must strike any one who sees the present Japanese craze in this country. For, instead of adopting the Japanese simplicity in our dwellings, we are a ding the Japanese eccentricities to our other accumulations of fiends known as wreckers have ever odds and ends from all creation, and increasing the incongruity and the complication of our daily life. What a helpless being is the housewife in the midst blowing it is frequently laid bare, and of her treasures! The Drawer has had the sharp ragged rocks that compose it occasion to speak lately of the recen enthusiasm in this country for the "cultivation of the mind." It has become almost a fashion. Clubs are formed for order to get around it first. Sam didn't this express purpose. But what chance intend to let him do anything of the is there for it in the increasing anxieties of our more and more involved and schooner around until it pointed straight between the point of the reef and his rival's boat. This gave him a shorter overloaded domestic life? Suppose we have clubs-Japanese clubs they might be called-for the simplification of our fenses. Mr. Tilden declared that our dwellings and for getting rid of much of

## our embarrassing menage!—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine. CURIOUS NAMES.

The Pretty Romance Concerning the

Queerest of Them. Westminster Abbey is dead. I knew him well as a thrifty business man, and and particularize and point out just for many years he was at the head of what minor power could step in, overthe firm of Abbey & Freeman. I al- throw the American navy, inflict incalways wondered why his parents gave culable damage on our shipping and him such a name, but perhaps they had cast disgrace upon the Nation. heard of Westminster Abbey as a place run from Brazil to New York, pass its of fame, and therefore determined to forts, or, if necessary, lie off Coney give their child immediate distinction. Island, far from the reach of any of It is difficult to imagine why parents our guns, and lay the metropolis in make such ridiculous selections—Pre- ashes. The little Republic of Chili, served Fish, for instance. This man lation of the United States, has no less founded the opulent house of Fish, Minturn & Co. An ingenious fiction out of range of our guns. says he was a babe east on the beach by the waves that broke over a wreck, and this condition of affairs prevails. well known) in company with the Grinnells, and they established themselves here in trade. Some other odd names lake or don't blow at all. In the fall. take him long to understand this. In I mention "Return Jonathan Meigs" as one instance in which the oddity may be explained. Jonathan Meigs was a Connecticut youth who courted a girl with such little success that he determined to make a final effort, and then, if refused, to finally withdraw. Accordingly he called on the hard-hearted fair one, and being again refused he took his departure, but before he got out of whisky I owe my salvation.' That evening Sam landed in Buffalo. He found "Return Jonathan!" The youth reing Sam landed in Buffalo. He found "Return Jonathan!" The youth re-his schooner safely moored, with a turned, and found the hard heart had brand new bowsprit in place, and the suddenly become tender; the fair one. lumber nearly all off. Josh was sitting | indeed, had changed her mind with that on deck, smiling away and looking as rapidity which is the privilege of the

## A DEALER IN FACTS.

The Dignified Senator from Vermont Laid man from Kentucky. Se actor Edmunds has never appeared

to more disadvantage since the organi-

against the Administration than he did in his little bout with Senator Beek, of Kentucky. Senator Beck has the habit of calling a spade a spade, and in a scrimmage his favorite weapon is the lub. He has very little respect for Senatorial tradition, of which the Green mountain statesman is the selfconstituted guardian, and none at all for the absurd notions of Senatorial dignity and consequence with which that eminent person is so tremendously inflated. The stalwart Kentuckian laid about him right and left with his bludgeon, knocking Senatorial dignity and Senatorial tradition into smithereens, exploding the gauzy fiction of Senatorial secreey, and filling the proud Senatorial soul of the Vermont oracle with profound disgust. Senator Beck showed, by a plain statement of facts, the utter humbug and hypocrisy port of their demand for the papers in the Duskin case. He declared that Duskin was notoriously an unfit man for the office from which he had been suspended by the President, and that the fact of his unfitness was known to no person better than to Senator Edthe same year Senator Edmunds, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had refused to report his name back for confirmation; that he had been nominated in all three times, and that there were papers now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee which abundantly justified Duskin's dismissal

from the public service. Senator Edmunds winced under this exposure of disagreeable facts, and made several unsuccessful attempts to choke off Senator Beck on the plea that re was violating the rules by betraying the "secrets" of the executive session. A pretty plea, indeed, to come from the man who has contended, in fine set phrase, that "there is no room for secrecy in the operations of a free Government!" But it had no effect upon the Kentuckian, who proceeded to demonstrate the absurdity of the theory of Senatorial secrecy by showing that all the facts as to the action of the Senate upon the Duskin easin executive session had been published in the newspapers of the country at the time of its occurrence. He concluded his onslaught upon the Edmunds cabal with the remark that "fortyparson power would not do justice to much of the hypocrisy that is now presented to the Senate in the pretenses of a desire to establish public justice. Subsequently in "secret session" the Senator moved that all the proceedings of the Senate (relative to the Duskin appointment) in March, 1881, October, 1881 and December, 1881, all papers before the Judiciary Committee, and all the proceedings of that committee be made public.

In the meantime it would be interesting to know what Senator Edmunds really and honestly supposes the country thinks of his performances regarding the Duskin matter, in the light of Senator Beck's astonishing revelations on the subject. - Chicago Times.

## OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Work to Be Accomplished by the Present Democratic Congress.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs strongly approve and support the late very patriotic letter of Mr. Tilden on the subject of the necessity for the improvement of our coast decoast towns were absolutely without that a third or fourth class naval power could, in the event of war, hold this country entirely within its power, or destroy millions of dollars of property without our being able to prevent it or to do any thing but look on.

The House Committee agree thoroughly with this view of the matter

The Brazilian armed cruisers could with less than one-twentieth the popuwas a very successful merchant, and than three vessels any one of which could bombard and reduce to ashes San Grinnell & Co., at present Grinnell, Francisco or New York, and yet keep

There is no security here as long as his rescuers named him in memory of are simply trusting that no trouble will this event. All nonsense! He came ever arise with any other country, a from New Bedford (where the family is Utopian trust that history should have cured us of. We are constantly threatened with National disgrace; indeed, our present relations with foreign poware found among our old families, and ers is more or less affected by our defenseless condition. In our diplomatic relations with them there is always a lack of confidence, a fear of bringing about trouble, and these smaller pow ers have discovered our diplomatic timidity, appreciate the fact that this country is ill-prepared for a naval war, offensive or defensive, and are saucy and impertinent in consequence.

The Naval Committee wisely advise that work be begun at once on our coast defenses. It will render this country more independent and confident and restore its prestige and political influence abroad .-- N. O. Times-

constitutional lawyer or as a broadupon which the whole flimsy structure is builded .- Chicago Times.

## THE PRESIDENT'S VETOES.

Does Not Believe in Disturbing Land Titles Already Acknowledged.

President Cleveland has given Congress two specimens of his ability in a field in which he distinguished himself particularly as mayor and Governor. His first two vetoes have been transmitted to Congress, and give evidence of the unwearying industry and painstaking care he bestows upon every subject that falls within the line of his duty. He explains, in a clear, exhaustive manner his objections to the bill to quiet settlers' titles on certain lands in Iowa, taking the position that the Government can not litigate private rights, and that the lands in question were remitted by the Government to the State of Iowa, and could not, therefore, be regarded as a portion of the public domain. The point at issue was fully settled years ago, and to reopen it now would only lead to endless strife and exhaustive law suits, in which the Government should not be made a party. The bill sought to destroy vested rights and to disturb interests which have long since become fixed. The President says that it would be

better to compensate the parties incurring losses caused by an invitation on the part of the Government to settle upon lands apparently public, than to attempt a disturbance of titles already acknowledged. He warns Congress against interfering with matters which should be left to judicial cognizance, and he expresses himself as unwilling to concur in legislation which touches too closely upon judicial power. In this he gives a proof of his attachment w constitutional principles, and reminds Congress that no ill-considered measures of legislation, however popular they may be in their application in certain cases, will receive favor at his hands. There has been a good deal of this legislation going on for some time past, especially in regard to land titles. It was by such means that the most notorious schemes of land-grabbers were carried through and honest settlers disturbed in their rights and deprived of their homes. President Cleveland's vetoes will be ku intimation to Congress that every bill will be subjected to careful scrutiny and examination by the Executive, and that the slipshod methods hitherto in vogue have no place under the present Administration. - Albany Argus.

#### DEMOCRATIC BRIEFS.

-An exchange tells in a half-column article "What Blaine is Doing. We can tell in a much shorter space what he is not doing. He is not spending his spare time invoking Heaven's blessings on the head of dear Brother Burchard. - N. Y. Graphic.

-General Black has exposed the rottenness of the pension office under Republican management. Dudley made it an electioneering bureau during the last Presidential campaign. This accounts for the animosity of the New York *Tribune* towards General Black. It dreaded this exposure and sought to break the force of it by throwing mud on the faithful commissioner. It succeeded only in bespattering itself .-Albanu Araus.

-Senator Edmunds is acknowledged to be an able lawyer. He has great strength as an advocate, and weak causes are frequently able to borrow a temporary vigor from his espousal. That is the whole measure of his success in his attempted defence of the indefensible attitute that the Senate has taken with respect to executive prerogative. He has made his case strong enough for immediate partisan purposes.—Boston Statesman.

## Packing the Court.

The suggestion has been made, tentatively yet seriously, that Judge Stanley Matthews of the United States Sudefenses against a naval enemy, and preme Court should be invited or assigned to sit with the circuit judge before whom the Government suit against the Bell Telephone Company is to be tried. This is in several respects a remarkable, and astounding proposi-

Why should Stanley Matthews be selected for any such special service: What are his antecedents? He bears imprinted on his forehead the brand of being Jay Gould's man-So notorious and offensive was the influence by which his nomination was originally procured that a Republican Senate refused to confirm it. It has never been disputed that his ultimate elevation to the bench was the equivalent for Mr. Gould's very liberal contribution to the Republican campaign fund. So much indignation did the fulfilment of the bargain provoke that Mr. Matthews himself deemed it advisable to publish a statement denying that he would be the pliant tool of Gould or Gould's corporations. Could any thing be more humiliating than the consciousness that such a denial was necessary, except the implication conveyed in the proposal that he should now assist at the trial of the Bell patents? Mr. Gould and Western Union are behind the Bell monopoly and they shamelessly essay to enforce their lien upon Stanley Matthews if they can do so. The project is monstrous in its unblushing audacity.-N. Y. Graphic.

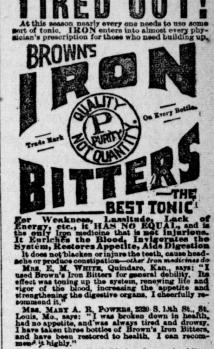
## Blaine's Views.

There have been rumors current about Washington that Mr. Blaine was using his influence to defeat the purpose of the Republican caucus and cripple Edmunds in the fight with the President. These reports are founded upon the paragraphs in Blaine's book which were read by Mr. Kenna the other day, and upon the statements made here by Joseph Manley, formerly -Senator Edmunds' speech will postmaster at Augusta, and an intinot add to his reputation as a great mate friend of Mr. Blaine. Manley says that the latter does not approve minded and enlightened statesman. of the position the Republicans have His premises are false, his reasoning illogical and his conclusions utterly right and the Senators wrong, and inadmissible. The speech contains, either in words or by implication, gross matter of party policy, the Republican either in words or by implication, gross misstatements of the precedents and violent perversions of historical facts, and these are the shaky foundations great freedom on this subject, and pretends to speak by authority .- Inter

How Women Would Vote Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Farrite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases pecaliar to her sex. By druggists.

THE clothes-wringer is the hand-organ of the laundry.—Puck.

In another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest we have ever seen, and we think any one will be well repaid for examining the supposed display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

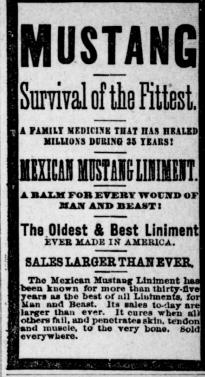


in highly."
uine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines
a wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MI

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

# Sille KI 1311 3111113

system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.



OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, and I determined to make an effort to precure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation was allayed, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the unler to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left-only a little scar marks the place,

Atlanta, Ga., August II, 1838.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Go. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

Sense of Smell.
For 15 years I was annoyed with severe pain in my head and discharges into my throat from catarrh. My sense of smell was much impaired. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have overcome these troubles.—J. B. HAY FEVER Case, St. Denis Hotel, N. Y. My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with

## W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine is one of the most desirable of the household magazines published, combining, as it does, so much to improve and interest the home circle. The April number contains some admirable articles, such as "The Castle of Heidelberg," "The Industrial Problem," by Jenny Junes and "Lace Making." "That Other Person," Mrs. Hart's serial is continued, and instructions are given in china painting and embossing in metal The Prohibition articles are all good. W. Jennings Demorest contributing "The Irrepressible Conflicts." The frontispiece is a beautiful steel engraving, "The Message."

We are in recept of the programme for the twenty-first annual meeting of the Kansas State Sunday School Association, to be held at Junction City, May 4, 5 and 6. The topics are practical, and in the hands of those whose names appear, can hardly fail to make an enthusiastic and useful Convention. Among those from abroad are E. O. Excell and Rev. S. B. Barnitz, while the State is represented by its leading Christian workers. Local matters are in the hands of leading citizens of Junction City, with Rey.H.W.Stearns us chairman, and they will cordially welcome all who come. The only credential required is that you want to go and either tell or learn of better metheds of Sunday School work.

## CAMPBELL-NARRAWAY.

Last Thursday morning, April 8, 15" the wedding bells rang out joyonsly from the Congregational church in this city, for the marriage of Mr. Malcolm Archibald Campbell and Miss Edith Kate Narraway, both of this city, an event that had been looked forward to with most pleasant anticipations by many of our citizens; and by the time (11 o'clock) for the performance of the nuptial rites the church was well filled with wedding guests. Mr. Campbell is a gentleman who, having been and old settler, is well and favorably known all over this county, and who, by his warm heart and pleasant manners, has attached to himself many friends. The bride, himself many friends. The bride, though comparatively a stranger in our misdt, is one of Chase county's fairest daughters, who, since her so-journ in our midst, has, by her pleasant face and gentle deportment, made many warm and lasting friends among our people. She is the second daughter of the late John James Narraway of Bayew ter, Talbot road, London, England.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, there being a stand on either side of the pulpit, on which

on either side of the pulpit, on which | pointed the following officers, whose were cala lilies, geraniums, and magnolias. Exactly at the appointed hour firmed: t'e bridal party entered the church and walked up the aisles, Mr. George Weed. Organist, playing the "Wedding b. rch." The bride wore a beautiful cost me of steel green and satin bro ca le, orange blossoms, and bounet to match. The Rev. W. B. Fisher, as- missioner might collect a poll tax of sisted by the Rev. S. Davis, performed \$2.50 in liew of work, and give a rethe wedding ceremonies which were |ceipt in full. conducted in the regular form of the | Adjourned until Monday night. Episcopal service. Mr. Campbell was accompanied by Mr. John Frew and the Council met, pursuant to adjournreceived his bride from the hand of ment, Mayor Stone and all the mem-Mr. John Tod. The bridesmaid was bers being present, and transacted the Miss Jennie Campbell whose dress following business: was silk of changing blue and gold, The Msyor appointed the following with bonnet of same colors.

the church the company repaired to the esidence of Mr. Hugh Jackson where a most sumptuous wedding breakfast was had, and the time most pleasantly spent until 4 o'clock, when the bride and groom left for the aftermoon train for the west, to be absent a week or ten days, returning by way of Emporia, where they will visit Mr Campbell's many relatives. As the happy couple were leaving the house nance committee. and proceeding down the walk to the ing of good luck.

and the names of the givers:

en napkins, Mrs. B. Campbell, the groom's mother.

Silver cake basket, Mr. and Mrs.W. A. Morgan, Dr.and Mrs. R. Walsh and Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Groundwater.

Silver pickle caster and tongs, Mr.

bell and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gitt.

Set of amber glass ware, Mr. and Mrs. Arch Miller. Four linen towels, Mr.and Mrs. Wm,

Walnut center table, Mr. Neil Camp-

9

Irs. H. S. F. Davis.

Large morroco bound bible, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McNee.

Macrame tidy, Mrs. N. Jennings. Large photograph album, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. John Deitchrich and Mr. and Mrs. Will J. Murray.

Majolica fruit dish, Mrs. Barbara Gillett.

Clothes horse, Mr. Jas. Ryburn. Steel engraving, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. immons.

Purse of money, Mr. and Mrs. Mc Gechie, Rockford, Illinois. LATER.—The bride and groom returned home, yesterday afternoon.

## WATSON-MILLER.

Married, at the residence of W. R. Sanders, Esq., March 24, 1886, Mr. James L. Watson, of Strong City, Chase county, Kansas. and Miss Ether A. Miller, of Clifton Hill, Randolph county, Mo. The Rev. J. T. Lingo, of Clifton, artistically tied the conjugal knot. Miss Ether is a quiet, unostentatious young lady,a charming companion and a faithful friend. Mr. Watson should be proud of the treasure he has won.

Star of hope and peace, forever Shining on through all his life; He will love thee 'bove all other,

Chime forth the merry marriage be is In joyous silvery peals,

When Cupid's strong links Hymen seals The nu tial vows are spoken, The solemn words are said:

Two loving hearts, are wed. The bridal veil is dreeping. Thy swiet face to conceal;

Yet wars of sadness mingle, And pain thy joy attends: "Tis sad mideed to part with home

And childhood's faithful friends. He claims thee all through life; Anlyou must walk beside him,

Keep, James, all the vows you made To love, protect and cherish; Let not thy love, like fairest flowers.

May the golden chain of love that bin ls Thy youthful lives forever, Be always lightly borne as now, 'fill death the bond doth sever.

Dear Ether, we will miss you From the haunts of childhood's zest

appointments were, on motion, con-City Marshal, Jabin John on. Street Commissioner, M. H. Penneil. Treasurer, S. A. Breese.

City Attorney, T. O. K lley. It was ordered that the Street Com

MONDAY NIGHT

standing committees for the ensuing

On Finance-J. E. Harper, J. S. Doolittle and L. P. Jenson.

Harper and L. P. Jenson John Madden and J. S. Doolittle.

On License-H. S. Fritz, J.E. Harper and L. P. Jenson.

The annual report of the City Treas-

ca. riage in waiting for them an old suit of J. W. Ferry and A. Ferlet to slipper and a shower of rice was restrain the city from collecting a tax thrown after them as a parting greet- for the curbing and guttering in front The following is a list of the presents ferred to the Mayor and Mr. Madden advise in the whole matter, whether to go ahead with the suit or to compromise with the parties.

The putting down of sidewalks and fixing of streets in certain parts of the city was talked about and the committee on Streets and Alleys were instructed to take a view of the situation and make a report at the next meeting of the Council.

ANOTHER RAILROAD. A railroad from Topeka to Wichita. on and air line would cross the Neosho on and air line would cross the Neosho ton, Bavaria, apparattus for exposing river a little west of Americus; would large surfaces of liquid to air or vapor river a little west of Americus; would touch Cottonwood Falls, and run Cottonwood Falls, and run Cottonwood Falls to Wichita that has no railroad. This air line road would shorten the distance between Topeka and Wichita many wales. A good route for a railroad would be from Topeka to Eskridge, thence to Council Grove. This can be built in fifty seven miles, Cottonwood Falls eighteen miles,

Large bronze frame mirror, Mr. and total seventy five miles. From Cotton-wood Falls to Wichita on an excellent line would not exceed sixty wiles, total from Toveka 135. The distance now via, the Santa Fe is 163 miles. This road would run through ten miles of the magnesia rock in Chase county, so noted for building material in the west. Why would it not be a good idea to organize a good local company to build on this route. It seems to meit is just the route the Rock Island would like to take from Council Grove. They might also run to McPherson and Hutchinson and so on Southwest. I

only throw this out as a suggestion. We clip the above from the Daily Capital of April 3d. The above route would meet with the hearty approval of all the localities through which it would run, and it would open a rich scope of country.—The Home Weekly, Eskridge, Wabuansee county, Kansas,

## DITRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of Chase county, having begun its April term on Tues- to run only one store. day of last week, has disposed of the following cases since that date:

verdict, not guilty. State vs. L. M. Talkington, liquor

case; dismissed. in the penitentiary.

E. Cooley vs. Frank Wekerlin et al.: dismissed at defendant's costs. Samuel Bruner vs. C. C. Watson, re

pleyin, two suits; verdict for plaintiff. Margaret Klussman vs. J. W. Griffis, Sheriff, replevin; judgment for plaintiff.

Geo. Balch vs. Jacob Hornberger, replevin bond; dismissed.

Henry M. Caudy vs. Emily Caudy, divorce; dismissed. Matilda Funk vs. Robert Childs et al, foreclosure; Sheriff's sale con-

firmed. Adare, Hildebrand & Co. vs. J. L. Searles et al, foreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed.

Jos. Cohn & Co. vs. B. F. Largent; settled. Patterson, Dell & Co. vs. same; set.

C. F. Chapman & Co. vs. same; set-

Strong City National Bank ys. John son & Thomas; Sheriff's sale confirmed.

## PROMTHE NORTH SIDE.

The farmers and the grass have commenced to grin since the showers.

number of visits he makes to Well, we all know.

Chas. Miller has lately arrived from Illinois, with a new wife and several head of horses.

arm. Nobody knows who did it OBSERVER.

#### CHASE COUNTY ACRICULTUR AL SOCIETY

The following is the financial report for the year 1885, as made by the Secretary, and approved by the society at 

1	" premoun list advertisements .	124	3
ı	" sile of water tank	18	0
9	" rent of track	6	5
3	" rent of track	850	ě
١	" vssessmen s	90	ñ
1	shares		
١			
8		2252	
3		2232	
3	EXPENDED.	1000	N
4	Premiums, cash	167	a
ŝ	Speed ring	331	8
d	Speed ring Miscellaneous bills	665	1
d	J P Kunl, for prem un lists, etc	147	
	Note at Chase Co. Bank	659	t
	In erest on same		
	Repert note	109	3
ij	Over tue interest	- 3	
9	Coupon	10	ã
4	Interest on same	10	
	Coupons on Rupert note	00	ä
	Barrie II.	00	ä
d	Far bills	2.2	1
	Chas Loomis, for work	D	
4	OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY OF THE P		Ħ
	Tot 4	2252	
j	Palance on hand	33	
п			

PATENTS GRNATED.

The following patents were cranted to citizens of Kansas furing the week ending April 6, 1886, reported expressly for this ps. But it must be managed right to be profitper by Jos. H. Hunter, Scheiter of American and Foreign Patents, 194 F Street. Washington, D. C.: G. S. Agee, Louisville, corn planter; THE POULTRY BULLETIN, P. P. Belt, Columbus. automatic cut out and lightning arrester; A. A.Den-

wide shut a grinnin'.

Plenty of mud for the past week. Mr. J. C Lyeth, our popular station agent, is the happiest man in town; cause why, it is a bouncing boy, and

going into the livery business at Lathrope, Mo. We feel that we are losing a good citizen and neighbor; and the people of Lathrope may feel justly proud of their new livery man. May W. McWilliams, at

the fore part of the week, but he is

Another one of our esteemed citizens has left us, but, we are glad to say, not very far. Mr. David Ford has moved to Cottonwood Falls, intending

Quinn, George McDonald and Lan-State vs. Lon. Smith, liquor case; try's Chinaman were all out to Mr. Sw Mot nw Mot.

try's Chinaman were all out to Mr.

T. O'Donnell, Jr.'s, last Sunday night.

A certain Judge in Ohio says: "An eastern paper has made a statement showing the corruption in political circles;" well, we are sorry to say it is the same in Strong, for nearly every man in our Conacil made a "state"

Sw M of nw M of ... 31 29 8 3 300 Sw M of nw M of ... 25 20 8 3 300 Sw M of sw M of ... 25 20 8 3 300 Sw M of nw M of ... 25 20 Sw M of nw M of ... 25 20 Sw M State vs. John Howard and William showing the corruption in political Parkhurst, burglary and larceny; plea circles;" well, we are sorry to say it is of guilty, and sentenced to three years the same in Strong, for nearly every ment" on election day.

[Published in the Chase County Courant April 15, 1886

tioned
Be it or bined by the Mayor and Councilmen
of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase
county Kans s.
SECTION I. That the portion of the all y

county Kana s.

Spectros 1. That the portion of the all y running cast and west not dready ve after to-wire the west half of said ather in Black seventien (17) as shown by the orderinal part of Costonwood F. I.s. Kansas, and the streets and alleys running through Block, and the streets of weather (23) and the west three quarters are as shown by me or gind plat of North Catonwood Falls, Class county, kens, be additional by the original plat of North Catonwood Falls, Class county, kens, be additional by the Streets and alleys a catted in the first section of this ordinance shall revent to the owners of tota and Blocks on each side thereof in proportion of the fractage of the same.

See 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its publication in the Chase County Courant.

J. P. Kunta,
Mayor.

[Published in the Chase County Courant April 15, 1886.]

## ORDINANCE NO. 153.

Passed the Council, April 7, 1886. E. A. KINNE, City Clerk.

head of horses.

Joe. Fenner will soon move his family from near Council Grove to his farm on Cahola.

E. Humbert has helped himself to an \$80 spring wagon.

H. S. F. Davis can be seen early and late in the field at work.

It looks like, from the way it is plowed, that there will be a garden made in the road on the widow Harris arm. Nobody knows who did it

An ordinance to vacate alleys in and through Block hereinafter me tioned Be it orda ned by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, kansas, Bertion 1. That all of the alleys running through Block hereinafter me tioned Be it orda ned by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase sounds have for y-eight (48), flty-seven \$51, two \$(2) and fifteen (15), as shown by the or g, nal plat of the town of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, kansas, be and the same hereby are discontinued and vacated.

SECTION 1. That all of the alleys running through Block hereinafter me tioned Be it orda ned by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, kansas, Bertion 1. That all of the alleys running through Block hereinafter me tioned Be it orda ned by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, kansas, Bertion 1. That all of the alleys running through Block hereinafter me tioned Be it orda ned by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, kansas, Bertion 1. That all of the alleys running through Block hereinafter me tioned Be it orda ned by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, kansas, Bertion 1. That all of the alleys running through Block hereinafter me tioned Be it orda ned by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, kansas, Bertion 1. That all of the alleys running through Block hereinafter me tioned Be it orda ned by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, kansas, Bertion 1. The county kansas, Bertion 1. The council men of the City of Cottonwood Fal

and effect from a id after its publication in the Coase County Leader. J P. KUIL,

## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Chare County. ( ss. C. Jeffrey, Plaintiff )

P. C. Jeffrey, Plaintiff

Vs

E W Flun, Defendant

In Justices Court, before Wm Jeffrey, Justice of the Peace in and for Diamond Creek township, Chase county, Kansas.

The defendant, E. W Flun, will take notice that he has been sued in said court, for the sum of one hundred and ninety seven dollars and tencents, with int rest increon, at the raie of twelve per cent per annum, from the lith dey of Meh. 1886; and i. he fails to appear and answer to said action on the 26th day of May, 1886, judgment will be taken against him for the above named sum, and interest, and costs of suit.

P. C. Jeefrey, Plaintiff.

## GRAIN, For unes are daily made by successful op-

crators in 38 IN. STOCKS AND OIL. These investments frequently pay from \$500 to \$2.000 or more on each \$1 in avested.

I buy and sel, Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers. Stock Privileges a specialty.

Address for circulars, WILLIAM E. RICHARDS, 38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

# able. If you keep guly a dozen, or atthousand, able. If you keep guly a dozen, or atthousand, Heps. to know how to care for them in Health. Cure Disease, Rear Chicks, Build Co.ps, Breed Fine Blpds, etc., you want

POULTRY PAYS!

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. The Oldest and Best Magazine devoted to Poultry, Figeons and pet-, 32 pages, large finely illustrated, and costs only ONE Doldak for One Year. Try it a year and see if it is not a do-lier well spent. To receive it promptly each month, for one year, send journal-dre-s a d \$1 to

THE POULTRY BULLETIN.

## MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Bailder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaran t.cd. Shop, at his hame, northwest corner of Friend and rearl's reets, Cottonwood Falls, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

## J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchi son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well wa-tered, improved farms for sale Lands

COTTONWOO D FALLS, KANSAS

## NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

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

MONDAY, MAY 3RD., 1886. between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 8 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

A p. Val. Ap Val Ser. Tp Rgc. Per A 31 20 8 3 300 31 20 8 3 00 23 20 8 3 00

## JO. OLLINGER.

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

## PAINTING!

PATRONAGE SOLICITED; FIRST-CLASS WORK OR NO PAY!

CARRIAGE WORK A SPECIALTY. Jobs Taken in City or Country; Distance no Objection.

CALLON OR ADDRESS H. MAYVILLE STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

## TREES! TREES

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

My facilities for procuring good trees are unsurpussed; my prices as low as the lowest, and my tacking guaranteed to be perfect, Address,

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

## FINAL NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.

STATE OF KANSAS, as.

County of Casse

Office of Co. Treas., Chase co., Ks. Cottonwood Falls, March 27.1886.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the fourth day of September, 1883, for taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1882, will be deeded to the purchaser thereof unless redeemed on or before the 5th day of September, 1886, and the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcyl of land and lot calculated to the 4th day of September, 1886, is set opposite each description and

BAZAARTOWNSHIP

COTTON WOOD TOWNSHIP. I Pinkston,ne ¼ of se H T Batty, se ¼ of nw¼ 8 22 6 40
H Pinkston, 3¼ of se ¼ 36 21 5 80
J W Smith, 1¼ of nw ¾ 6 22 7
DS Alford, sw ¼ 32 21 7 160
R T Batty, ne ¾ of se ¼ 8 22 8 40

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. M J Rockwood,ne ¼.. 31 19 8 160 Xury Hale, ne ¼..... 4 20 8 169

John Milligan, w 1/2 of Wm Clark, commencing at ne corner of sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 ; thence s 48 rods; thence w 10

s 45 roostande will rols; then en 48 rods thence e 10 rods... 12 19 9 G W Jarvis, ne 4 ... 22 20 9 Wm Russel, e1/4 of se4. 32 21 9 COTTONWOOD FALIS.
Owner. Description. Lot Block
Elizabeth Simmons, lots 1 and 2,15 EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY.

Owner, Descrip. Lot. Block. SAFFORD. B Scott, Jas Lawsing, se sarah Graye ne " sw ¼ B Scott, se ¼ " nw ¼

MC'Q. CREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMECPATHIC

Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Office, and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females He carries and dispenses his own medicines. feb4-tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. CRISHAM

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

## C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in theseveral courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Cang counties in the State of Kanaas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and is the Fed eral Courts therein.

## Chas. H. Carswell. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

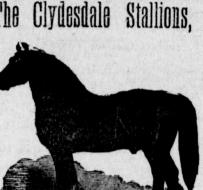
COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-tf

## JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.



# Drumore Boy, No.2063, S.E.S.B.

Will stand for a limited number of mares, this season, ending July 3, 1886, at the following places: At James Reynolds', on Diamond creek, on Mondays, at James Drummond's, Wednesdays; at Eimdale, on Thurstays and Fridays, until noon on Fridays; thobert Cuthbert's, Cottonwood Falis, on Friday afternoon and Saturday of each week during the season Terms—Drumore Boy and Rockford, to insore a mare with foal, \$29, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal, \$15 for the season, payable July 3, 1886.

she is known to be with foat, \$15 for the season, payable July 3, 1886.

I will do what I can to prevent accidents; but no responsibility is assumed. Parting with a mare before see is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance money. Persons failing to return mores at the regular times forfeit the insurance money apr3 2m GEO. DRUMMOND.



JOHN FREW. LAND SURVEYOR, CIVIL ENGINEER.

MERCHANT TAILOR. Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges

Reasonable, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY, In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c. Used by U.S. Government.

ASTABLE CHART -68 Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free, Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

MONEYTOLOAN In any amount, from \$500,00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building,

At the conclusion of the services at | year:

Set of Silver table spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McMillan. Two linen table cloths and one doz-

A very beautiful lamp, Mr.and Mrs. John Tod.

John Frew. Silver butter dish, Miss Jezg Camp-. Silver napkin rings, Rev. and Mrs. S.

Farewell, Ether, gentle maiden, Hail to wife and matron fair: Star of hope thy husband cheering, You, he'll find a treasure rare.

Home and heaven, bride and wife. Upon this bright and festive day,

And James and Ether.

For happiness so great as thine Thy black eyes would reveal.

A man'y form beside thee stands A gentle loving wife.

In one short season perish .

City Clerk, E. A. Kinne.

On Ordinances- John Madden, J. E. lits recent meeting: On Streets and Alleys-H. S. Fritz,

urer was read and referred to the Fi-In the matter of the injunction of their property, the matter was rewith whom the City Attorney is to STRONG CITY CHIPS.

Here we come again with our mouth

success attend him. Mr. G. L. Skinner was quite sick

now able to be up again.

Mr. John Dangleson, Miss Mary A

U. R. A. JACK.

ORDINANCE NO. 155. An Ordinace to vacate Streets and alleys in and through the block hereinafter men-

Passed the Council April 7, 1886.
E. A. KINNE,
City Clerk.

[Poblished in the Chase County Leader April 15, 1886 ] ORDINANCE NO. 154.

Pas el the Council, April 7, 1886.

E A KINNE,
C ty Clerk.

Mention this paper.

Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.





STRONG CITY; - - - KANSAS. M. LAWRENCE,



JOHN B. SHIPMAN

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1886

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms-per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; af ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1 00 cash in advance.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	8 in.	5in.	% ool.	1 c
week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$2.00		\$ 5.60	\$10
2 weeks	1.50	2 00	2.50	4 00		
8 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00			
4 weeks	2 00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9 00	17.
2 months .	8.00	4.50	5 25	7 50	14.00	25.
months	4 00	6 00	7.50	11 00	20.00	32.
6 months	6.50				32.50	
l year	10.00	18 00	24 00	35.00	85.00	85.
Local not	ices. 1	0 cent	s a lin	e for	the fir	st I
sertion : and						
nsertion :						
items unde						

# TIME TABLE.

EAST, PASS.MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Cedar Pt, 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 00 Clements 10 14 10 20 9 11 3 34 7 (6 11 22 Eliménts ... 10 31 10 36 9 39 4 21 7 35 12 01 Strong ... 10 45 10 52 10 06 5 03 8 00 2 50 Strong... 10 45 10 52 10 06 5 03 8 00 2 50 Safford... 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45

WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T. Safford . . 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 05 10 08

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City. going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. un. stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train earries 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.

Mr. W. W. Hotchkiss is quite sick. Mr. H. N. Simmons has gone on a visit to Hodgman county.

Mrs. W. W. McMorris has fallen heir to \$2,250 from Ireland. Eugene Hinckley left for Garden

City, last Monday evening. Messrs. D. A. Ellsworth and Chas.

S. McLain, were admitted to the bar. Street Commissioner Pennell is filling in Broadway south of the culvert.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere has returned home from his visit to West Virginia.

Miss Cora Blackshere who was again quite sick, last week, is now on the mend.

Mr. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, went, last week, on a visit to Burlington, Iowa.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, went to St. Louis, last week, returning home yesterday. Messrs. W. P. Martin and S. A.

District Court. Born, on Friday, April 9th, 1886, to

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. A. Schwilling, Prai-

Miss Jackson and Miss Kelley, of try's, Strong City.

Miss Lizzie Lantry, of Strong City, has returned home from her visit at Omaha, Nebraska. The Good Templars will soon put

Wrecked in Port.' The postoffice at Strong City has been moved into Messrs. J. L. Coch-

upon the stage "Turn of the Tide; or

ran & Co.'s drug store. Mr. John Morrison, who has been working for Dr. John McCaskill, left,

Monday, for California. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Miller, of Hutchinson, were in town, last week, visit

ing at Dr. W. P. Pugh's. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand and wife, of Strong City, were at Kansas City, last sult; and that in fact, the foregoing is

week, on a pleasure trip. Mr. Chas. H. Carswell, formerly of this city, but now of Kansas City, Mo.,

is in attendance at Court. Wm. A. Hughes was adjudged insane by a jury before the Probate

Judge, yesterday morning. Miss Dora Vose, of Strong City, has returned from Cincinnati, Ohio. her advertisement elsewhere.

Mr. S. B. Clark, of Whitley county, Ky., brother of Mr. Jas. B. Clark, arrived here April 2, to remain.

Mr. J. B. Crouch, editor of called in to see us, last Saturday.

Next Sunday being Palm Sunday services at the Catholic church in Strong City will begin at 8 and 9:30 o'clock, a. m., sharp

The dead cow that lay so long at the dam breast has been shoved over the dam by Street Commi-sioner Pennell, and sent floating down the river.

We understand that Mr. Jos. Vestring, the mail carrier, has fallen heir to \$16,000 from the Old Country, and

Married, April 8 1886, in this city at the pastors residence, by Rev. F.M. Symmes, Mr. Wm. R. Surry, and Miss Ella E. Wyatt, both of Cedar Point, Kansas.—Florence Tribune.

Troupe will play "Humpty Dumpty"

Troupe will play "Humpty Dumpty"

To 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.

A car load of Moline wagons in the samples of some of the best woolen goods in market, which any one ought to see before getting their spring and summer suits.

Tough Wells.

Troupe will play "Humpty Dumpty"

Street Commissioner M. H. Pennell at Pratt's Music Hall, on Thursday has just finished an examination of the night, April 22, 1886. That the play streets and alleys of the city, and he is a good one everybody knowns; and tells us he found them in a far better of the Troupe we will say that it has condition than they were a year ago.

Whitson, W. A. Morgan, A. B. Watson endorsed by a generous press, and ever and F. P. Cochran was appointed at welcomed by an eager public. From decoration services on Memorial day.

Lutheran church at Strong City was dedicated, last Sunday; but owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance, while quite good, was not so large as it would otherwise have been.

Last night being the seventeenth she gave her young friends a most enjoyable party, at which refreshments were served to her guests, who, at the parting hour, wished her a long and

Dr. H. H. Arnold, of the Central painted by Elbert Taylor, of Berrys-ville, Va., and presented to the Doctor by the Lee's Ladies' Memorial As. sociation, of Virginia.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, brought two car loads of mules home with him, last week, to work on the "El Dorado Short Line," on which he will put'a force of hands in a few days. He is now grading down the hill on Cottonwood Avenue, Strong City.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, April 24, 1886, beginning at 8:30 o'clock, a.m. J. C. DAVIS,

County Supt. Mr. C. A. Britton, of this city, has purchased the old creamery property at Flornnce, and will use it for cooking feed for cattle. Mr. Britton is one of our best citizens, and, while we regret to lose him and his family from our midst, we bespeak for them a cordial welcome at Florence.

The ladies of the art classess will give an exhibition at Pratt's Hall, on the 16th and 17th of April, afternoons and evenings, for the benefit of the cemetery. All interested are invited to add to the display of pictures or fancy articles. Admission I0 cents. Luncheon extra.

The following non-resident lawyers have been in attendance at this term of Court: Judges Peyton and Kellogg and Messrs. Otis D. Swan, J. V. Sanders, C. N. Sterry, W.W Scot and Mr. Cunningham, of Emporia, C. S. Bowman, of Newton; T. Bogle, of Marion, and F. D. Mills, of Atchison.

At the Social of the Women's Relief Corps, held in Pratt's Hall, last Thursday night, Corporal Tanner, so Breese leave, to-day, for a trip to well known all over this broad land, was present and delivered a most in-Col. S. N. Wood, of Topeka, has teresting lecture which was often inpeen in attendance at this term of the terrupted by great applause. The So-

cial itself was a very enjoyable affair. A number of Miss Mamie Nye's young friends gave her a most pleasant surprise birth-day party last Tuesday night, at which music, dancing teen months old. Price, \$35. His Osage City, are visiting at Mr. B. Lan- and other pastimes were enjoyed. Re- services can be had till sold. Terms freshments were hanped around; and aat a late hour all left, well pleased with the evening's entertainment, and wishing Miss Mamie many happy re-

> Residents of the southwest part of town, where Kinne's old house was moved to, are angry because the Leader said it was formerly called "nigger town," and the colored residents of that part of our city known as "nigger town," are angry because the Leadworth Weekly Times and the Courd der said it would be known hereafter as "Timmonsville." We owe both
>
> A good dining room girl wanted neighborhoods an apology.-Last week's Leader

turns of her natal day.

The people in that part of the town Ford's jewelry stores. to which said house was moved, and n which it now stands say that the to get the best of flour. Leader's apology is worse than its innot a request for pardon, but a flimsy pretext to get off another slur upon them, in-as-much as if they did not know the difference between being called "colored population" and saying called "colored population" and saying A car load of Glidden fence

The Chase county annual Sunday bell's. School Convention will be held at Cottonwood Fall, Kansas, on Friday out the firm of Johnson & Rettiger, and Saturday, April 16 and 17,1886 in the M. E. Church. The good people the M. E. Church. The good people and made other improvements in the of Cottonwood Falls cordially invite store, and they invite the continued and will gladly entertain all Sunday support of the patrons of the old firm School workers who will attend. Each Sunday school in the county is Florence Tribune, a most lively paper, requested to take up a collection and bring it to help defray the expenses of the convention

Last Saturday, as Mr. Sam. Comstock's daughter, accompanied by Mr. H. P. Coe's daughter and Miss Cora Massey, was coming out of Mr. J. H. Scribner's gate, near the bridge, in Mr. Comstock's buggy, the vehickle struck the gate and upset, throwing the young ladies out. none of whom were seriously hurt, and frightening the horses, causing them to run away, breaking up the gate and upset, throwing the young that he will soon make a visit to his of the horses quite badly in one of its

been nurtured and fed by opposition A committee consisting of C. C. and has outlived it all, and now "smiles,"

the last meeting of the G. A. R. Post, the reputation this Troupe has we of this city, to make arrangements for feel confident that those who go to see and hear them will be well repaid for According to announcement, the ther financial outlay. Admission, the usual prices. Tickets on sale at Pratt's drug store.

W. E. Timmons has been appointed postmaster at this place. For Mr. E. W. Ellis, the retiring p stmaster, we have this to say, he is a printer by anniversary of Miss Mabel Brockett, trade, having served his apprenticeship in the COURANT office; and as a boy he was always honest, industrious and faithful in the performance of his duties, and in manhood the same conscientious convictions of right have characterized his transactions with his Hotel, has just sent to Virginia for a fellow men, thereby drawing to himpicture, entitled "Spring," which was self hosts of warm friends, not the

As we go to press the team of Mr. W. H. Cook, of South Fork, ran off the tug getting loose as they came around the corner at the Eureka House and the wagon tounge running into the ground in front Wm, Forney's blacksmith shop behind which the horses stopped. Mr. Cook and Mrs. Eldred, of Cahola, who were in the wagon, were both thrown to the ground, the former getting his left cheek badly scratched, and being only slightly buruised.

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 experience not necessary. Growers of a complete assortment of Fruits and Ornamentalls, including the Wonderful New Iron-clad Plum, Mariana. 52d year, 300 acres. Stark Nursery Louisiana, Mo. mch 18.8t mch 18-8

CRAND MILLINERY OPENING. On Saturday, April 10th, Miss Dora Vose will open up in the room with J. F. Kirk, next door to the Strong City National Bank, Strong City, Kansas, the finest stock of IMPORTED and EASTERN Hats and Bonnets ever brought to the county. Everybody is invited to call and examine her goods.

DORA L. VOSE. STOCK HOCS FOR SALE. 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point;

thrifty and healthy. O. H. DRINKWATER.

NOTICE. Broadway

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

## FOR SALE.

West half Sec. 23, Tp. 18, R. 8, Chase county, Kansas: al tom, on Peyton creek. Price, \$3,200.
Address H. S. Reed, apr1-5t

Topeka, Kas. FOR SALE. A fine full blooded Jersey bull, four-

H. M. BIGELOW. FOR RENT A good barn, enquire at the office of COCHRAN & HARPER.

## BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

We are now furnishing the Leaven-worth Weekly Times and the COURANT A good dining room girl wanted at the Central Hotel.

A good stock of silver ware, Go to Howard's mill if you want

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 o J. L. Cochran & Co.'s, at Strong wire just received at M. A. Camp-

J. L. Cochran & Co., having bought see them and make purchases when

they may stand in need of anything in their line. Subscribe for the Courant, the second largest Democratic paper meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 published in the State of Kansas. Mrs. Mary G. Jone's house, for rent by McWilliams. A good chance.

German or golden millet for sale by T. L. Upton, Buck creek. dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, clothing. Give them a call.

## GRAND MILLINERY OPENING!

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

Miss DORA VOSE will open up on that date the finest stock of IMPORTED AND EASTERN

# **HATSAND BONNETS**

Ever brought to the county.

EVERYBODY INVITED

DORA L. VOSE, Strong City,

In room with J. F. Kirk, next door to Strong City Nat'l Bank.

# **KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP**

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS

# BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY RESTAURANT

BAKERY.

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

I thank you

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



ROMPT ATTENTION Paid to

BOARDING HORSES MAURA . LECIALTY.

CLOSING OUT BALE.

## Having sold my farm in Chase county, I will offer for sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION

Three miles east of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, on THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1886,

My entire herd of

SHORT HORN CATTLE,

Consisting of fifty head of cows, calves, yearling and two-year-old heifers: cleven head of fine young bulls, all pedigreed; also a choice lot of eleven head of Short Horn Bulls from the herd of John H. Martin, Elinor, Kansas. together MENTS and HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Twelve months' time will be given on L. F. PRUYN, Auctioneer.

A. HINKLE.

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

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want.

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at HARDWARE

J. L. Cochran & Co., at Strong City, have as good a line of wall paper as ever came to Chase county. Don't forget that you can get

merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at nis 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. Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry stores, in Strong City and Cottonwood Falls. All work war-

ranted. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that apr15-tf they are selling at bottom prices. A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail They also keep a full line of cheap

SEND 20 CENTS for my 50-page pamphlet, "\$750 A Year, Or How I Manage causing them to run away, breaking up the buggy very badly and cutting one of the horses quite badly in one of its fore feet. The team was stopped near Mr. D. G. Groundwater's by Mr. A. F.

RACCOON, SKUNK, MUSKRAT,

M. A. CAMPBELI DEALER IN

STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon anything in the way of general and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood

Pumps, a complete line of STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an excellent stock of Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire,

Wood Mowing Machine

the best now in use. Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vocal & 1**ns**trumental Music,

## Waukesha Glenn.

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

GOOD ADVICE.

And it was written in the Book of Life,
Use Sharp's Black Ink as you go thro' life.
Keeping your accounts in black and white,
With stranger and friend alike.
As years go by memory will fade awaye
But Sharps Black Ink, the old religious.
Gets blacker and blacker the older it grows.
Sold all the world over by Stationers, and
Booksellers, Druggists and Dealers generally.
Manufactured only by
J. C. Sharp, Rogers Park,
nov5-tf
Chicago, Ill.

R.M. RYAN,

ROADSTSES & TROTTING HORSES;

Feed and Training Stable;

Will Feed Boarding Horses

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. The Poultry Laison Only 25c per year for 12 n bers of 18 pages each, \$2 gold for the largest list







At the great St. Louis Fair, 1885, headed by FORTUNE 2080, by Sir Richard 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 catalogue.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! J. B. BYRNES

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



ELMDALE, KANSAS,

New and Complete Stock DRUGS AND MEDICINES

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

GEORGE W. WEED,

TEACHER OF

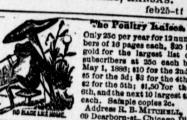
COTTONWOOD FALLS.

QUEEN OF WATERS.

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

TRAINER AND BREEDER

CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND DATS. outh Side of Main Street, East of Broadway,







FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD HERD

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

Address G. W. FOSTER & Co. oct22-6ms. 25 Fulton St. N. Y.

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



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

HIS OLD STAND.

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

Troupe will play "Humpty Dumpty" just received at M. A. Campbell's. Frices. Send for circular, which give

It is not in the parting hour when those we fondly love
Have breathed to us their last farewell and winged their way above;
Nor yet when in the darksome grave we lay
them to their rest.
The sharpest pang of sorrow rends the
stricken mourner's breast.

"Tis when we seek our lonely home, and meet Which could the darkest cloud d'spel and

And thus as days and months steal on, as The visions of departed, joys, our grief was stirred anew. and feel how hard it is to say: "He hath done all things well."

O, mournful memories of the past! ye wear

But why thus yield to fruitless grief? Are

Not long shall we the loss deplore, for soon When we with those so foully loved shall Then let the remnant of our days be to His service given,
Who hid our dols in the grave, lest we should
fail of Heaven.

Not willingly the Lord affliets, nor grieves The sons of men;
The but to wean our souls from earth and break the power of sin.

He saw us wandering from His paths, and

Shall we defeat His wise design and waste our days in tears, Ungrateful for the numerous gifts that Heaven in mercy spares?

Lot faith and hope be cherished still, and brighter days shall dawn.

And plants of beace shall spring anew from seeds of sorrow sown.

-Louise Grant, in Good Housekeeping.

## THE IRON SAVINGS-BANK.

The Servant of God, Who Had Helped Many Lives, and the Miser, Who Had Heaped Dollar on Dollar.

I conducted the services two months ago, said a clergyman, at the funeral hundreds of thousands every year, of one of my parishioners. He had been a farmer. Forty years ago, as a young man, he commenced work for himself and his young wife with one hundred seres of land, and ended with one hundred. He was a skilled, industrious working-man, but he laid by no money in bank. I understood the reason, as I listened to the comments of his neigh-

bors and friends. "It was always a warm, hospitable house," said one. "The poor man was never turned away from that door. His sons and daughters all received the Dest education which his means could command. One is a clergymen, one a civil engineer, two are teachers; all lead useful, happy and full lives."

Said another neighbor: "Those children sitting there and weeping are the orphams of a friend. He gave them a hume. That crippled girl is his wife's niece. She lived with them for years. That young fellow who is also weeping so bitterly was a waif that he rescued

from the slums of the city. And so the story went on, not of a miser who had heaped dollar on dollar, but of a servant of God, who had helped many lives, and had lifted many of them out of misery and ignorance

into life and joy.
On my way home from the funeral, I stopped at the farm of another parishioner, who said to me, in a shrill, rasp-

So poor Gould is dead? He left a poor account. Not a penny more than he got from his father. Now I started with nothing, and look there !" pointing to his broad fields. "I own down to the creek! D'ye know why? When I started to keep house I brought this into it the first thing," taking an iron savings-bank in the shape of a wolf out of the closet. "Every penny I could save went into its jaws. It's surprising how many pennies you can save when you've a purpose. My purpose was to die worth a hundred thousand dollars. Other folks ate meat; we ate molasses. Other men dressed their terian. wives in merinos; mine wore calico. Other men wasted money on schooling;

my boys and girls learned to work early and keep it up late. I wasted no money on churches, or sick people, or paupers, or books, and" -he concluded, triumphantly,-- "and now I own to the creek, and that land with the fields yonder and the stock in my barns are worth one hundred thousand dollars. Do you see?" and on the thin, hard lips was a wretched attempt to laugh. The house was bare and comfortless his wife, worn out by work, had long ago crept into her grave; of his children, taught only to make money a

god, one daughter, starved in body and mind, was still drudging in his kitchen; one son had taken to drink. having no other resource, and died in prison; the other, a harder miser than his father, remained at home to fight with him over every penny wrung out of their fertile fields "Yesterday I buried this man," con-

tinued the clergyman. "Neither nighbor nor friend, son nor daughter, shed a tear over him. His children were

enough to cover his decaying body.
"Economy for a noble purpose,"
added the good old elergyman, "is a virtue; but in the houses of some of our farmers it is avarice, and like a

## DOING.

Two Questions Asked by Sam Jones in One of His Recent Sermons.

Whenever a man gets up before a and says: "I am fighting Christianity. vance.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. That's what I'm doing." "Christianity, what are you doing?" And Christianity says: "I am rescuing the perishing and saving the fallen; I am building alms-houses; I am founding churches; I am speaking words of cheer to the race; I am lifting up the fallen; I am blessing the world; I am saving men from hell; I am saving them in Heaven." Why, infidel, are you fighting alms-houses and orphans' homes, and churches, and happy deathbeds, and pardon, and peace, and every care beguile;
And when we meet around the board, or at the hour of prayer,

Tis then the heart most feels its loss—the loved ones are not there.

Heaven? Oh, get out of my presence, thou great beast! Don't you tell me you are fighting such things as these!

You ask me: "Mr. Jones, what's your business in Chicago?" It's to throw The visions of departed, joys, our grief was stirred anew.

Though faith may own a Father's hand, yet nature will rebel.

And feel how hard it is to say: "He hath what are you doing? "I'm going to fight that man's vulgarity and witti-cisms until I die." Fight what? Fight what? Lord Jesus, show us that there our lives away:

Ye haunt us in our dreams by night and through each weary day.

The home which late like Eden's bower in blooming beauty smiled.

Go make a barren wilderness—a desert waste top of the ocean -that's nothing to be talking about. This is a great work of they not happer far,
The saunted ones for whom we mourn, than
we who larger here?
Our hearts should glow with grateful love to
H.m whose watchful eye.
Saw dangers gathering in their path, and
called them to the sky. great work in any town as long as those who profess to be with him will get to one side and say: "I'm sorry he said some things," and "I wish he hadn't said some things," and "Oh! if he had only said it in a different way. I don't care for that, but what are you doing? You're putting a club in your enemy's hands to club you down with. Let's see what we can do by uniting and praying for the best influences of sent the chastening rod for turn our feet from error's way and bring our hearts and lives on the salvation of the town.

## IT YET LIVES.

In Spite of the Blatant Claims of Infidelity th : Bible Still Survives as a Vital Fact.

Voltaire predicted with brazen effrontery that Christianity would be defunct in twenty-five years. He claimed that he and the encyclopedists of France had written it to death. Yet to-day, after a century has gone by, the copies of the Christian Scriptures circulated in France alone are numbered by while the booksellers say that no other works lie on their shelves so long as the once famous works of Voltaire.

It is a favorite device-one can not call it argument-with the enemies of the Gospel, to claim that it is obsolete. The world has outlived it. Like other superstitions, it has had its day. The Old Testament especially is the object of the braggart strategy. "Does any-body believe that stuff now?" said a very young lady to a friend not long ago. "The world made in six days? Joshua stopping the sun? Jonah and the whale, and all that? Ha, ha! I thought that intelligent people had got over that." Probably she would have found it no easy matter to give a rea-son for her denial of the faith of her fathers. But her flippancy was the fruit of the loud-mouthed assertions of infidelity that the Old Testament is defunct. Any lie persisted in may gain the force and momentum of a truth. These naked denials of Biblical facts mind; I can sew them on myself. I constitute in our day a very large share often have. It's easy enough to sew on of the capital of infidelity. Science, it is claimed, has disproved the Mosaic It had cosmogony, at the very time when there is a mysterious coincidence between the Mosaic and the geologic records. The testimony of the Book and the testimony of the rocks agree to such a marvelous extent that unchristian scientists are beginning to inquire pricked his finger time and again. where Moses got his information. Moses somehow knew what it has taken science four thousand years to discover. -Prof. Phelps, in Studies of the Old

## Testament. GEMS OF THOUGHT.

-Strain is not strength, strength is not straining. Regulation is reality, and reality is rule, and rule is rest. Hugh Smith Carpenter.

-It requires constant fighting, and ometimes very hard, to keep down the evil that is within us. If one is not willing to maintain the conflict he must agree to suffer .- United Presby-

-I have heard people talk of what they could do, what they knew, when they were at school, as though they were on the summit in school days, and had been going down hill ever since.-Rev. C L. Guild.

-Expect not praise without envy until you are dead. Honors bestowed on the illustrious dead have in them no admixture of envy; for the living pity the dead; and pity and envy, like oil and vinegar assimilate not .- Colton.

-I have drunk deeply of the draught of science; I have loved it with a passionate love; and now I am becoming an old man; and I can say that every discovery of science has brought me more face to face with the love of God. -Charles Kingsley.

—Strive everywhere and in all things to be at peace. If trouble comes from within or without, treat it peacefully.

"But de for you?" Phil sta If joy comes, treat it peacefully, without excitement. If we must need flee from evil, let us do it calmly without agitation, or we may stumble and fall in our haste. Let us do good peaceeager to begin the quarrel for the ground he had sacrificed his life to endless faults. Even repentance is earn. Of it all he only had now earth work which should be carried on peacefully .- St. Francis De Sales.

-"Faithful continuance in well doing," is always worth while. The harvests that come slowly are none the wolf, devours intelligence, religion, hope, and life itself."—Youth's Comthe less sure to come. Because they do not ripen immediately they are none the less sure to ripen and all the more rich when they do ripen. In all the best things in the world we walk by faith and not by sight. It must be him, and rejoicing in the reflection that burned into our hearts so that no de-when picking time came he would not lay and no doubt can efface it, that have any part of that work to do. God's work is a great work, worthy of our best endeavor, worthy of our incommunity and proclaims his infideli- creasing devotion, and worthy of our ty, then I have just one question to ask warmest enthusiasm. To every one drive the cow home. Ben hailed him. another party and one to ask him. I who would have but one say: "Infidel, what are you doing in this world?" And the infidel steps up this world?" And the infidel steps up to that we can not come down."—Adleaving Ben to plod along with the cow.

## YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

TWO BOYS.

There are two boys, o'er the way, Whose names are Jack and Joe; The day oft brings different things To each where er they go.

The one seems always cheerful, The other most forlorn— Jack always knows where bloom "Lis Joe that finds the thorn.

And if a bee they follow To its nest among the trees, Jack, you mind, the honey will find, Joe'll be stung by the bees.

Joe sees the clouds that gather
Ahead to spoil their fun.
Whate er the day on which they play
Jack always sees the sun.
—Marie S. Ladd, in Our Little Men and Wome

## A ONE DAY'S TRIAL.

The Agreement Phil Made With His Mother, and How It Worked.

"Have I got to rake up these leaves every day?" asked Phil, with a whine in his voice.

"Yes, every day." "But what is the use? They keep on falling, and make just as big a litter as before.

"Your room has to be set in order every day," said his mother, smiling.
"I wouldn't care much if it wasn't," " And your shirts have to be washed

You keep on eating, you know!' Phil could not forbear a smile as he

minutes, leaving in good order the little lawn which his mother liked to see nicely kept, but he usually dawdled "Well!" he exclaimed, jumping up, over them for half an hour.

"Do you have more to do for others the appetizing smell came stronger], than others do for you?" asked his and its a pity if I can't do a little to mother.

folks, they might stop doing things for me. "Do you really mean that?"

"Yes, indeed," said Phil, eagerly, mamma," he said with a smile. "May I try it, mamma ?" "If you like. You may try it for one

One day! Oh! I want to try if for the hot cakes .- Sydney Dayre, in S. S. a week. And if it works well, can I Times. keep it up?"

'Remember, then, mamma, nobo cy's to ask me to do a single thing, and remember my part. Hurrah!' Phil dropped the rake over the small pile of leaves, and rushed away to look at his fish-line; for he had made up his and have a pleasant time, now that none of those troublesome chores were to be thought of. Running hastily to the barn he fell

and tore a hole in his trousers. "Mamma!" he cried, picking himself up and going toward the house. But he suddenly remembered that mamma

was not to be called upon. He ran upstairs to change the torn garments. "Ah! two buttons off my other pants, and I forgot to tell about it. Never

It had been when mamma gave him the needle and thread. But now, as he scientific men are finding out that took a fine needle and coarse thread, he wondered why it had never seemed It took him a long so hard before. time to thread the needle, and then

> At last, he felt sure the button was sewed on tight. But as he sprang up to put on the trousers, he found that they were sewed to the skirt of the coat he had on. With tears half-way to his eyes, he took out his knife and cut the stitches. No one was waiting to see if his necktie was neatly tied, or to hand him his books. The school-bell was ringing, and he rushed away with the

torn trousers on. But he was late, to his great regret; for he had begun school with a resolve not to have one tardy mark during the

year. The tear in the trousers kept catching in things and tearing larger until he was very much ashamed of it, and glad, at length, to hurry home. As he again sewed on the button, he could not help wondering if mending one's own clothes were not a little harder

than cutting kindling.
"Never mind," he said to himself. "Nobody will ask me to do any thing after dinner, and I can do just what I please all day when I get out of school.

He went to the dinner-table with a boy's appetite.
"Where's my plate?" he asked, see-

ing no place ready for him. "Have you forgotten our agree-ment?" asked his mother. "Why, no, mamma. I said nobody

need do any thing for me. I am going to wash my own dishes when I'm "But do you expect any one to cook

Phil stared at her for a moment, then gave a rather blank look at the roast beef and the sweet potatoes. But he was not ready to give up.
"I did forget, that's a fact," he said,

with a laugh, as he turned and went But there was little spirit in the laugh, and mamma looked after him

with a sober face. "I can't see him miss his dinner," But his father said: "Let him learn

his little lesson well. It will not hurt Phil went out to the orchard and ate apples, not troubling himself to think whether anybody had raised them for

him, and rejoicing in the reflection that He went fishing, and on his way

"The Pratts have come to tea. "That's jolly!" shouted Phil spring-

He hurried to his room. The bed was not made, and every thing he had touched that day lay where he had left it, which did not trouble him.

"Hello-no water!" he exclaimed, as his empty pitcher flew up in his hand. But, bethinking himself, he ran for his own water.

"Now for a clean collar." But his face fell as he saw none in his drawer. It was plain that they had not come up from the wash, and he would not ask for one. What did he want of a collar, any way, when no one would expect to see him at the tea-table?

He crept out to the barn, found a cup, and managed to get a good drink of milk from the cow. Then ate more apples, and from the hay-loft watched the merry group at play on the lawn, trying to think it very nice not to be

expected to help about the chorcs.

But as he lay awake, after going to bed, restless and a trifle hungry, he began to wonder if his bargain was for any one to live unto himself, or to escape the duties and responsibilities owed by each to others, and that all peace and harmony and happiness de-pend upon the good-will and cheeriness and loving kindness with which these duties are performed. He fell asleep thinking he would probably not try his new plan longer than the week he had spoken of.

every week. And the dishes you eat off The clothing kept slipping from his of have to be washed three times a day. unmade bed, causing him much discomfort as the coolness of the autumn night settled down. He awoke at the slowly raked away at the leaves. He sound of the breakfast bell to a keen might easily have gathered them in ten perception of the delightful smells of

"I'm not going to live another day on "Seems to me I have to do a great apples, if I know myself. After all," deal of work for other folks," he went he went on, as he dressed himself, "it's on, mournfully. "I have to pile wood, and cut kindling, and drive the cow, and water the flowers—and things." and good, too [he sniffed eagerly as help on.

"Yes, ma'am; I guess so. Any He was out and had the leaves raked way, if I could stop doing things for before breakfast, at which he appeared with a glowing color and a sidelong glance at mamma.

"I think I've tried it long enough, believe I'll do the chores, and board with you, if you'll take me back."
"I will," said mamma, passing him

## CAN YOU TELL?

An Experiment Which Our Little Readers Can Try for Themselves.

It wasn't a pleasant afternoon. All the forenoon it had rained as hard as it could pour, and now the sky was mind to go fishing in the afternoon, cold and cloudy, and the garden walk was full of puddles, and the maple

boughs were dripping. The fog was so thick, too, that the children could scarce see grandpa's house, just across the garden; and of course such a thing as playing out of doors wasn't to be thought of for a

minute.

drawing a deep sigh. Mamma was making the sewing-machine hum like a bee over a heap of lit-tle ruflles, but she heard the sigh and

"What shall we do?" asked Ava,

the doleful question, and looked up just in time to see Edna squeeze a shiny tear-drop out of one brown eye. "Why, why don't you play with your dollies?" she asked.

But the dollies had been naughty, and were put to bed for an hour, Ava said.

"And, of course, we can't let 'em get up, 'less we'd tell a he, 'sale ...'Sides, I'm tired of 'em. Oh dear! ...'Sides, I'm tired of 'em. to do.'' 'less we'd, tell a lie," said she. And we don't know any thing to do.' Mamma smiled. In a minute more the sewing-machine stopped humming. Mamma had thought of something. She got three bits of broom-corn,

one about a foot in length. The other two were just alike, and not more than three inches long; and mamma bent these in the middle like the letter V turned upside down. Then she hung them on the long piece, one at each end. She took the very ends of the long piece between her thumbs and fore-tingers, and held it enough above the table so that the ends of the short pieces just touched, letting them lean a little towards each other.

"Now watch them," said she to the children. They watched; and before you could

count ten, Ava cried: '
"O-oh! Why-why, mamma, they're walking right up together! Why,

"Why, now vey've bumped noses!" cried Edna, in a minute.

So they had; and mamma pulled out the long straw gently, and left them standing there, points together. Then she had to try it over again.
"Why, isn't it funny?" said Ava.
"What makes 'cm, mamma?"

Mamma laughed. "That's the mystery," said she. "You may try it, and see if you can find out."

But though the children played merrily with this new toy until papa came in to tea, they could not tell what brought those two V-shaped bits of straw together. Can you?-Youth's Companion.

-A young man of Guyton hired a horse and buggy to take a young lady to a party, telling the livery-stable man he was only going three miles in the country, when in reality it was nine-teen. This the owner of the horse and buggy learned after they had left, and jumping on a horse he followed. Arriving at the house he took possession of his property and returned, leaving the pair to get back as best they could.

—Savannah (Ga.) News.

-The Smith family in America received a large addition yesterday by teen children-seven boys and seven home had the satisfaction of sitting on the fence to watch his brother Ben sixteen, arrived with their father, a man of forty-three. The mother and two other children are dead. Mr. Smith takes his children to Illinois, where he is to present them as a wed-ding outfit to his second wife.—N. Y. Christian at Work.

## NEW WRAPS.

Neat Cloth and Jersey Jackets and Styl-ish Long Cloaks.

Bright red jackets will be specially popular with young ladies, but let those of mature years be warned against them, as they are too conspicuous for any but youthful faces. A red cloth house jacket can be worn by a matron with perfect propriety, if becoming. A handsome model seen at a leading house is of red cloth, cut short over the hips with pointed front, and trimmed with black braid edged with small beads. It is cut postilion back and the buttons

are of jet. A red diagonal cloth jacket for street wear is close fitting, buttoned on the bias with large buttons, and bound all around with black braid. Another style in red broad cloth is trimmed with black velvet and small black buttons. There is a variety in these red jackets, all seem to be cut about the same, but altogether a satisfactory one. He re-called something he had heard his mother say about its being impossible the manner of trimming gives a different effect to the garment.

A lovely-shaped coat in red, over which is a net-work in black boucle, is made with the top double-breasted, cut away, showing the vest at the lower part of the waist. This is also bound with braid and trimmed with handsome buttons. These effects are shown in browns, tans, navy blue and black. This same material is also cut in jaunty coat shapes, single-breasted and with vests. These are very pretty worn over any kind of a dress, and quite effective over black silk. The sleeves are lined with satin, which helps the adjusting of

the garment considerably.

A large assortment in tailor-made jackets is introduced in Jersey cloth, in brown, blue and black. Some of these are finished with broad braid and handsome buttons, which give to the gar-ment a very dressy appearance. This style forms a very useful garment that can be worn with any dress. A little gem is in heavy ribbed cloth in a pale tan shade, the back cut in most perfectly curved seams, without any ornamentation, the front in rolled collar style worn by gentlemen in spring overcoats. The collar and fronts are faced with silk, the latter turned back to show a handsome plaited silk vest. The coat is bound around with narrow silk braid, and small buttons trim the

sleeves. Another lovely little jacket in ecru cloth is made cutaway, with collar and lapels faced with green velvet. Cuffs are also ornamented with green velvet. The coat is lined with pinhead check silk. In the cloak department of a cer-tain dry goods house are some very stylish and elegant in long spring and summer cloaks. One of these is in black thin cloth, lined throughout with silk, and trimmed down each side of the front with a jabot of black lace. A cape is formed in the front with jet trimming, with a large bow of ribbon and jet ornament finish the back. The large barrel sleeves are trimmed with lace and jet. This is a very dressy garment, and is not costly.

A real novelty in these long wraps that is very effective is made of striped nigger-head in a light fawn shade. The back of the waist is very shapely and tight fitting, finished with two pointed tabs, one of velvet, same shade of the cloth, the other of the cloth. Long straight breadths gathered under these points form the back of the skirt. The front is long and loose, the cloth cut Raasonable Fasting a Curative Measure of away, showing a velvet strip down the center. Over this are two sets of bias bands which close over the velvet with large kid buttons the exact shade of the material. The velvet front closes half way down with small buttons to match. A large turned-down velvet collar with flowing cuffs of velvet finishes the

garment. A very stylish long cloak is called the Tourist. It is in light tan cloth, boucle plaided in brown shades. It is made with sling sleeves which form a cape at the back with the center back of brown velvet, covered with passementerie ornaments same shade as the cloak. The back of the skirt is open to the waist and faced down each side with broad bands of brown velvet. The front closes with large brown buttons. It is very stylish and not expensive.-Brooklyn

## SOLID SENSE.

Rules Whose General Observance Would

Make Life Brighter. Every time I borrow a newspaper I do a very small act.

Every time I tell the truth I add to my strength of character. Fvery time I oppress a servant I am guilty of a sin against God.

Every time I spend a dollar foolishly I am opening a pauper's grave.

Every time I pay rent I am taking

that much away from a home of my own. Every time I buy an article I am encouraging the manufacturer or pro-

Every time I refrain from speaking in defense of a friend I prove that I am not a friend.

Every time I speak a kind word I am adding a brick to my temple of manhood. Every time I pay a debt I am doing right and helping to put money in cir-

Every time I refuse to do a favor when can as well as not I prove that I am growing mean. Every time I give to distant charities

to the neglect of those at home I am guilty of giving only for vain-glory. Every time I speak cross and impetuously I'm weakening my nerve-power and adding to the misery of some one. Pomeroy's Democrat.

-A justice of the peace in Sonoma County, Cal., fined a boy \$10 for shooting a deg. The boy's father appeared and asked for a reduction of the amount, explaining that he had soundly thrashed the boy. The justice considerately rethe Cunard steamer Aurania. Four- duced the fine to \$7.50, thus establishing the legal value of a whipping in Sonoma County at \$2.50.

> -The poultry business can not be monopolized; every man, woman and ehild can raise poultry without depending upon large amounts of capital,-

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A farmer should be the architect of his own barn, but when he builds his house, he ought to leave the arranging of the interior to his wife. Happy is the man who has sense enough to do this .-Toledo Blade.

-Custard Cake: Two small cups of flour, one cup of sugar, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of water, and butter the size of an egg. Beat the whites and yolks separately and bake the cake in layers .- The Caterer.

-An agricultural exchange says there is a strong conviction among intelligent and experienced breeders that "hog cholera is clearly traceable to prolonged and excessive feeding of corn. In that section of this country where hogs are fed most upon this fat-producing food, there the disease is more

-Speaking of preparations for killing lice on cattle, Prof. A. J. Cook thinks a decoction of tobacco, upon the whole, gives the best satisfaction. This is easily made by turning hot water on any kind of tobacco. The cheap stems answer as well as any other kind. Were it not for the eggs one application of this would suffice. He has often found it unnecessary to use it more than once. The work of washing an animal is quickly and easily performed.—Chicago Journal.

-Kisses: Whites of two eggs, two cups sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla. Put the sugar in a basin on the stove, with about three tablespoonfuls of cold water. Cook until it hairs. Have the eggs well beaten, and turn the sugar little by little into beaten whites. the sugar boil until all used. Keep stirring until stiff. Have a very hot oven, and on a piece of hard wood lay a greased paper, and drop by spoonfuls the mixture on said paper. Bake until a light brown. They may be filled with jelly, whipped cream, or otherwise.— The Household.

-Preserved ginger pudding: Take three eggs, three ounces of sugar, three ounces of butter, three ounces of flour, one-half pint of cream, forz ounces preserved ginger, a small piech of salt. Put butter, cream and sugar into a stew pan, and the moment it begins to simmer take off fire, and add flour, stirring well; put back on fire and stir a few moments, then add eggs. and mix well; then put in ginger, cut in small pieces. Pour in buttered moulds and steam for an hour. Serve hot with sauce made from syrup of ginger, a little cream, and a few blanched and pounded almonds, with sugar, if needed. -Exchange.

-Half a teaspoonful of common salt dissolved in a little cold water and drank will instantly relieve "heartburn," or dyspepsia. Dr. Vigorous recommends a glass of hot lemonade, every hour or haif hour, as an easy, agreeable and efficient treatment for diarrhoa. Never wash the feet in warm water except just before retiring. Cold water with a litthe ammonia or salt dropped in is much pleasanter, and more healthful. Coarse brown paper soaked in vinegar and placed on the forehead is good for a sick headache. If the eyelids are gently bathed in cool water, the pain in the head is generally allayed.—Boston

## THE HUNGER CURE. 1

Not favoring any thing which may be fairly called starvation, it is unquestionably true that there is a manifest advantage, as a curative measure, in reasonable fasting, at least to an extent to allow the system to rid itself of all obstructions. As when we have more labor on hand than can be possibly done to-day, some of it must remain till to-morrow, so when we take more food than can be digested in the allotted time, or that so difficult of digestion that it can not be disposed of in the usual time, there must be an accumulation, something which serves as an obstruction, an accumulation of materials which need to be disposed of, the whole system being more or less

clogged. Fasting, therefore, under such circumstances, is among the most impostant of the remedial measures. When this is not done, nature, as the next best means to be employed, throws off such offending matter by vomiting or purging, thus avoiding other forms of diseases if as aisease these friendly manifestations may be regarded. I well know that there are persons who believe that one must eat or soon die, but they forget that Dr. Tanner lived for forty days, taking only water, and that others have lived still longer, and that in high fevers and acute diseases, when the appetite is entirely suspended, several weeks may pass while the pa-

tient is fasting. The danger of starvation is not as great as is usually supposed, by any means, since the body is composed mainly of the elements of air and water, which, as I suppose, may be appropriated in an emergency. Therefore, I am firm in the opinion that at the com-Therefore, I mencement of an acute disease, decided sickness may be averted, in nine cases out of ten, by reasonable fasting, at least so long as there is no appetite, with extra bathing, friction of the surface, quiet, rest, a good supply of air and sunlight.—Dr. Hanaford, in Golden

## Valuable Astronomical Invention.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Dublin a new instrument, designed by Mr. John Ballot, was shown. It is intended to determine the magnitudes and colors of stars, and consists of an arrangement by which a small luminous image, or "ghost star," can be thrown into the tube of the telescope and viewed at the same time as the real star which is thus compared with it. The "ghost star" is formed by the light of a Swan lamp condensed by a reflector and passed through neutral and tinted glasses, by which its size and color are regulated. The accuracy of the standard sizes and colors depends on the light of the lamp, which is kept as constant as possible by proper electrical arrangements.—N. Y. Post.

## KANSAS.

Her Remarkable Growth in Popu lation and Wealth.

On the 30th of May, 1854, President barriers of the Missouri Compromise and invaded a territory dedicated to freedom, and the "irrepressible conflict," long dreaded and inevitable, was thus inaugurated upon the prairies of Kansas. Seven tragic years followed—years filled with the noise of contention; with fightings by day and burnings by night; with startling revelations of human heroling revelations of human heroism, patience, self-sacrifice, despera- provide themselves business for the tion and depravity, the scene closing future. The fact that the land was with a natural calamity in the form of granted in alternate sections prevented, 3,115. a drouth, when for seven months not a as a rule, the sale of great blocks to indrop of rain fell upon the parched and gaping earth; and Kansas, on the 29th of January, 1861, was admitted into the Union as a sovereign State.

On the day of her admission the young State was wrapped in a mantle of spring before the country was envelin the flames of civil war, and the State can justly ignore. with it came for Kansas four years crowded with trials greater than had marked the preceding seven years. Kansas was not, like the other Northern States, a spectator or an occasional participant in the struggle. On her eastern border lay Missouri, a bloody battle ground from first to last; on the south the Indian Territory, its population divided between contending forces. Kansas was repeatedly invaded, her infant settlements laid in ashes, and on one black day more of her people's lives were sacrificed, on her own soil, than had been lost in all the quarrels, assassinations, skirmishes and forays of the Territorial period of seven years. During the Civil War it may be said that the entire able-bodied male population of Kansas was in arms, engaged in offensive or defensive warfare. The report of the Provost Marshal General of the United States army, made in 1867, shows that Kansas contributed more soldiers to the army, in proportion to population, than any other State of the Union; and that the percentage of Kansas soldiers killed or wounded was also greatest.

At the end of eleven years, then, during which Kansas had scarcely known the meaning of the word peace, the young State faced the future with almost empty hands, yet mindful of her motto-alike a history and a prophecy—"Ad astra per aspera," "To the stars through difficulties."

At the date of her admission Kansas had a population but little in excess of the number given by the census of 1860, viz., 107,206. During the civil war the development of the State practically ceased. The horrors of the "drouth of '60" had been spread over the West by disheartened fugitives, and to these were added the too true stories of the perils and losses of the war. Few immi-grants sought to remove to the scene of actual or possible conflict. In the to 140,179-an increase of 32,973 during five years, or about 6,500 per year. This increase, however, was really aequired during the year preceding the

census. The Constitution of 1859, called in Kansas "the Wyandotte Constitution," have since remained, discarding what is now the State of Colorado, and and 200 miles wide, and embracing 52,-218,000 acres—a country which may be been evenly distributed over this im- African descent. mense area, each human being would

which has by degrees become has in population. deposits of lead and yet more valuable mines of zine; and that all over the State there are quarries of building Western State had ever enjoyed, in the given to the cause of common school existence of the Homestead law and education \$30,219,202. And this money the land-grant railroad system.

form, perhaps the most beneficent act ever passed by the Congress of the United States, was, after the war, made especially liberal as regards the an army of 8,219 school teachers, who

settlement of the country and thereby the Government land was thus sold in

In five years, from 1865 to 1870, the 159.95 per cent.—the largest percent-age of increase the State has ever known. It was during these years that the "disbanded volunteer" was seeking a new home, and the era of railroad building was fairly inaugurated, the Kansas Pacific having been completed to the west line of the State in 1869. In 1870, had the distribution of population we have before used as an ila square mile, would have found himself one of a group of four persons.

The next period of five years, from 1870 to 1875, would probably have shown an equal ratio of increase, but for the financial crash of 1873, followed, in Kansas, in 1874, by a simultaneous visitation of drouth and grasshoppers. After these came an "aftermath" of liars, who scattered over the East and greatly exaggerated the calamity. But in spite of hard times, grasshoppers and "aid seekers," Kansas had acquired by 1875, a population of 528,349 inhabitants, and our illustrative group in the center of the "section" had grown to six persons.

From 1875 to 1880 Kansas made great progress. The population in those years swelled to 996,096, or at the rate of 88.52 per cent.; and the population per square mile increased o twelve persons.

In the years from 1880 to 1885 the population increased 272,466, making the total population 1,268,562, or fifteen persons to the square mile.

Thus, commencing in 1865 with 140,-179 inhabitants, Kansas attained, in twenty years, to 1,268,562. But during population of the State is now fully 1,350,000.

This population in all its increase summer of 1864, however, many of the Kansas volunteers returned to their character, the native born maintaining homes; the end of the war was evi- to the foreign born inhabitants an undently approaching; immigration began again; and the census of 1865 showed that the population had grown to 140 179—an increase of 20 070. in the proportion of white to colored persons. At the time of the fameus "exodus" it was predicted that Kansas would be flooded with indigent colored people from the South. The census shows that the white population is 1,220,355, and the colored popunder which the State was admitted, ulation 48,207, or twenty-five whites to had defined its territorial limits as they one black. In 1865 the population was nine whites to one colored, It should be said, also, that the 48,000 leaving a parallelogram 400 miles long people of color in Kansas are in no sense a public burden. They have done their share, with their strong described as a rolling prairie one arms, toward the upbuilding of the third larger than England. And if, State, which has been the scene of the in 1865, the entire population of Kansas, men, women and children, had ment of public lands by persons of

If the test of population is not have had nearly one square mile to deemed a fair one, and it is asserted that Kansas is filled up with poor peo-To reach this scene destined to be ple crowded out of the East and atthe most remarkable development in tracted by cheap lands, on which they the history of the North American have not been able to accumulate continent, there was, in 1865, but one wealth or even a competency, the line of railroad, touching the State at answer is the production of official only two points on the extreme north- figures. In round numbers the true eastern border, Atchison and Elwood, valuation of property in Kansas in and but one water-way, the Missouri 1860 was \$31,000,000; in 1865, \$72,river. No other Western State had be- 000,000; in 1870, \$188,000,000; in 1875, gun its career of development under \$242,000,000; in 1880, \$321,000,000; similar disadvantages. \$242,000,000; in 1885, \$550,000,000. These fig-To counterbalance every disadvan- ures show that the State has increased tage there was the great fact, in wealth even more rapidly than it

known, not only throughout the United States and Canada, but all over Europe, that in the exact geographical 1870 was, in round numbers, \$59,000,center of the Republic lies a body of 000; for the next succeeding five years 52,218,000 acres of land, nearly every their value was \$135,000,000; for the acre of which, as agriculture is practiced in old and densely populated countries, may be subjected to the farm crops of Kansas aggregated in Time has developed the fact value \$503,000,000. The farmers of that, underlying these acres, there are, Kansas have produced, in twenty by the latest estimates, 2,500,000,000 years, crops the value of which aggretons of coal; that there are valuable gates the enormous sum of \$963,-

gates 000,000. Kansas has made as great progress stone. But the great fact was the ex- in the matter of popular education as istence of a vast body of arable ground in material wealth. In 1861, the first lying ready for the farmer; and the ac- year of her existence as a State, Kansas companying knowledge that, of these expended for the support of comacres, the greater part could be had mon schools only \$1,700; in 1885 the exfor the taking, or purchased at a very low figure; that the price of one acre gated \$2,259,479. In the five years in the older States would secure 160 from 1880 to 1885 there was expended acres in Kansas. In this point of on the common schools of Kansas \$12,view it may be said that Kansas started, 630,480, and during the twenty-five in 1865, with advantages such as no years of her life as a State, Kansas has has been well spent. In 1880 there The Homestead law, in its original were in Kansas only 25,000 persons

greatly stimulated immigration, but taxation, but there is in reserve the affected its character, and Kansas began, on the passage of the act, to fill which now aggregates \$3,500,000, up with a brave, hardy and patriotic with a million acres of land, yet unpopulation, accustomed to the discipline and endurance of army life, and bound together by the strongest ties, those of attachment to a common vision, sacredly set apart for the supcause in the past, and of military com- port of common schools. And crown Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska radeship. The system of land-grants to ing the common school system are the bill. Slavery had broken down the barriers of the Missouri Compromise in Congress and out of it, by the peo- of it,—the State University, the State

581 in 1885.

During the same period the churches have grown in number from 97 to

The great features of a country's pro dividuals, and the railroad as well as gress are its advance in population, in wealth, and in intelligence. These in-"quarter sections" of 160 acres— clude every thing. And, to sum up, the area that experience has the census reports establish the fact shown sufficient for a single that the growth of Kansas has been settler and his family. While the unparalleled in the history of Ameriyoung State was wrapped in a mantle of new-fallen snow. But scarce had the snow melted in the breeze and sun building up of Kansas in 1865 and for sas is now the fifteenth. Having in years thereafter that no historian of 1865 only 243,712 cultivated acres, her fields have enlarged in twenty years to 14,252,815 acres. Paying taxes in 1865 population of Kansas increased from on 3,500,000 acres, the assessor now 140,179 to 364,399, or at the rate of places on his roll 27,910,981 acres. In 1835 Kansas estimated the value of her live stock at \$7,324,000, the investment has grown to \$117,881,000. In 1864 there was not a mile of railway within the borders of the State; there are now 4,750 miles, and hundreds of miles are to be added during the present year. In 1865 the State gathered her children in 640 school-houses; 6,673 are now crowded with Kansas youth. In 1860 only ten Kansas towns had a lustration taken place, the Kansan, In 1860 only ten Kansas towns had a who in 1865 stood alone in the midst of population exceeding 500; in 1885 ninety-one towns had each over 1,000 population, and four cities-Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison and Wichita-

had each over 15,000 population.

The question may be asked, has this growth been due to transient or to permanent causes? There have been numerous instances of equally surprising growth, from temporary or speculative reasons, as in the oil regions of the East and the mining regions of the West, followed by utter collapse. Is this history to repeat itself in Kansas? Is what seems prosperity only a seeming; the result of the stimulating treatment of land speculators, individual or corporate?

It should be borne in mind, in con-

sidering these questions, that the re-liance of Kansas is in her soil. The State does not depend on oil-wells which may cease to flow, or on placers that may be washed dry, or on quartz veins that may pinch out. Kansas is, as has been said, a great tract of 52,-288,000 acres, containing a larger number of cultivable acres than any other State in the Union; in fact, Kansas is the name of the largest agricultural area on the face of the globe, inhabited the year 1885 occurred the most remark-able immigration ever known, and the mention has been made of the coal, of the building stone found everywhere, and of the lead and zine deposits, for the future of Kansas rests on the fertility of her fifty-two million acres. Thirty years of cultivation, in the eastworn-out field. Of the 52,288,000 acres, only about ten million have ever been broken by the plow. If in twenty years \$963,000,000 worth of agricultural products have been turned off, with, at most, less than one-fifth of the State under cultivation, what may be expected during the next twenty years, while the remaining four-fifths are being converted into fenced fields and pastures?

It can now be stated, with absolute certainty, that great areas in the western third of Kansas are becoming more fertile, better fitted and adapted to cultivation. Kansas has enjoyed the advantages growing out of modern science of meteorology, and the records of faithful observers have demonstrated the reality of climatic changes, as has, also, the experience of thousands of practical farmers. The face sands of practical farmers. The face of the earth has changed with that of the sky, and the hard, trampled buffalo-pasture has been transformed, from the Missouri to the Colorado line, into mellow acres covered with high waving grass-natural meadows, and ready for the plow and the following reaper.

But the most assuring prophecy of the future of Kansas is the character of her population. From the date of her territorial organization to the present time Kansas has attracted the best blood and brain of the civilized world. Hither, thirty years ago, came thronging a host of bright and generous men to oppose the aggression of slavery; and when the civil war was over a hundred thousand soldiers of the Union established homes on our broad prairies. No State in the Union can boast of a braver or a more in-telligent, enterprising, sober and law-respecting population; and no country in the world can point to achievements or results rivaling those wrought by the citizens of Kansas. These people have wiped a desert from the map of the continent, and replaced it with a garden; they have pushed the plains to the foot-hills of the mountains; they have dotted the treeless prairies with forests; and they are harvesting, each year, crops exceeding in value the products of all the gold and silver mines of the United States. The limits that bound the progress and development of a State having such a citizenship and such resources can not now be defined; but it is certain that, for at least a quarter of a century, the growth of Kansas will equal, if it does not excel, that of the past .- Governor John A. Martin, in North American Re-

—San Diego, Cal., made its first large shipment of raisins to the East a ex-soldiers of the Union, allowing them to deduct from the five years of settlement and cultivation required by the act, the terms of their military service. This provision not only

more, says: No narcotics in Red Star Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Dr. Richard Oberlaender, Leipzig, Germany: St. Jacobs Oil cured me of neuralgia.

When is a bankrupt concern like an eight-day clock? When it is run down. No; when it is wound up.

"No Physic, Sir, in Mine!"

In gambling, so long as a man wins he never finds fault with his betters.—Pacific Jester.

Young Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich. offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOL TAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

"How DID the bull look on emerging from the china show?" "A little the worse for the ware."

"Hrilo!" we heard one man say to another the other day. "Ididn't know you atfirst, why! you look ten years younger than you did when I saw you last." "I feel ten years younger," was the reply. "You know I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had consumption. I was terribly weak, had night-sweats, cough, no appetite, and lost flesh. I saw Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' advertised, and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am a well one."

When the car-drivers strike they do not brake any thing.—Boston Commercial Bul-

A Throat to Sing With.

What throat is the best for a singer to teach high notes with? A SOAR throat. If the becomes too sore, use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which cures hoarseness and a husky voice. Walter A. Taylor, Proprietor, Atlanta, Ga.

Something that will stand a loan-sheavy gold watch.-N. Y. Journal.

THE color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers always gives satisfaction. The dangers of Whooping Cough are averted by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Ham"-and-eggs-The bad actor and his reception.-Rambler.

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

THE thermometer gains notoriety by de grees, so to speak.

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

Circus men will soon be along to canvass the situation.—The Rambler. FELT SLIPPERS-Those applied to vicious

youngsters.

		1
H	KANSAS CITY, April 9.	ı
	CATTLE-Shipping steers \$4 30 @ 5 00	1
1	Native cows 3 00 @ 4 00	1
	Butchers' steers 3 40 @ 4 25	1
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy 3 80 @ 4 10	ı
4	Lght 2 25 @ 3 75	1
6	WHEAT -No. 2 red 61% 62%	1
	No. 3 red 51120 531/2	1
ij	No. 2 soft 771460 7814	i
	CORN-No. 2 261/2 0 27	
•	OATS-No. 2 27 @ 271/2	1
	RYE-No. 2 45 6 51	1
	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack 1 75 6 1 80	
	HAY-Large baled 5 00 @ 6 0)	1
	BUTTER-Cho.ce creamery 27 @ 28	1
	CHEESE-Full cream 11 6 12	ı
1	EGGS-Choice 8 @ 9	1
	BACON-Hain 8 @ 834	
	Shoulders 5 6 6	1
	Sides 6 60 634	1
	LARD 6 6 612	1

astures?

It can now be stated, with absolute ertainty, that great areas in the west-

That The mild weather, following our long and severe winter, has such a depressing effect upon the body that one feels all tired out, almost completely prostrated, the appetite is lost, and there is no ambition to do anything. The whole tendency of the system is downward. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, overcomes the tired feeling, an invigorates every function of the body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla in four weeks made me a new man. My head ceased to ache, and my whole system is built up anew, enjoying perfect health." I. Barbington, 130 Bank St., N. Y. City.

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." Lizzie Balfour, Auburn, R. I. The mild weather, following our long and severe

Cured and Built Up

"My daughter had been alling some time with general debliity, and Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to us. After she had taken three bottles she was completely cured and built up. It is with great pleasure that I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." BEN M. MIRRIELERS, Supt. Cincinnati & Louisyille Mail Line Co., Cincinnati.

Mail Line Co., Cincinnati.
"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headache and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and found great relief."
MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Ct.

No words of ours can tell the benefit to be derived from Hood's Sarsaparlila, if you need a good spring medicine. It will strain all impurities from the blood rouse the torpid liver, invigorate the digestive organs, and impart new life to every function of the body. We only ask you to try a single bottle to prove the positive merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as an honest and reliable medicine.

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for general debility there is, and for the good it has done me I cheerfully recommend it." J. Sullivan, 33 Brown St., Rochester, N. Y.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for a blood purifier in my family several years, and can not speak too highly of it." J. E. Collins, Piqua, O

An Excellent Tonic "My daughter received much benefit from the use

of Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonis." F. H. Anams, New Hartford, Conn. "Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me an immen amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, my head relieved of the bad feeling, and my throat relieved of

the severe irritation. I consider it the best medicin 1 have ever used." MARY L. PEELE, 25 Turner St

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

100 Doses One Dollar

## **WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED MEN**



and Women seeking health, strength and energy, should avoid Drugs, Secret Medicines, etc., and send for "The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained," a large Illustrated Journal, published entirely for their benefit.

It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture, and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long-standing chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases. Every subject that bears on health and human happiness receiver attention in its pages; and the many questions siked by alling persons and invalids who have desparred of a cure are answered, and valuable information is volunteered to all who are in need of nacional advice. No similar work has ever been published. Every sick or alling person should have it.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN, and others who suffer from nervous and system debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of medical or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description, dyou will save time, money and disappointment. If using medicine or medical treatment of any I you will save time, money and disappointment. If using medicine or medical treatment of any direct and learn the better way.

THE REVIEW exposes the frauds practiced by quacks and medical impostors who profess to actice medicine," and points out the only safe, simple and effective road to health, vigor and bodily rev. energy. Electric Belts and all curative appliances are treated upon; all about them—which are genuine, which are bogus. Belts on thirfy days trial (?) and other fallacies reviewed. Thousands of dollars saved nervous-debility sufferers and others by the advice given. THE REVIEW is now in its ninth year of publication. Complete specimen copies mailed FREE Address, naming this paper.

Publishers REVIEW, 1164 Broadway, New York.

## "GET THE BEST."



Plows, plants and covers at one operation. Has double-Steel Beam and is the lightest, most compact and best working lister in the market. Scours where all others fail, as Garden City Plows always will. Patent Force drop, insuring accurate planting. Send for Circular, also for

School Shoes for Boya and Girls are solid and attractive. They was

FORCOUCHS, CROUP AND

CONSUMPTION USE

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, Combined with a tea zade from the Mullein plant of the old dields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle, WALTER A. TAYLOR, Attanta, Gue

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO-

Farmers' Pocket Book of Useful Information

## Farm Machinery, Buggies and Wagons Bridley Wheeler & C

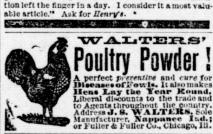


& GREAT & L

HE WORLD RENOWNED SALVATOR FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED, AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF IN-FANTS AND CHILDREN, A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE IN CONTINUED FEVERS AND A RELIABLE REMEDIAL & AGENT IN ALL DISEASES OF



Petroleum V. Nasby's Latest! D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), editor Toledo Biade, telegraphs, "I had on a forefunger of my right hand one of those pleasant pets, a 'run-round.' The funger became inflamed to a degree unbearable and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. The inflamma



FREE FARMS IN SAN LUIS. The most Wonderful Agricultural Parkin America, Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE. Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF COVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption

homestead, Jands for sale to actual settlers at \$3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park Irrigated by Immense canals Cheap relirondrates. Every attention shown settlers cheap relirondrates, Every attention shown settlers Loax Co. No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. A Celebrated "ECLIPSE" RALT-ER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Haiter to any part of the U.S. free, on recept of Sal. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the



Habit, Quickly and Painless ly cured thome. Correspondence solicited and free trul of cure sent honest investigators. The Humans Remedy Company, Lafayette, Ind.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Penelous and increase; experience 2 years; success of no fee. Write for circulars and laws.

A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Obics.

a day made WELL AUGER & DRILLS with our Address C. A. BROCKETT & CO. Catalogues free. Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for a New, Good-Senting Send 2-cent stamp for sample and terms to L. Gonring & Co., 202 William Street, New York,

WANTED-A live man to represent us r. blo vicinity in the sale of our Celebrated verifier Krameled Latters for window signs. Address Chicago Sign Letter Co., 79 Randolph Street, Chicago. CANCER Treated and cured without the katte.
Book on treatment sent free. Address
F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings free. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa. A. N.K.-D. No. 1076 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

9

## GLADSTONE'S EFFORT.

He Unfolds His Plan for Home Rule in Ireland.

LONDON, April 9.-Intense excitement existed yesterday throughout the United Kingdom over the Irish proposals of Mr. Gladstone. Great crowds assembled in the meighborhood of Parliament, Irishmen and their sympathizers being especially con-

Before going to the House of Commons Gladstone took a drive through St. James Park, going away from the crowd by the west end of Downing street. He desired to be awhile in the fresh air before going to Parliament. He returned to his residence and in a few moments emerged on his way to the House of Commons.

The police had opened the way for him to Parliament street, down that across Bridge street to the House. They had to Bridge street to the House. They had to work hard to make a passage and harder union there was but one. To speak of yet to keep it open. Gladstone went in an open carriage and his appearance was greeted with deafening cheers. The greeted with deafening cheers. The enthusiasm of the people all the way from the door of his house to the Commons' entrance was spontaneous and vented itroar of applause loud at 1 great enough to make the statesman dizzy, and when the whole immense crowd caught one tremendous long, old-fashioned cheer was sent up the like of which was never before heard in London and which was plainly audible in the House. The cheering continued un-til long after Gladstone had entered the Parliament building.

IN THE HOUSE.
Within the building the Prime Minister's reception, though less demonstrative, was equally enthusiastic with that he had without. He was apparently in the best spirits and bowed right and left to acquaintances as he passed them. When the usual formalities attending the opening of Parliament were over, it was voted to postpone reading and answering questions on the notice paper. Hardly had this been done when at 4:30 Gladstone entered the house. His entrance was followed by loud and prolonged cheers, which continued for several minutes. Among the Liberals and Parnellites great enthusiasm prevailed, and it is safe to say in the House of Commons. As soon as the cheering subsided Gladstone arose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend the previous legislation and make provision for the future government of Ire-

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH. On making the motion Gladstone said: "I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the House the whole policy and intentions of the Government with reference to Ireland. Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and Irish government are so closely and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible to under-take the task of elucidating both questions

"I do not know of any previous task laid appon me involving so diversified an exposi-In contemplating the magnitude of the task I am filled with painful mistrust, but that mistrust is absorbed in a feeling of the responsibility that will be upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and the various aspects of the question. We should no longer fence skirmish with this question. [Loud egrs.] We should come to close quarters [Cheers.] We should get at the We should take means not merely should look into the distant future. We have arrived at a stage in our political sactions with Ireland when the two transactions with Ireland when the two their confidence in him by passing a resoprobably to meet again. The time is come ister the Government. Lord Fitz William when it is incumbent upon the duty and the had promoted the admission of Roman nad promoted the land and the familiary and the first Parliament, and catholics into the Irish Parliament, and there was a spirit in that Parliament which, tion is therefore to propose to the Commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate Parliament from the restraints under which of late years it has instants under which has been also been all the Irish problems and have saved this Government infinite trouble. straints under which of late years it has in-effectually struggled to perform the busimess of the country, and will restore British legislation to its natural, ancient, unimpeded course, and, above all, establish har-monious relations between Great Britain to deal with the Irish as distinguished from and Ireland [Bear! hear!] on a footing of those free institutions to which English tuen, Scotchmen and Irishmen alike are unalterably attached. [Loud cheers, pro-longed by Home Rule members.]

After reviewing the condition and crime existing in Ireland since 1833, Mr. Gladstone described the coercive legislation enforced during the same period as not exceptional but habitual. He compared Ireland during all this period to a man trying to find sustenance in medicine only meant for cure. "Coercion never had," he said, "proved a cure, and serious disaffection continued toprevail in Ireland, and if England and Scotland had suffered similar hardship, he believed the people of those countries would resort to means similar to those the Irish had employed, to ventilate their griev-[Parnellite cheers.] Coercion was admitted to have been a faiture for the past fifty-three years, only two of which had been wholly free from repressive legislation.
Coercion, unless stern and unbending and under an autocratic government, must always fail. Such coercion England should other House of Parliament. [Hear, hear, constitution. The proportion of the important of the suggestion of the sugge never resort to until every other means had

What was the basis of the whole mischief was the fact that the law was discredited in Ireland. It came to the Irish of its foreign character and invest it with a another domestic character. [Loud Irish cheers.] a practical difficulty, and that is, treland, though represented in Parliament numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the same position giving up the fiscal unity of the Empire. He did not think that by should pay one-fifteenth toward the imperative solutionally. England was really not in the same position giving up the fiscal unity of the Empire rial expenditures. He went on to speak of politically. England made her own 18.32 they were giving up the unity of the Emas effectually as if she had six times her pire. He, however, stood upon the subpresent representation. The consequence stantial ground that to give up the fiscal was that the main spring of the law in Enumity of the Empire would be a great misgland and Scotland was felt to be the English or Scotch. The main spring of the law in Ireland was not felt by the people to be Irish. He therefore deemed it little less than mockery to hold that the state of law discretized to the law of the law in Ireland. He conceived that one escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the Imperial Government authority to levy customs which he had described conduced to the duties and such excise duties as were immereal unity of this great, noble, worldwide diately connected with the customs. The

Something must be done," continued Mr. Gladstone, "something is imperatively demanded from us to restore in Ireland the should pass into the hands of a domestic first conditions of civil life, the free course of law, the liberty of every individual in the exercize of every legal right, their confidence in their law and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no country can be ligations of Ireland, and the payment of

him? It was this: How to reconcile im-perial unity with diversity of legislature. Mr. Grattan held that those purposes were

The Government bill provided for this,

separate Parliament. Did it destroy the unity of the British Empire?" [Cheers].

Mr. Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were, he said, united upon a footing of strict legislative independence and co-equality. Then there was the case of Austria and Hungard and Chemical Company of the case of Austria and Hungard and Company of the case of Austria and Company of the Company Hungary, and with regard to these countries, he asked whether the condition of Austria at the present moment was not more perfectly solid, secure and narmonious than it was prior to the existing conditions. dition between that country and Hungary? "It could not be questioned that its condition was one of solidity and safety, compared with that of the time when Hungary

was making war upon her.
"The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied," continued Mr. Gladstone, "until the reign of George II. The Parliament of Grattan was as pendent in point of authority as it could be. They (the governed) were not about impossible to propose the repeal of the union until they had settled what was the essence of the union. He defined the essence of the union to be the fact that, whereas before the union there were two separate Ireland was that its spring and source of

action was English. [Cheers.]
"The Government therefore felt that the settlement of the question was to be found self at the beginning of the journey in a by establishing a parliament in Dublin roar of applause loud and great enough to [Irish cheers] for the conduct of business of both a legislative and an administrative nature. The political economy of the three countries must be reconciled. There should be an equitable distribution of imperial burdens. Next, there must be a reasonable safeguard for the minority; and why could not this minority in Ireland take care of itself?" He had no doubt about its ability to do that when it had passed through the present critical period and been dis-armed of the jealousies with which any change was approached, but for the present there were three classes of people whom they were bound to consider:

First-The class connected with the land. Second-The civil servants and officers

Third—The Protestant minority.
The speaker could not admit the claim of the Protestant minority in Ulster or elsewhere to rule on questions which were for the evil of Ireland and several schemes for the separate government of Ulster had been submitted to him. One was that Ulster province should be excluded from the opertions of the present bill; another was that a separate autonomy should be provided for Utster and a third suggested that certain rights should be reserved and placed under provincial councils.

No one of these proposals had appeared to the Government to be so completely justified by the merits or by the weight of public opinion in its favor as to warrant the Government in including it in their bill. However, they deserve fair consideration, and the free discussion that would follow the introduction of the present bill might lead to the discovery of a plan which had a predominating amount of support. The Government would do the best to adopt the plan that seemed likely to give general

Referring to the great settlement of 1782 Mr. Gladstone said:

"It was not a real settlement, and why? Was it Ireland that prevented a real settle ment being made? [Irish cheers.] No, it was a mistaken policy of England, listening to the pernicious voice and claims of asendency. The Irish Parliament labored under great disadvantages; yet it had in it a spark of the spirit of freedom, and it emancipated the Roman Catholics in Ireland when the Roman Catholics in England were still unemancipated. It received Lord Fitz William with open arms and when after a brief career he was recalled to England, the Irish Parliament registered

THE SCHEME. The speaker said he would now pass to imperial affairs. He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be a formidable

dilemma.

Ireland was to have a domestic Legislature for Irish affairs. That was his postulate from which he set out. Were the Irish members and the Irish representative that subject, as the care of providing for the ordinary security of life and property the first duty of a local government. The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear, that if Ireland was to have a domestic Legislature, the Irish peers and the Irish representatives could not come to Parliament to control English and Scotch affairs. [Cheers.]

peers ought not to sit in the palace of West- time both parties should be free to negoand oh.] How were the Irish people to be taxed if they had legislators in both countries? He believed that Great Britain He thought that the new Irish Parliament would never impose upon Ireland taxation ought to start with a balance to its credit, but without representation, and added: "If the only fund that it would have, if left people with a foreign aspect, and their al-ternative to coercion was to strip the law sentation then there would come the Irish Church fund. He knew no way conditions of such an arrangement were: First-That the general power of taxa-

legislature in Ireland. Second—That the proceeds of the customs "What then was the problem before discharged, should be entered into the Irish

Grattan held that those purposes were The Government bill provided for this, pecifable and more than that he demanded a severance of the parliaments, with tives of Ireland should no longer sit in the £404,000.

New to the continuity and everlasting House of Commons, or Irish peers in the ARG unity of the Empire. Was that an auda-cious paradox? Other countries have soived would have the right of addressing the

Mr. Gladstone said there were several easons why this should be the case. Even if it was possible for them to attend, as they had a parliament of their own, it would be very difficult to have two classes of members in the British House, one class who could vote on all questions connected with the business of the country, and an-other which could only vote on special and particular questions which were brought before Parliament.

Again, it would be very difficult for gentlemen in Ireland to decide who should go to Westminster, who should remain in Ireland and at the same time to maintain the

fiscal unity of the Nation.

There is another point with regard to the powers of legislature. Two courses might have been taken. One was to endow this legislative body with party legislative powers, the other was to except from the sphere of its action those subjects which the Govto propose the repeal of the union. It was impossible to propose the repeal of the union plan had been adopted. The administralative body should not exceed five years.
The functions which it was proposed to withdraw from the cognizance of the legislative body were three grand and principal functions, viz., everything which related to the Crown, all that which belonged to the defense, the army, the navy, the entire organization of the armed force, and our foreign and colonial relations. It would not be competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment of any particular

eligion. [Cheers.]
As to trade and navigation, it would be a misfortune to Ireland to be separated from England. The Irish Parliament would have nothing to do with coinage or the creation of legal tender. The subject of the post-office would be left to the judgment of Parliament, though the Government inclined to the view that it would be more classified to the view that it would be more than the post-office matters. convenient to leave the post-office matters in the hands of the Postmaster General. Quarantine and one or two other subjects were left in the same category.

The next subject to approach was that of on any occasion and on the demand of either body, which should be able to interpose a vote upon any measure for a limited time, either until the dissolution or for three years. The orders would be constituted as

First-There were the twenty-eight representative Peers, who could not continue to sit in the House of Lords after the representatives of the Irish people left the House of Commons. They would have the ment in Irish, not in imperial affairs." option of sitting as a portion of the first order in the Irish Parliament, with the power of sitting for life. Some people thought that option was not likely to be largely good. [Cheers.] The Welshman is full of used, but the speaker was not of that num ber. He proposed that with the twenty-eight Peers now in the House of Lords there should sit seventy-five Representatives elected by the Irish people With regard to the powers of election, the constituency would be composed of occupiers of the value of £25 and upward, and they would be elected for ten years. The property qual-

he would not be the representative of a party or quit office with an outgoing government. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogative she now enjoys or would enjoy. The religious disability now existing, which makes Roman Catholics ineligible to the office, would be removed. With regard to the judges who had been concerned in the administration of the criminal law in Ireland, her Majesty might, if she saw cause, by order in council, antedate the pensions of those particular judges. In the future the judges would be appointed by the Irish Government, be paid out of the consolidated fund and be removable only on the joint fund and be removable only on the joint address of the two orders. The constabulation There is, I know, an answer to this, and ary would remain under the present term of service and under their present authority. The charge of the constabulary was now £150,000 per annum, and the speaker felt confident the charge would be reduced, but for the present he proposed to relieve the Irish legislative body of all expendi-ture for the constabulary in excess of £100,000 per annum. The Government had no desire to exempt the peace of Ire-

With respect to the civil service, the Govtherefore, thought it would be wise to au-Then, with regard to the question whether thorize the civil servants now serving to Irish representatives should come to the claim the pensions that would be due to House of Commons for the settlement of them upon the abolition of their offices, imperial affairs, he thought that could not provided they served two years, in order to be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the prevent inconvenience from a rapid transi-conclusion that Irish members and Irish tion of the service and at the close of that

perial burdens which he had to propose that question which would raise of providing the necessary money, except rial expenditures. He went on to speak of how much Ireland would gain by exporting spirits to Great Britain and how much Great Britain would lose to Ireland by the flow of money from one to the other. the result of careful inquiry he stated with confidence, not as an actual demonstration, but as a matter of certainty, with regard to the far greater portion, that the Irish receipts would gain from Great Britain a sum that would amount to £1,400,000 per annum. He then pair, entered into an elaborate calculation of the unity. total income and expenditure of Ireland, in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland on account of Imperial Government he put at £3,432,000 per annum. He stated, as an instance of the delarge surplus, in Ireland it just paid its ex-penses. He estimated the total expenditure of Ireland, including a payment as a national sinking fund for the Irish portion of the National debt, as £7,946,000 per annum.
Against that there was a total income of £8,350,000, or a surplus to the good of

ARGUMENTS FOR THE MEASURE "It has naturally been said in England and Scotland," continued Mr. Gladstone, the problem and under much more difficult circumstances. We, ourselves, might be said to have solved it with respect to Ire-tend during the time that Ire and had a members from attendance at Westminster. The foliational rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh, and so possess all the constitutional rights

to give Ireland good laws. This is quite true with regard to the general course of legislation since 1849. Many of those laws have been passed under an influence which I can hardly describe other than as the influence of fear."

With regard to the history of the laws.

With regard to the history of the land question no man could know that until he had followed it from year to year, begin-ning with the Deyon Commission, the appointment of which, in the speaker's opin-ion, did the highest honor to the memory of Sir Robert Peel [cheers], and then to examine the mode in which the whole work of the commission had been frustrated by the domination of selfish interests. [Par

nelite cheers].

He did not deny the good intention of the British Parliament to pass good laws for Ireland, but he said in order to work out the purposes of the Government there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. plan had been adopted. The administrative power would pass with the legislative power. The duration of the proposed legispassed, but also that they should be passed by the proper persons. The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of the peo-ple, distinct marks of character, situation and history require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from congenial and native sources, and that besides being good laws, they should be their own laws. [Irish cheers.]

"At times I doubted whether this necessity had been fairly developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. If doubts could be entertained before the last general elec-tion, they can not now be entertained. I am not laying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the very principle upon which, within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, Parliament has not altered but revolutionized our method of government. When I held office at the Colonial Office, fifty years ago, the colonies were governed from Downing street. The result was that the Home Government was always in con-flict with those countries which had legislathe composition of the proposed legislative tive assemblies. We had continual shocks body. The bill proposed to introduce two orders who would sit and deliberate together, with the right of voting separately to pass good laws for the colonies, changed. The British Parliament tried to pass good laws for the colonies, but the colonies said, we don't want your good laws, we want our good laws, and Parliament at length admitted the reason ableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the seas, and the House has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ire-

good. [Cheers.] The Welshman is full of local patriotism. The Scotchman is full of local patriotism. No; Scotch nationality is as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise I believe it would be as ready to assert itself as it was in the days of Bannockburn. [Cheers.] If I read Irish history aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known fication of these representatives would be £200 annual value on a capital value of £4,000.

Mr. Gladstone said he proposed that the he should be incapable of an imperial pat-101 Irish members in the House of Com- riotism. There are two modes of presentmons should be members of the Irish Par-liament, and while the first order of the of them is to present what we now recomlegislative body would consist of 103 members, the second order would consist of 206. It was proposed to retain the Viceroy, but varied evils with which, as possibilities, we he would not be the representative of a are confronted. Well, I have argued the

what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon a basis of despair, of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made in gen-eral Europeans, in particular Englishmen and Americans, capable of self-government; that an Irishman is a lusus nature; that justice, common sense, moderation, natural justice, common sense, moderation, natural court of claims to-day. The State of prosperity, have no meaning for him; that Illinois is represented by the law firm of all that he can understand and all that he can apprehend are strife and perpetual disin this House whether this monstrous view [Irish cheers] is a correct one. I say an as any other man. [Renewed Irish cheers.] But if his loyalty has been checked, why, it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present them-selves to him as they do to us in England or Scotland, with a native and congenial ele-

through her constitutionally elected members will accept the measure 1 propose. I hope they will, but I have no right to assume it. Nor have I any power to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland; British nations, and looking forward I ask Ireland should bear was as one to fourteen. the House, believing no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in the work we have undertaken (work which we believe on the market for some time. will restore Parliament to its free and un-impeded course). I ask them to stay the waste of the public treasure under the present system of government and administration in Ireland which it is not waste only,

the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotmoralization of Irish administration, that land, where a course of generations has while the post-office in England showed a now taught us, not as a dream or as a now taught us, not as a dream of as a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life, that the best and surest foundation we bond for \$5,000 with James Baker, Charles afforded by the affections and convictions and will of man and that it is thus, by decree of the Almighty, far more than by any other method, we can be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power and the permanence of the empire." bursts of enthusiastic cheers which were

anstained for several minutes. Mr. Gladstone's speech was three hours Mr. Gladstone's speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes in duration, He at Forsythe. Cora Lee will propably be taken to the Bolivar jalk finished at eight o'clock.

CROP REPORTS.

TOPERA, Kan., April 6 .- Secretary Sims,

Crop Prospects in Kansas and Missouri as Shown by Official Reports.

of the State Board of Agriculture, has prepared the following summary of his crop report for three months ending March 31: The light yield and unsatisfactory price of winter wheat for 1885, together with unfavorable conditions at seeding time, caused a reduction in the area sown last fall, as compared with 1884, of about 16 per cent. The greater part of this loss is found to be in the heavy wheat growing district in the central portion of the State, known as "the wheat belt." The counties of Didinson, Saline, McPherson, Marion, Sedgwick and Sumner, six of the largest wheat producing counties of the State, show a producing counties of the State, show a loss, as compared with the area sown in 1884, of 140,000 acres, while all the other counties lying within the belt with the exception of Russell, Elisworth, Rice and Ottawa, have lost heavily. The eastern third of the State, less noted for wheat culture, has also reduced its area materially, but the loss as compared with that shown by the report from the central belt is not very important. In the west increased areas have been from the section where the acreage has been and still remains small show the area sown last fall to be largely in excess of any former period. As a rule farmers delayed seeding last fall much beyond the usual period. The seed germinated well, however, but late, and while the plant grew well in November and December, it was too feeble at the beginning of winter to withstand the unusually cold weather of January and February and the early sown fields in some of the large wheat growing districts have been seriously injured. A summary of the reports from 480 correspond-ents, representing every organized county and some of the unorganized, showing that the condition of the crop April I clearly in-dicates that at least 40 per cent. of the wheat sown in Kansas last fall has been killed. The loss in the central part of the State, where the greater part of the wheat is grown, is very heavy, ranging in the different counties from 30 to 80 per cent; in the eastern counties from 20 to 30 per cent, and in the west from 5 to 10 per cent. The reports also show the condition of the live plants to be 20 per cent. below the vitality and growth of former years. At the period under consideration, April 1, the summary of the loss in the area sown, as compared with 1884, is 16 per cent. winter-killed and death from other causes 40 per cent. The area from which a product may be expected, as compared with the vitality and growth of average years at this date, is 80

Missouri Crop Report. St. Louis, April 6 .- J. W. Sanborn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has furnished the following report of crops in Missouri; Very full reports from every section of the State give most cheerful views of the agricultural outlook. Wheat is 95 per cent, of the average pros-pect and is improving. Stock is healthy and the soil favorable for tillage. Wheat is fully up to the average, except where the snow blew off on the ridges or on wet undrained prairie. Seventeen and five-tenths per cent. of the wheat crop of 1885 remains in the farmers' hands 35 9-10 per cent. of corn is in first hands. The loss of hogs for the past year was 22 5-10 per cent., largely from cholera. The amount of stock in the State is slightly less than last April and 12 per cent. less on

STATE AGAINST STATE.

cond Time in American History One State Sues Another. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Since the adop tion of the constitution but one suit has been commenced by one State against another for debt. The second case will be instituted in the United States Supreme Court this week, in an action by the State of Illinois against the State of Georgia, to recover on \$100,000 of the repudiated bonds of that commonwealth. As a prelimistep also the State of Illinois has filed a claim in the Court of Claims against the United States for recovery on certain bonds known as the 'German' issue, on the ground that, as the Southern States during the reconstruction period were directly governed by the general Government, the United States are liable for the debts contracted by them. Argument upon this important question will be made before a special session of the Isham & Lincoln, of which Hon. Robert C. Lincoln is a member.

The Rate War.

NEW YORK April 6 .- "The rates will not be extended beyond to-morrow," was said at the trans-continental office yesterday, but notice of an official kind has not been received declaring the war over. In RESIDENT DENTIST, railway circles it is generally believed, however, that the war is ended, and the rumor is in circulation that the delay in announcing that fact is occasioned by trouble ex-perienced by the Atchison and the Sunset routes in securing a controlling interest in the Pacific Mail. It is said that one of the points settled at the meeting in Mr. Huntington's house last week was that the Atchison and Sunset should generally buy Pacific Mail stock and get control of the steamship company in order to settle the question of subsidy to the Pacific Mail. It is stated that J. W. Seligman & Co., representatives of the Atchison, and C. P.

Mexican Pension Bill, WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Following is the text of the Mexican Pension will that passed the House yesterday:

tion in Ireland which it is not waste only, but waste which demoralizes while it exhausts. I ask them to show to Europe and America that we, too, can face the political problems which America had to face twenty years ago and which many countries in Europe have been called on to face and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless in applying the doctrines we have often inculcated on others, that the concession of local self-government is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity.

"I ask that we should learn to rely less on mere written stipulations and more on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experi-

Bail for Mrs. Molloy. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 5 .- Mrs. Molloy, who with Cora Lee, has been in cuscan find to build on is the foundation Harwood, R. A. Clark, C. M. Eversal, H. F. Fellows, George S. Rathburn and H. E. Howell, as securities. This is the strongest bond ever made in a crimiral case in Green county, and other mear of wealth have signified their willingness to sign it. Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid bond, but changed her mind on account of the delay in the habeas corpus trial occasioned by the absence of Judge Geiger | Near Elmdale, Chase Co., Kan.

# The Great Emporium.

Desires everybody to know that he

BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

# GOODS

NOTIONS.

## GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

## Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

Classware, Tinware HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

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

BE SURE TO GO TO

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,

And you will be pleased with his Barjan7-tf

PHYSICIANS.

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons,

Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

W. P. PUCH. M. D.. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ivil-tf

DR. S. M. FURMAN,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

> MARKET PRICES -PAID FOR-

## WHEAT & CORN.

MANUFACTURES GILT EDGE" -AND-

"The Choice of that Wife of Mine."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

OSACE MILLS.