# Chase

# County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1886.

NUMBER 27

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESS

THE Senate was not in session on the 27th...The session of the House was devoted entirely to debate on the silver ques-

AFTER routine morning business in the Senate on the 29th, Mr. Logan's Army bill was Senate on the 29th, Mr. Logan's Army bill was laid before the Senate, and a letter was read from General Sheridanfavoring the proposed increase in the army. Mr. Plumb opposed the bill. Mr. Logan strongly advocated the bill. Pending consideration the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned... In the House many bills and resolutions were introduced, among them a resolution by Mr. Curtin providing for a special committee of five to investigate as to the cause of the present labor troubles. Several committees reported on bills, and after routine business the House adjourned.

Avyray routing business the Senate on

AFTER routine business the Senate on the 30th proceeded with the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army, debate on which continued until adjournment... The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered at length the Post-office Appropriation bill. When the committee rose the House adjourned.

The Army bill was again placed before

the Senate on the 31st, when the details of the bill were discussed, considerable time being so occupied. Mr. Vance addressed the Senate in support of the bill to repeal the civil service law. Mr. Dolph addressed the Senate in support of the bill for the admission of Washington Territory. No action was taken on these measures, when the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned... In the House Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, from the Committee on Labor, reported a bill to provide for the speedy settlement of controversies and differences between common carriers engaged in inter-state and territorial transportation of property or passengers and their employes. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, the tenor of the remarks being that the principle of arbitration as involved in the bill was of too voluntary a nature to be of any effect. Pending discussion the committee rose. Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, reported the River and Harbor bill. The report of the majority on the Hurd-Romeis election case was submitted, and Mf. Martin, of Alabama, obtained leave to file a minority report. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 1st, the bill to bill were discussed, considerable time being

In the Senate, on the 1st, the bill to provide for the erection of a \$500,000 monu-ment to Abraham Lincoln at Washington was passed. The bill to admit Washington Was-passed. The bill to admit Washington Terri-tory as a State was considered. On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Senate adjourned until the 5th... The House was in Committee of the Whole on the Labor Arbitration bill. Debate lasted nearly all day, and soon after the committee rose the House adjourned.

THE Senate was not in session on the 2d. ....Consideration of the Arbitration bill was resumed in the House, and the entire day was occupied in debate. The fifth section of the bill was reached, and, pending consideration, the House took a recess until evening. At the evening session thirty five pension bills

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

RECENT confirmations by the Senate include William L. Alden, of New York, as Consul General at Rome; Charles T. Russell, of Connecticut, as Consul at Liverpool, vice S. Packard suspended; Samuel T. Corn, as Associate Justice of Wyoming Territory.

SENATOR CULLOM has introduced in the Senate a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lin-

THE correspondence of the State Depart ment relating to Chinese immigration has been sent to the Senate. It is very voluminous, but contains little of fresh interest.

SENATOR DOLPH has introduced in the Senate the bill introduced by Mr. Goff in the House to grant a pension to Mrs. Octave Pavy, the widow of the arctic explorer in the Greely expedition.

THE House Committee on Labor has re ported favorably Mr. Lawler's bill to appropriate \$5,000 for a special commission to investigate labor troubles in the West. THE internal revenue collections of the

past eight months aggregate \$75,158,200, an increase of \$2,416,388 over the receipts for the corresponding time last year. SECRETARY MANNING was reported by his

physician on the 1st as improving in health THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs

has agreed to report favorably the bill authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of encouraging commercial relations between the American republics

THE President has approved the act authorizing the appointment of an Acting Assistant Treasurer.

#### A pog catcher of Newark, N. J., was re-

ported down with hydrophobia. THE employes of the Grand Trunk railway in London, Ont., decided to reject the offers for a partial restoration of wages and to demand a return to full pay.

RECENT specials from New York report the sinking of the Capital City steamship of the Hartford and New York line, at Rye Beach, and also the stranding of the German steamer Europa off Quogue.

THE Philadelphia street railway presidents have agreed to \$2 a day of twelve hours.

THE Boston Transcript announces the practical conclusion of the arrangement by which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road controls the Gulf. Colorado & Santa Fe and a road built to connect the system.

THE New York Board of Aldermen recently presented engrossed resolutions on the death of General Grant, to Mrs. Grant. when she told them the General's remains would never be removed from Riverside with her consent.

JAMES P. KIRK and Charles B. Waite. ex New York aldermen, have been arrested on bribery charges. It was believed Waite was the man who offered in a letter to turn informer. Two police force of Troy, N. Y., was re-

ported in dauger of disruption on account of revelations in the Bill Porter and Mike Kurtz diamond robbery case. ALDERMAN FULGRAFF has been added to

the list of New York aldermen in jail for accepting bribes to promote the Broadway surface railway.

#### THE WEST.

the Ohio valley have decided to cut working hours from eleven to ten hours a day, advance pay five per cent. an hour and

THE United States grand jury has returned indictments against Nathan L. Baker and Allen White, leaders, and seven others of the mob that drove the Chinese out of Oregon City on the morning of Feb-

ruary 22. THE principal feature of the Missouri Pacific strike on the 30th was the consent of H. M. Hoxie, Vice-President of the company, to meet a committee of the men to arbitrate the differences. At Kansas City a train was switched off the track and some of the cars were wrecked. One of the supposed guilty parties was shot in the leg by an officer while resisting arrest. At Parsons, Kan., a passenger train was wrecked and Mail Agent Moore was seriously injured.

Fourteen persons were seriously injured by the train jumping the track on the Air line between Huntingburg and Ferdinand, Ind., on the 31st.

THE Merchants' Hotel, Carver, Minn. was destroyed by fire the other morning and two men were burned to death in their

Ar North Fairfield, O., the other night, Jerome Stevens, a prominent farmer, was shot and mortally wounded by a thief whom he caught stealing grain. THE bill appropriating \$20,000 for the ex-

leans Exposition was defeated in the lower house of the Iowa Legislature. THE Indiana Colonization Society organized at Brazil, Ind., was preparing to found a new State in Liberia, to be known as In-

penses of the Iowa exhibit at the New Or-

Four men were drowned near Readsboro Y. T., recently by the giving away of a

diana.

bridge. THE strike on the Missouri Pacific was by no means settled on the 1st. The Knights of Labor issued an address to the public claiming that in seeking a settlement as agreed upon with Gould and Hoxie, they were everywhere snubbed by the railroad officials on one excuse or another. A bitter feeling of animosity was reported ex-

Twelve hundred graders on the new line of the Chicago, Burlington & Northwestern railway struck on the 1st for an advance in wages of 25 cents per day.

THE St. Paul railroad cut freight rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis from Chicago on the 1st nearly 30 per cent. The other lines did not respond openly. THE schooner J. H. Congdon was wrecked

off Point Keys, forty miles north of San Francisco, recently, and her crew lost. The supposition was that the vessel struck a hidden rock. An examination of the wreck, however, showed that the schooner had been struck amidships and cut almost in two, evidently by a steamer or some other craft going at a high rate of speed. The Aquena was supposed to have been the vessel in collision and fears for her safety were felt.

Two million dollars of English capital are to be invested in iron manufacture at Birmingham, Ala.

A CYCLONE recently swept across a portion of Bullock County, Ala., and in its path struck a negro church in which a funeral was going on. The church was blown down and four persons were killed and ten badly injured.

A DISPATCH from Franklin, La., of the 30th says: The steamer Mary Lewis of the Morgan Line was sunk last night by colliding with a bridge across the Atchafalaya river a mile and a half below Pattersonville. The engineer, pilot and two negro deck hands were lost. To-day the steamer Barmore went to the scene of the wreck to save the cargo and machinery and was engaged in this work when her boiler exploded. Two men were very seriously wounded and four were drowned.

THE American exhibition at New Or eaus closed on the 31st. The World's Ex position Company at once filed a bill in the courts for the possession of the buildings on which \$86,000 is still due.

THE Arkansas State Democratic conven tion will be held at Little Rock June 30. THE main building of the Little Rock Cooperage (Company in Argenta, Ark., burned the other day together with all material. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$7,500. THE river at Lexington, Va., was report- Heek is mortally wounded. ed eight feet higher than ever known be fore on the 1st and still rising.

THE flood on the James river inundated that portion of Richmond, Va., known as Rocketts to the depth of eight or ten feet on the 1st. Rivers nearly everywhere in the South were bank high and overflowing. The Ohio was also reported on a boom.

T. J. Darney, a highly connected man of cently for six months for fraudulent use of

JUDGE JOHN BAXTER, of Knoxville, Tenn. died recently at Hot Springs, Ark., after an illness of only a few hours. He was sixty-seven years old, and was appointed President Hayes in 1877 to succeed Judge H. H. Emmons.

#### GENERAL.

A LARGE meeting of Belgian workingmen was held at Ghent recently. Resolutions were adopted advising moderation on the part of the workingmen and calling for social reforms. The total number of arrests made in Belgium in connection with the labor riots was 250.

GERONIMO and the other Apache bucks skipped away from Lieutenant Maus and again took to the mountains. It was thought they became scared on approachlowed after them with the hope of inducing people witnessed the execution.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Japan Mail writes that the King of Corea issued an edict, February 5, abolishing slavery in his kingdom. It was estimated that over half teen years ago, since which time he had the population of Corea were slaves.

ADVICES from St. Johns, N. S., state that the sealing steamer Resolute was wrecked on Ireland rock, eastward of Fago island. The vessel drove over the rocks and foun-THE Jeans Manufacturers' Association of | dered twenty minutes after. The crew of | thirty-five men escaped in the boats, excepting three harpooners, McGlaskin, George and Phillips, who were supposed to be lost.

In the Culebra section of the Paname canal recently 15,000 kilogrammes of powder exploded, killing ten men and seriously wounding forty.

H. H. West and Jesse Collings, Liberal members of the British Parliament for Ipswich, Eng., have been unseated on charges of illegal electioneering practices. THE masts of the Chas. S. Morse schooner have been found and it is believed she is the missing schooner that caused the Oregon disaster.

PRESIDENT GREVY has signed a decree raising the fund for the relief of the French poor to \$7,500,000, making it larger than ever before.

DISPATCHES from Annam report fresh massacres at the Catholic missions in the province of Guang-Bing. The number of victims was said to be 442.

It was stated recently that the Grecian

Government would submit a measure pro-

viding for a compulsory loan, and for the

confiscation of monastery lands. Reports were current that the Government intended to mobilize the National guards. EXPOSURES were made before the Rail way Committee of the Canadian Parliament recently, involving James Beatty and D. B. Woodworth, members. The Government was possessed of letters showing

promised to divide the funds secured by passing a certain railroad bill. THE Reichstag by a vote of 169 to 137 has decided in favor of prolonging the anti-

that both the honorable gentlemen had

Socialist law in Germany. Particulars regarding the fire in the Mail building at Toronto, Ont., point to incendiarism. The affair was being investigated. It was stated that the loss to the Telephone Company alone will be \$50,000 and the total loss \$75,000 to \$100,000.

THE Archbishop of Paris has written a letter to President Grevy, in which he ex-presses grief at the Government's attacks on religion, denies that the clergy are hor tile to the State, and appeals to President Grevy in behalf of Christianity to judge between the Government and the Church.

THE Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick signed the act passed by the Legislature of the province conferring municipal suffrage on women who pay a certain amount of taxes. THE March public debt statement shows

a reduction for the month of over \$14,000,-000, and for the nine months of the current fiscal year of \$68,000,000, against about \$45,000,000 for the same nine months of the preceding year.

A Russian newspaper advocates Russian military occupation of Bulgaria on a basis similar to that on which Austria occupied Bosnia. LEADING French papers take a gloomy

view of the situation in the East. Two French iron clads have been ordered to be placed in readiness for immediate dispatch to the Mediterranean.

Co. reports business failures in the United States for the first quarter of 1886, number 3,203, with liabilities a little over \$29,000,-000; failures for the first three months of 1885 numbered 3,653, with liabilities of \$46,000,000.

A STRONG Government force, under Generals Teil and Arbio, was attacked recently near the river Daibar by the Uruguay revolutionists, Arredondo and Castro. The Government troops were defeated with a loss of 400 men.

#### THE LATEST.

DURANGO, Col., April 2.-C. A. Creek, of this place, is a gambler and a man of generally bad reputation. A feud of long standing existed between him and Marshal Heek, and Creek frequently boasted that Heek could not take him alive. Yesterday afternoon a warrant for Creek's arrest was placed in Constable Heek's hands, and the two men met in front of the post-office. When twenty feet away Heek with drawn revolver ordered Creek to hold up bands. The answer was a shot from Creek, the ball passing through the officer's body near the right nipple. The two men then emptied their weapons at each other, standing almost in their tracks. When the shooting was over Constable Heek fell, having three shots in his body. Creek was shot in the side and once in the foot, neither of them being dangerous wounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 .- The Little Valley of the Mayo Grand, San Luis Obispa County, has been a scene of a quadwith his wife and child, Peter Hemmi and his son approached with rifles and shot Walker dead and severely wounded Mrs. Walker. The woman, with a bullet in her breast, Georgia, was sent to prison at Atlanta re- snatched up her child and ran into a neighboring house, where she soon died. The two murderers were caught and placed in charge of a constable, who about midnight was forced to deliver them to a mob of masked men. This morning their bodies were found hanging to a bridge on the Pacific Coast road. Their crime was the result of a former dispute over the title to fifteen

LEXINGTON, Mo., April 3.-Jeff Wilson, colored, was hanged here yesterday for the murder of Jennie Sanford, his mistress, on July 31, 1884. The reading of the death warrant to the condemned man did not seem to move him, and when the procession passed from the jall to the gallows he was cheerful and smiled recognition to all as be went along, talking several minutes on the gallows. When the drop fell his feet touched the ground, but he was hurriedly drawn up and the rope shortened. His neck was broken, and life was pronounced ing the settlements. Lieutenant Maus fol- extinct in twelve minutes. About 5,000

> CHICAGO, April 3,-Judge Shepard yes terday awarded \$6,000 alimony to Mrs. Woodworth against her Wilbert Woodworth, who deserted her fifmarried, robbed and deserted another, and is now under the name of Dr. William F. Wood living with a third wife at Indianapolis where he has a large practice and has en regarded as an exemplary man. first two wives casually became acquainted in Chicago, and one day each confidentially showed their husband's photograph to the other. Woodworth is an ex-member of the Vermont and Kansas Legislatures and was a judge in Michigan.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Among the charters lately filed with the Secretary of State was that of the Memphis & Western Railroad Company, with eleven directors as follows: George Miller, Andrew Grogan, James A. Leaveditt, of Wellington: Samuel Fleming, James Henry and Frank Hess, of Arkansas City; E. P. Miller and Charles Beary, of Cherryvale; John Montgomery, of Oswego, and Allen C. Kirby, of St. Louis. The charter provides for a standard road from Memphis, on the Mississippi, through Arkansas and Missouri to the east line of the State of Kansas, thence through the Counties of Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Cowley, Sumner, Kingman, Pratt, Reno, Stafford, Edwards, Pawnee, Barton, Rush, Ness, Hodgeman, Trego, Gove, Lane, St. John, Wichita, Greeley and Wallace, with a branch through Harper, Meade, Barber, Comanche, Clark, Seward, Stevens and Morton Counties. The offices of the company are to be located at Winfield. The charter provides for a capital of \$10,000,000.

THE Governor recently made the following appointments: Regents of the Agricultural College, John H. Fullinwider, of Eldorado, vice C. A. Leland; John E. Hes-sin, of Manhattan, vice J. T. Elliott. Regents of the State University, M. R. Simpson, of McPherson, and A. G. Otis, of Atchison, to succeed themselves. Director of the Penitentiary, Arch Shaw, of Olathe, vice H. P. Lowrey. Member of the Livestock Sanitary Commission, James W. Hamilton, of Wellington, to succeed himself. Members of the State Board of Health, W. L. Schench, of Osage City, and H. S. Roberts, of Manhattan, to succeed themselves. Appraisers of Salt Spring Lands, D. W. Finney, of Neosho Falls, A. L. Vorhes, of Russell, and J. F. Billings, of Clay Center. Trustee of State Charitable Institutions, A. T. Sharpe, of Ottawa, to succeed himself.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Calhoun, Cheyenne County, James Shawpill; Gopher, St, John County, William H. Edmonson; Laurel, Hodgeman County, Alfred T. Reilley. Discontinued, Henry, Dickinson County; Tokomo, Pratt

THE National Educational Association of the United States meets in Topeka July 13. 1886, and the people of that city are mak. ing lively efforts to prepare for the accommodation of all who may attend.

THE Fredonia Citizen declares that the migration from Wilson County to Western Kansas this spring is something unprecedented. Many well-to-do farmers are induced to make the change in hopes of securing more land than they can now obtain in the eastern part of the State, and to take advantage of the experience and knowledge they have acquired

THE State Superintendent of Public Intruction estimates the an land in Kansas remaining unsold at 350,000 acres. The permanent school fund now on interest amounts to \$3,529,000.

An official from Tarrytown, N. Y., re cently went to Leavenworth with a requisition for one of the Tarrytown robbers, who was so closely presed that he gave himself up. The man is a deserter from the United States army and was to be taken back to New York. The Tarrytown robberies occurred over a month ago. Nearly the whole town was burglarized, but all the robbers but one were bagged. The man who escaped went to Leaven worth.

A SMART kid, aged only eighteen, recently victimized several Topeka money-lenders, obtaining in the aggregate nearly \$300 on mortgages given on a team to the different parties. His name is Roach, and as soon as he got the money he left. Shortly after his departure it was discovered that the team did not belong to Roach, as he had represented, but was owned by a livery nan. He was overhauled at Atchison and taken back.

DR. KATE C. BUSHNELL, of Topeka, has accepted work at Chicago among fallen women, under direct supervision of Miss Francis E. Willard.

Kansas farmers who raised broom-corn last season and held it until about January 1 received from \$125 to \$175 per ton, nearly twice as much per ton as they ever before received.

In anticipation of the enactment of a law opening to homestead settlement the pubruple tragedy. At about five o'clock last lic land strip lying between Texas on the evening while Eugene Walker, a farmer, was south and Kansas and Colorado on the north, immigrants are already pouring into that region; and it is estimated that should it be opened as expected, there will be 20,000 people there before the season is

L. Price to be register of the land-office at Topeka, and William C. Baird at Wa-Keeny.

THE Neosha Valley Presbytery, comprising thirteen counties in the southern portion of the State, met in Coffeyville on the 31st with a large attendance. Rev. W. B. Chamberlain, of Humboldt, presided. Many of the churches reported large additions

THE Rock Island railroad survey for the new road has progressed about one hundred miles northwest from Atchison. The people along the route were reported very enthusiastic about the enterprise.

LIEUTENANT GROVE YOUNG, who formerly resided in Shawnee County, five miles southwest of Topeka, but now of the Grove Young Mercantile Company, Higginsville, Mo., has given the State Historical Society a singular relic of the war, being no less than the skin of his much venerated war horse, which died at Higginsville on the 23d of March. The horse was thirty-two years old at the time of its death. Secretary Adams is in a quandary as to the method of preserving the hide.

THE vandalism at Atchison the other night by which fifteen locomotives of the Missouri Pacific were disabled, caused a feeling of indignation. A meeting was held to denounce the perpetrators of the outrage

THE President has nominated A. W. Tripp for postmaster of Barnes, vice Ober, emoved; also G. E. Stowell, of Syracuse, vice Barber, removed.

#### THE STRIKE STILL ON.

Knights of Labor Accuse Gould and Horis of Duplicity-Interference With Trains at Parsons, Kan., and Fort Worth, Tex.

ST. Louis, April 2.-Contrary to the general expectation yesterday that the executive committee of assembly 101 would designate the hour of ten o'clock in the morning as the time when the striking Knights of Labor should return to work, no order to that effect was issued and at ten o'clock the strike was continued. None of the strikers applied to the Missouri Pacific officials for work and they say they will not do so until ordered by their executive committee.

The following address was issued in the afternoon by the executive board of the district:

To the Public:

district:

To the Public:

As showing the sincerity of the railroad managers in their treatment of the Knights of Labor we respectfully state that pursuant to the order of our general executive board we this day sent a committee to the managers of the several roads offering to return the men to work, and in no instance would they be received or treated with, each official in turn either refusing them a hearing or evading them with specious subterfuges for direct answers or refusing them employment.

Hoxie agreed to receive a committee of employes to adjust any grievances which exist. Herefuses personally and through his subordinates to recognize any of us as employes and refuses to receive any but such as he calls employes. In short, after he and Gould have conveyed the impression to the world that they were willing to settle they refuse to settle.

Now we appeal to the suffering public, on whom is falling all the weight of this great affliction, if we have not been deceived enough. How much is long suffering labor to bear? This great strike never would have been had Hoxie condescended months ago to hear our complaints. We do not claim to be more than human.

In this country position makes no king or slave. Imperious refusal on the part of one citizen to confer with other citizens with whom he may have business connections, when such refusal begets great business and social revolution, is not only a mistake but a crime against the public. Gould is invoking the law against the little criminals who are made desperate by his policy of duplicity and oppression, and yet the terrorized public does not invoke the law against the arch criminal of the land. If we can not be allowed to return to work the strike must go on. By order of executive boards district assemblies 101, 93, 17.

PARSONS, Kan., April 2.—The strikers still hold the key to the situation here, and

PARSONS, Kan., April 2.- The strikers still hold the key to the situation here, and affairs are tied up in the same old knot. After the strikers had killed the engine in front of Adjutant General Campbell Wednesday, he mounted another engine that had previously been disabled by the strikers and made them a speech, giving them good advice, and closed by telling them he would make a final attempt to move a train at nine o'clock next morning, and implored them, under the name of the State

of Kansas, not to make any resistance, and that if they did their action would be on their own heads, and that they would have to abide by the consequences. Yesterday morning about 1,500 people assembled at the yards to witness what was supposed to be the final attempt of the Adjutant to move a train before calling wrecking train, consisting of a derrick, wrecking car and caboose, sent south to clear up Monday night's wreck. This the strikers allowed to go out unmolested, but as soon as an engineer came down to take out a freight it was boarded by the strikers and killed. This was the last attempt that

will be made.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 2.-Fort Worth is in the hands of a mob. The citiposse summoned by the sheriff to assemble this morning at the Missouri Pacific yards met, some 300 strong, according to orders. About 400 strikers, armed and desperate and ready for bloodshed, were on the scene. Fifty well armed officers were also on hand. A freight train was made up and a Missouri Pacific engine came along to pull out the train. A grand rush was made by the strikers for the engine. Arms were presented on both sides. The engine was not molested, but the cars were uncounted and even the nuts were taken out of the drawheads. Some of the Knights were arrested and the engine sent back to the roundhouse, and all attempts to move trains were abandoned. The citizens lacked organization. They had no leader while every man in the ranks of the strikers was a leader. Mayor Sinith addressed the mob, but the strikers cried "Rats!" "No more Peter Smith for mayor again." The sheriff is summoning citizens to go armed to the Missouri Pacific yards. The strikers' places are all filled here. They are hungry and bloodthirsty. The most conservative citi-

zens anticipate grave trouble in restoring law and order. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2.- A special to the Journal from Topeka says: gram came to Governor Martin this afternoon from Adjutant General Campbell, who is at Parsons, stating that affairs in city were particularly bad and the mob element apparently in the ascendancy. stated he could do nothing without Governor Martin authorized him THE President on the 1st nominated John to call out the First Kansas National Guard under Colonel Patrick or as much of it as was needed. A later dispatch from General Campbell indicated that the Ottawa company, the Garnett company and probably another would be started for Parsons in the afternoon. Governor Martin telegraphed General Carroll, of Paola, to proceed to Parsons and assume command. Several members of the Ottawa company are in this city and are making every effort to join their command.

### GERONIMO'S TREACHERY.

The Apache Chief Notorions For Treachery, Craftiness and Faithlessness.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., April 2 .-- General Forsythe, commarding officer at Fort Huachuca, who arrived here to-day, made known the startling fact that at the first interview which General Crook had with the hostiles Toursday last, Geronimo had a band of men ready to fire on all white men, including Crook, at a signal. Geronimo's failure to keep his promise of surrender at Fort Bowie is ascribed to the fact that having so much blood to answer for he could expect no elemency and therefore preferred life in the mountains to a prospect of hanging at the hands of the authorities. The hostiles had 200 rounds of ammunition each. General Forsythe said it it was impossible to fathom Geronimo's intentions and it is an open question whether he will go south to join Mangas or remain north to harrass the frontier. Geronimo is a man of fifty-two years of age, crafty, treacherous and merciless. This is the "ird time he has proven faithless,

#### FIRE AND FLOOD.

Key West Nearly Wiped Out by Fire-Dee

KEY WEST, Fla., March 31. - Fire started In St. Clair's theater at one o'clock yesterday morning and at two clock was beyond the control of the firemen. A fresh wind was blowing from the south and is caused the fire to spread and at that hour five blocks had been destroyed. When over fifty houses had been burned officers from the United States steamers Brooklyn and Powhattan began blowing up some of the buildings with powder. There was no water supply, the cisterns being mostly dry. The fire spread from place to place, leaping over all barriers and the wharves. The fire subsided at three o'clock. The prin-The fire subsided at three o'clock. The principal part of the town has been burned: Six wharves and five brick warehouses were destroyed. At 1:30 p. m. over fifty houses had burned, including Masonic Half, three or four eigar factories and the bonded warehouse, containing nearly \$250,000 worth of tobacco. The fire then worked its way northward. The heat was so intense to drive the firemen heat. This sided

way northward. The heat was so intense as to drive the firemen back. This, added to the lack of engines and water supply, practically resulted in the almost total destruction of the city. Among the buildings of prominence consumed was Sawyer's, Babcock's, Gata's, Perry's, Barte's and Patterson's and United States Marshal William Lester's private residence, the San Carlos Theater, the dry goods store of Somerian & Hayman, Olto's goods store of Somerian & Hayman, Otto's drug store, Sariol's dry goods and grocery store, Crook's livery stables and the cigar factories of Seldenberg, D. L. Pine, Sarai, Panales & Wols, and the Russell House. The loss will reach nearly \$1,500,000, while the insurance is only about \$100,000. Fif-teen persons were injured, of whom six were taken to the Marine Hospital and others on board the men of-war. No lives

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH. NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 31.—Special dispatches say that terrible floods are rag-ing in East Tennescee, and over one hundred houses in Knoxville are sub-merged—something never known before. The railroad traffic is blocked and several serious washouts have occurred on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Knoxville and Ohio roads. The "Philadelphia" theatrical troupe is laid over at Carylville on account of a landslide. In Alabama trains have ceased all attempts to move on the Louisville & Nashville road, which is badly washed in several places. The Queen & Crescent and Georgia Pacific are also badly damaged and traffic interrupted. Considerable damage has been done at Birmingham and other Alabama towns, but it is impossible to even estimate the loss.. Indications point to the most disastrous floods in many years. Every railroad leading out of Atlanta has suspended traffic. Many bridges are down and it is thought others will fall to-night. The Rome & Carrollton narrow gauge railroad is almost washed away. The Western & Atlantic loaded its bri The long bridge across the Chattahoochee at West Point is rocking, and it is believed it will fall to-night. Telegraphic commun cation is cut off throughout Georgia. It is estimated that the damage will amount to \$2,000,000, and it may be more. On the Cincinnati Southern the bridge at Rock creek has been carried away. The tracks of the Nashville & Chattanooga, Alabama & Great Southern, and Memphis & Charleston railroads at the foot of Lookout mountain are undermined, and the bridges in the vicinity are in danger. No damage of consequence can be done here unless the river rises over forty-eight feet. Dispatches from Rockwood, Tenn., says that 200 feet of the railroad track was washed out and the coke ovens of the Roane Iron Company badly damaged. At Emery Gap, Emery run marks 70 feet and the bridge over the Cin-cinnati Southern road is in danger. At Dayton, Tenn., the back waters are dating the town and many are driven from their homes. At Rising Fawn, Ga., the water flooded the coal mines and one miner

#### was drowned. NEARING A SETTLEMENT. 3

Hoxie Agrees to Arbitration-Strikers Or.

dered to Resume Work. NEW YORK, March 31.-Mr. Hoxie has consented to arbitration. The details of the settlement will be arranged with him in St. Louis, whither the executive board will go to-day. The story as given by the board is as follows: The whole discussion between Mr. Gould and Mr. Powderly was on the subject of arbitration generally and on which there was an unanimity of opinion, Mr. Gould expressed himself very favorably, but as to the matter of adjudicating the differences, that had been referred to Mr. Hoxie. The following telegram was sent at the request of Mr. Powderly:

was sent at the request of Mr. Powderly:

New York, March 30.—H. M. Hoxie, General Manager, St. Louis: Will you meet the general executive board of the Knights of Labor and committee of your employes from the Knights of Labor for the purpose of hearing what their cause of complaint was and for the purpose of making a settlement of present difficulties alike honorable to both parties, either on the basis of arbitration or by mutual agreement, the same to be binding on all parties.

In answer to this the following was re-

In answer to this the following was re ceived and delivered to Mr. Powderly about stx o'clock:

sfx o'clock:

St. Louis, March 30.—A.L. Hopkins: Replying to your inquiry of this date I have to say that yesterday I received from Mr. Gould the following message: (Here is quoted the message beginning) "In resuming the movement of trains," to which I sent the following reply: 'Jay Gould: I have your message in relation to your interviews with Mr. Powderly and also the letter of instructions and will carry out the same to the best of my ability.' I am therefore willing to meet a committee of our employes without discrimination, who are actually at work in the service of the company at the time such committee is appointed, to adjudicate with them any grievances that they may have.

Mr. Powderly being so exhausted by sick-

Mr. Powderly being so exhausted by sickness returned to his home in Scranton at six o'clock last night. The others of the board leave for St. Louis this morning. The following dispatch was sent to Mr. Irons last night:

New York, March 30.—Markin, Ivons, St. Louis: Have been in conference all day with the result that Vice President Novie agrees to the following: Here follows: I be relegrant of Mr. Hoxie consenting to arbitrate). Have of Mr. Hoxie consenting to arbitrate). Have your executive committee enter the men to return to work and also select n special committee from the employes of the Missouri Pacific to wait on Mr. Hoxie to adjudents any grievances. Do this as quickly as possible. The board will leave for St. Louis to morrow.

FREDERICK TURNER.

#### Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. OCTTONWOOD FALLS - KAME &

#### THE MOTHER.

She was bent and wrinkled, Gray-haired and old; But there walked beside her, Like a hero bold,

A youth, as stalwart As Sparta's best, With a heart as kind As the tenderest.

"You may leave me waiting,"—
She meekly said,
"While you greet the noted;
I was not bred

"To meet with the famous, A favored one." Then, with pride of heart, spoke The loyal son.

You have toiled for me In my early days, And now that the nation Has brought me praise,

"I give you my life's cup Filled to the brim; Who honors his mother, God honors him."
-Sarah K. Barton, in Youth's Compan

#### TAKING THE VEIL.

A Sad Story With a Pathetic Ending.

Just there the turbid river assumes even more than its wonted angry appearance and in great eddies, miniature whirlpools and seething currents seem to be undergoing some terrible convulsion of pain at being confined between the barriers of the levees. Immediately above and below this sweeping bend it moved along with something like majesty in its smooth, broad surface, and creates an impression of its Titanic power perhaps far greater than where it bubbles and boils, twists and turns in discomfiture at being forced to change conform to the idiosyncrasies of the irregular banks. Here and there the branches of partially submerged willows were swaying to and fro moved by the impetuous current, and rafts of driftwood, gathered by the eddy from the great masses floating down, kept up their revolution some twenty yards from the bank. Every little while portions of this confused aggregation of trees, branches, twigs, fence rails and other floatsam, always seen in high water on the Mississippi river, would be caught by the main current and go sweeping down as if glad to part company with the heterogenous mass it had just left. Deadman's Eddy was known in those days by all the steamboatmen, and few of them cared to put the noses of their boats into it on a dark night, for it had a reputation that was anything but inviting. Numbers of boats had there had their wheels disabled by the accumulated drift, and one or two had been snagged within the boundaries of this ominously-named portion of the river.

Opposite Deadman's Eddy, embowered in a grove of stately live oaks, stood the large plantation house of the Cavellier family, a roomy, comfortable more shade and ventilation to the square foot than any other known to

Southern climates. It stood about two hundred yards back from the levee, and the intervening space was laid out in parterres of roses and palms, camelias and sweet olives. If the eye was delighted by rare combinations of color, and the nostrils gratified by the heavily-laden atmosphere of perfume, the ear was not less so by sparkle and glitter of bird notes that came thick as rain-drops from treetop and thicket. The mocking bird was there with his orchestral throat, and from linnet to bullfinch, thrush to nightingale, in it all were represented. Bordering the broad avenue leading up to the house two rows of orange trees stared at the visitor with their millions of jewel-white eyes, for spring had just awakened them, and their buds, still drowsy, with the winter's sleep, had

been but a short time open. There rested about the place such an air of perfect peace and restfulness, the house with its broad galleries and great steps in front leading down to the grassgrown avenue might well have been taken as the retreat of some world-tired person who had come thither to live alone with the trees and the birds. A nearer approach, however, would dissipate any such illusions, for invariably of mornings and afternoons promenading in the broad veranda a lady, dressed in white, could be seen. In fact these two figures were as regular in their daily walks up and down this gallery, as were the birds in their daily concerts in the trees just outside. Deadman's Eddy, that could be seen from the gallery through the opening in the leafy avenue, certainly kept its funereal influence within its circling limits, for nowhere along the river was there a

happier household than that gathered nightly beneath the great sloping roof of the Cavellier plantation house. Even the negroes, catching the infection from their masters and mistresses, were regarded all along the coast as the jolliest, most con-tented lot that ever handled cane-knives or tended sugar kettles. Travelers along the dusty road that ran beside the river just inside the levee al- edge that he had left behind the most ways knew when they had arrived at the Cavellier place by the snatches of old Creole melodies sung afield with that sweet timbre of voice, belonging peculiarly to the African and his descendants in Louisiana. Although entirely different, the view from the rear gallery of this old residence was hardly ess inviting than from the front.

low marsh with its canebrakes and palmetto clumps. Midway between the swamp and the house stands the impos-whistl

lier family for four generations had lived happy though comparatively uneventful lives. The planting season, the time for caring for the growing cane, "laying by," and then the brisk period of grinding, had followed one another for eighty years, with varying results as It was on this estate that the Cavelfor eighty years, with varying results as to crops, but none as to peaceful contented the occupants of the great Assisted by her father and an old their bridal crowns each spring, as beplantation house. A crevasse on some neighboring place, every few years, would break the monotony and somewhat damage the cane in the rear patches; but beyond this the months slipped into years as noiselessly as the orange buds developed into the luscious, golden fruit. Neither the quiet charm of the land-

effect on a visitor to this place that the queenly beauty of Marguerite Cavellier did. A brunette of twenty-two, her eyes had set more guitars thrumming in bachelor's quarters along the river than any other belle ever known thereabouts, and her face had flooded the table of the editor of L'Abeille, in New Orleans with hundreds of poems, some of them written, it must be admitted, in questionable French, but all warm, passionate and devoted. She was tall, with the figure of some of those deli-cately chiseled Grecian statues and possessed of a manner that was so perfeetly natural and free from constraint it left with every body the impression that they had been intimate friends of hers for years. She did not know what guile or duplicity was, and with the naivete of a child would reprove or compliment the action regardless of any thought of the actor. Every negro picaninny on the plantation worshiped her with a blind idolatry as something entirely supernatural and not of discomfiture at being forced to change this earth. Her voice was low its straight onward rush to the sea to and musical, and when her great black eyes was fixed on a listener the effect was almost magnetic. To see her on horseback in the morning galloping along the river road, followed by her gayly-dressed negro boy, was a sight well worth the trouble of early rising, at least so thought Edouard de Montpre, the struggling young attorney of the parish. No matter how late he may have been pouring over his books endeavoring to fix in his memory precedents and leading cases, he never missed his promenade on the levee just at that hour when the young equestri-enne came cantering along. A lifted bat and deferential bow was always paid for by a bewitching smile and wave of the hand, and the lawyer for the rest of that day saw that face peering into his own over the back of his Hennen's digest, and out of the panels of his not too well filled bookcase. On his father's death city merchants had sold out the Grand Bosquet plantation under many mortgages, and the only surviving son was left with an athletic form, good disposition and excellent education as the only legacies from the Montpre estate. Every body along the coast, as the banks of the Mississippi river was called by the residents in those days, esteemed the young man and applauded his ef-

> a month, but his self-pride imagined that his receptions there were not as cordial on the part of the venerable host as they might have been, and this he attributed to his own modest purse.

> It would be a pleasant writing to tell how the friendship between the lawyer and Marguerite ripened into an intimacy that soon developed into a pure and deep love. The Cavellier family, although opposing De Montpre's frequent visits, were all of them under the sweet influence of Marguerite, and could re-

> fuse her nothing.
> "Edouard," she said, "was so different from other callers, and she never saw him without learning somethinghe was so gifted and knew so much. And so it was within a year after her return from the convent they were engaged, Mons. Cavellier agreeing to give the young man the Belle Colombe place, on the other side of the river, for a start

after marriage.

In the midst of that beautiful season of contemplated love and betrothal, the old plantation house was startled by the report brought from New Orleans that the State of Louisiana had seceeded. and troops were being raised for a war. hitherto had taken little or no part in political affairs began to discuss the sit-uation. Colonel Lafferranderie, an old army officer, had established his headquarters at the Cut-off post-office, not far a most delicate operation. A poor feldistant from the Cavellier place, and young men were enrolling in scores. The conversation around the dinner tables now was devoted to the new artillery company of Captain So-and-so, or the splendid chasseurs a-peid of young Molaison of the adjoining parish. Edouard Montpre caught the infection. Forty young men tendered him their captaincy, and in three weeks he and nosed the case as one of pressure on his men were on a steambout bound for

the Crescent City.

The parting of Edouard and Marguerite was most tender and affecting. The men of the company, long afterward, tient was removed to his cot in another around the camp-fires in the mountains of Virginia, frequently talked of it, and not a little of the love and solicitude for their captain was due to their knowlloving and noble girl in the State.

The men and their baggage were already on the boat that was puffing and wheezing at the bank in the front of the Cavellier house trying to keep her nose to the bank in resistance to the efforts of Deadman's Eddy to draw her the war, the skirmish, and his affianced off into its cross currents. With her wife arms around his neck Marguerite stood Stretching away toward the cypress on the front gallery looking up into swamps behind, the fields of sugar cane Edouard's face, her eyes filled with lay like squares of emerald velvet, the tears. She was struggling to conceal young stalks with their fresh green the emotion that moved her whole be-

gray of the drooping Spanish moss the distant cypresses gave but an irregularly defined outline to the edges of the made to remain calm in this trying mo-

The boat blew a long and discordant and has left the world.' swamp and the house stands the imposing sugar-house with majestic brick chimneys and surrounding negro quarters.

The boat blew a long and discordant whistle, as if impatient at the delay caused by DeMontpre's leave-taking. The head dropped back, the eyes closed, the hand fell listless on the white sheet. The nurse hurried to the surters. and whispered: "Macherie, I will be feet on the sanded floor, and the graysteps. Marguerite stood motionless for and round, in the currents of Dead-

Boats passed and repassed. Sometimes they would stop near the Cavellier place, sometimes they would go on, but scape, the delicious atmosphere of pernone of them bore her lover back to fume, nor the ravishing pearl shower of bird notes produced anything like the her. She waited weeks, months, years. Each day that figure in white could be seen seated in the shade of a live oak in front of the old plantation house, keeping its watch for that boat which never

The Federal pickets near Culpepper Court-house, Virginia, were surprised just after daybreak by the appearance of a man staggering along alone, with-out rifle or accourrement. The mud on his dress completely hid the color of his uniform. His face was bloody and he reeled like a drunken man. There had been a sharp skirmish near there the evening before, and it was thought the solitary figure coming through the misty woods was some Union soldier left on the field who had recovered sufficiently to get up. The men went out to meet him and were surprised to discover that the unfortunate fellow was a Confederate, and a Captain at that. He had received a ball in the center of the forehead which had fractured but had not penetrated the skull. He could not talk intelligently, and his movements showed that his brain lacked co-ordination. The expression had gone out of his eyes and his countenance was pale Allentown, Penn., a deaf-mute named and wan. He was escorted to the rear and placed in a hospital in Washington City, from which he recovered from the wound, but the pressure of a particle of bone on the brain left him lacking his memory. He could tell nothing of his past. It was as if it had never existed,

When the war closed he was released from prison. He knew not where to go, for he could not recall from whence he came. An old gentleman of Southern proclivities gave him employment as a gardener in the neighborhood of Washington, and he brought to his new position a strong frame, willing heart and happy disposition. He was looked upon with much curiosity by all the neighborhood, for his bearing and features showed he came from patrician

It seemed as if all nature's minstrelsy had joined to greet the beautiful morning. The tinkling of cow bells in the pasture behind the convent, usually the first notes of approaching dawn, were silenced by the twitter of birds in the great pecan trees. Mocking bird and oriole, the cardinal and pape, whistled so cheerily even the blackbirds half dozing on last year's cornstalks out in the fields turned their heads first building belonging to that Creole style of architecture that probably affords to re-establish the paternal name. on one side and then on the other meditatively to listen to the joyous outburst. on one side and then on the other medi-He visited the Cavelliers once or twice Inside the chapel of the Ursuline Convent there was gathered a silent congregation, mostly of ladies. The yellow light of this spring morning poured through the windows, adding something of the supernatural to the appearance of the interior. The tender, tremulous notes of the organ, the almost weeping voices of the choir and the agitated tones of the good priest visably affected all present. In front of the altar knelt a queenly figure robed in the habilaments of a bride. From that hour she was to become the bride of the Lord, and henceforth, as a nun, to devote herself to the obligations of a recluse. For her the world was to be dead forever. There is always something ineffably sad in the ceremony of taking the veil, and in this case circumstances made it unusually touching. A young lady endowed with wealth, beauty and every thing that could make home happy passed out the chapel door never more to look upon a worldly life again. There were few dry eyes in the little building, and even until to-day many recall the morning when that beautiful young woman gave up the name her family knew her by and was re-christ-ened Sister Ursule. Hope deferred had The news spread rapidly. People that made the heart sick, and the world had lost its sweetness for her.

That very morning, in the operating ward of the Charity Hospital, that skillful surgeon, Dr. Stone, was performing low, shortly before arrived on a New York steamer, had applied for admission to the hospital, suffering from neuralgia. He complained of his head, and after a careful examination the cicatrix of a wound in the forehead was discovered. The patient told of his lack of memory and could not give any thing of his history. The doctors diagthe brain by a portion of the frontal bone, and resolved to trephine and. remove the cause of the trouble. The operation was successful, and the paward.

The next morning he had fully recovered from the effects of the chloroform. He called the nurse to him. He asked where he was and was told. A new light shown in his eyes. He sent for the house surgeon. Everything had come back to him. The vanished years of obliviousness dawned upon his re-awakened memory. He remembered his parting on that front gallery,

He begged the doctor to send for his friends in the city. Surely some of

them could be found. On the third day old Zenon Cavillier visited the hospital. In the man with a

The old gentleman hesitated, but the invalid begged so hard. At last, with tears in his eyes, the visitor answered: She has taken the veil at the convent

negro nurse she reached the levee just as the boat was backing out. As long as Deadman's Eddy was in sight the never more will that queenly figure in flutter of a white handkerchief could be white be seen on the broad veranda of discerned against the background of the old plantation house. Never again green willows growing on the bank. will the young attorney wait on the road in the early morn for the coming of that beautiful equestrienne. From the turbid eddies of life the one has floated into the harbor of religion, the other drifted out into the measureless sea of eternity +The N. O. Times-Democrat.

#### INTERESTING DEAF-MUTES.

Deaf and Dumb Policeman and Othe Similarly Afflicted Officials.

In the custom house in New York and the New York post-office there are deaf-mutes who have held their positions for many years, being well educated and qualified to discharge the duties assigned to them.

It may be thought a rarity for a deafmute to run for an elective office, but many instances can be given where the deaf and dumb man has succeeded in defeating his hearing opponent. In Nashville, Tenn., some years ago, R. W. Brouch, a deaf mute, ran for the office of register of deeds and was elected thrice in succession. In New Bedford, Mass, Mr. John T. Tillinghast, a mute. who is in the fire insurance business with his brother, ran and was elected justice of the peace, notwithstanding the fact that he was deaf, but was able to articulate and read the lips of strangets with proficiency and ease. In Joseph Saenger was elected to the office of register of wills about a dozen years ago. One of the most expert distributors of outgoing mails at the Syra. cuse post-office is James E. Doran, a deaf-mute.

At Cleveland, O., there is a deaf and dumb policeman. It is thought to be the only city in the United States that can boast of such an officer. The deaf and dumb policeman is the most watchful on the force. Being deaf and dumb he is obliged to keep his eyes open for intruders and marauders. His name is Thomas Dwyer, and the authorities have, so far, made no complaint of his infliciency. One curious fact about his badge: "Deaf and Dumb Police-

man. In Ohio there is Mr. G. Parkinson, a patent lawyer, who has his office with his brother. He was for many years head of the clerks in the patent office at Washington. In one of his "skirmishes" with Ben Butler, who appeared as counsel for a patentee, the mute out-witted Ben and defeated his arguments before the Commissioner of Patents. In a Civil Service examination for chief clerk of the patent office, Mr. Parkinson succeeded and passed the per cent. of all competitors, but he was not promoted on account of his deafness, he being able to articulate. This caused him to resign a lucrative position, and

he became a partner with his brother. In the various departments at Washington there are deaf mutes who have held their places for years, owing to their efficiency. In Utica, N. Y., Mr. J. J. Siegmann has held the position of assistant court clerk for fully six terms.

At the outbreak of the civil war several mutes who could articulate and read the lips of strangers called at the office of the recruiting General, and having answered the necessary questions put to them were enlisted and given uniforms. Several succeeded in keeping their deafness to themselves, and were marched to the front with the rest of the companies before they were detected as being deaf mutes. The others who were not fortunate enough to pass the quartermaster were soon detected by accidents on their own part and sent home. Those who were detected as being deaf mutes while in Washington, preparatory to going to the battlefield, were taken before President Lincoln, and, through the influence and interference of Dr. Harvey P. Peet, they were honorably excused and sent home, and a rule was made that all persons should be subjected to a rigid personal examination as to their infirmity before being enlisted. This prevented hundreds of deaf mutes from en-

tering the army. Some time ago I wrote to the Court of Appeals asking if there was a law preventing deaf mutes taking their seats in the State Legislature, should they be elected. In reply the Attorney-General said there was no such law, and it will not surprise the public if a deaf mute should ever be elected to the State Legislature. Being deaf he would have to study the bills with his eyes and not his ears, and detect all means of bad legislation, and notify his colleagues before such bills become laws. Then the hearing legislators could not ask an excuse of their constituents, because they did not read the bill, but were assured verbally of its usefulness and honest pur-

The last census gives the mutes as thirty-eight thousand in this country. An attempt to plant a deaf mute community in the West, so as to have the rulers and legislators elected from among its number, was started several carrier. - Washington Post. years ago .- Brooklyn Eagle.

-I have a good deal of respect for the old woman who, in the time of war, started out with the poker when the enemy was approaching. She was asked what she could do with that, and replied: "I can show them what side I am on."—Moody.

#### SHEEP-HUSBANDRY.

A System Which Would Work a Revolution on Poor Farms.

Farmers have not sufficiently studied the importance of maintaining the fertility of their farms. Much land in the New England States has been worked to a point where, under common cult- back .- Exchange. ure, the production is below cost of labor. Many such farms have been rings, but sew them to the corners of abandoned. This has often occurred in kitchen holders, serving a better purcotton districts of the South, and the pose than loops to hang by. land has been suffered to return to a state of nature.

Stock-farming is the only system properly adapted to the reclamation of ance is its pretty feature, and it will last lands, and the system adopted for a long time. must be the intelligent one that makes provision for the complete saving and distribution of the droppings of the animals. As stock husbandry is still generally carried on, only the smaller proportion of the fertilizing matter is saved and applied.

Sheep are peculiarly adapted to keeping up the fertility of the soil they are fed on. The dairy cow carries off in her milk a much larger proportion of the fertilizing matter of her food than

the sheep in growing mutton and wool. It has been proved by careful experiment that the sheep may return to the soil ninety-five per cent of the fertiliz-ing matter of its food. This renders the sheep one of the best agencies for improving the soil.

If we take an impoverished soil in hand for improvement, we must expeet to add something to it to improve tt. Something does not come from nothing. If we simply feed any animal upon what grows on the land, we do not add any thing to the soil, but we take something from it. How, then, shall we improve the soil by feeding sheep upon it without incurring large expense? This is the question to be answered, and it is easily answered. If the sheep will return ninety-five per cent. of the fertilizing matter of its food to the soil, carrying off only five per cent., then if we feed sheep one ton of linseed-meal, ninety-five per cent, of its nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid will be left in the soil. This would be 112 lbs. of nitrogen, 32 lbs. of potash, and 48 lbs. of phosphoric acid which estimated at the price of commercial fertilizers, would be worth \$26; but we will deduct a little over 20 per cent., and call the fertiliziting matter of the ton of linseed meal worth \$20. This meal should be purchased at \$25 per ton and when properly fed to sheep it will pay all it costs in growing mutton and wool, and the manure will be all profit.

the best clover hay, \$9; of timothy, \$7.50; of peas, \$14. Wheat bran is very rich in phosphoric acid, which renders it one of the best foods to grow the bones of the young animal. this person is that he has inscribed on feeding sheep in summer, linseed meal and bran, and, when not too dear, oats are most excellent. They are what may be called cooling foods, and will produce the best result, and the manure from the first two is most valuable. For winter feeding, corn is an economical food. It will be seen that on wornout lands liberal feeding of sheep would soon render them fertile. The system should be to let the sheep pasture on the grasses and weeds produced upon the land, and then concentrate the feeding of rich foods upon a

The manure from a ton of decorticated

cotton-seed meal is worth \$25; of wheat

bran, \$14; of oats, \$9; of corn, \$6; of

small space, using these manured pieces to raise fodder for the sheep in winter. Each year would fertilize a few acres fit to bear almost any crop. The surface of these pieces, fed most upon, should be worked mellow, and the manure mixed with the soil, to prevent waste of about rotation of crops. This is one of volatile elements. If this system of the most important questions relating to farm work, and deserves especial conmanner, the sheep should be confined by hurdles; the ro ling hurdles would be best, moving them along each day as as indispensable to good and successful fast as the ground is manured, giving farming and there is no reason to supfresh earth to the sheep, and top-dressing a definite amount of soil each day. This would be best accomplished if the piece of land to be fed over had a green crop upon it, having feeding troughs at the advancing hurdles in which should be placed the linseed-meal and bran, the with a grass crop or with one which resheep eating the green crop as fast as they moved over it, and making up a This was so firmly established that full ration from the troughs. We have among the English farmers whose crops used this plan, with great satisfaction, on the average have more than doubled for fertilizing land which would already ours, every tenant was bound by his bear a good crop of clover, millet or

Mutton sheep are better adapted to this system, as it is one of the most ex- and is that the growth of consecutive peditious ways to fatten sheep in summer, and involves about as little labor the soil, or encourages the growth of as any other plan we have ever tried. weeds. It is found in the natural This plan works well in fattening ewes after bearing early lambs. We believe the poorest farms in New England could be very cheaply re-fertilized on this system, and made more valuable than they have ever been in the past; and the has been destroyed by fire, hard woods mutton and wool produced, is wanted in succeed it, or when oaks or other hard the nearest town. Such a system, carried out, would soon work a complete their place. The old fields of the South revolution in farming and its profits.— are a standing example of this, National Live-Stock Journal. and the "old field pine" covers the

Museum is a letter dated Washington, room for tobacco and cotton. The ex-Janury 20, 1829, and bearing J. Q. plantation of this fact is, that hard Adams' signature. It is addressed to John Talisford. Adams tells him that large quantity of this element from the he can not, consistently with the duties soil, leaves the land deficient in it, and as President of the United States, inter- unable to produce another growth of fere and pardon a young mail-carrier hard woods, but as pine is rich in si-who has committed some fraud. He liea, and poor of potash, the soil exholds that although young he was old enough to know better, and that to par-Ion him would be simply to give license with ease, when it could not produce to such crimes by youths throughout oaks, hickories and other hard woods, the country. Adams adds, however, The same principle applies to farm that, not to appear too harsh, he will crops, and hence wheat is followed by leave it to his successor to decide grass and clover, and these with corn, whether the crime ought to be pardoned and corn with oats or barley; and then on the plea of the youth of the mail- the land is manured, and wheat is

Perkins againt 'Lucky' Baldwin, recently tried at Los Angeles, Cal., took one ballot to ascertain how they stood. second years' clover plowed in for This was unanimous for the plaintiff. They then balloted as to the amount of clover added in the spring. But this, damages to award her. The first ballot too, might be improved, perhaps, by cast to settle this showed seven votes cast to settle this showed seven votes for \$250,000 and one for \$20,000. The other four were from \$50,000 to \$150. wheat, or early in the fall, as soon as voing stalks with their fresh green leaves giving to the level landscape a softening effect that was most refreshing to the sight. The plantation roads and "turn-rows" divide the fields into smaller sections, adding something like patchwork design to the thousands of acres under cultivation. In the somber of the moved her whole believes the man with a last, however, her resonance in the emotion that moved her whole believes in the emotion that moved her whole believes in the man with a bandage about his head he recognized one he had known five years before.

I am on."—Moody.

—Witch-hazel has become an extensive article of export from the southern part of Vermont for medicinal extracts. A man can cut easily a ton of brush in a day, and he gets three dollars a ton for it.—Rutland Herald.

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—Witch-hazel has become an extensive article of export from the southern part of Vermont for medicinal extracts. A man can cut easily a ton of brush in a day, and he gets three dollars a ton for it.—Rutland Herald.

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-There is a tendency to receive the the old time fashion of our grandmas of ong ear-rings. - N. Y. Mail.

-Carpets should never be shaken, as their weight inclines them to part, but be laid on a rope and then beaten at the

-Don't throw away old suspender

-A very soft and pretty fringe for home-made rugs is to be obtained by raveling out the good parts of old stock-

—If you have a good farm horse keep him. The difficulties in the way of securing a good horse can not be realized until the animal is really required and attempts are made at purchasing. But few horses are exempt from defect of some kind .- Troy Times.

-For a custard pudding take one quart of new milk, yelks of six eggs, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of corn starch; flavor with vanilla. When cold beat the whites to a stiff froth, add one-half cup of sugar, spread on the top and brown in the oven.—The Caterer.

-Nice tea cakes are made with one egg, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet cream, one cup of butter, tea-spoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tartar. Season with nutmeg. Enough flour for a soft dough. Roll thin and cut in fancy shapes .- The Household.

-The Rural New Yorker in reply to a correspondent who wants some device to keep crows from the corn field, says it has found that crows do much more good than harm among the corn. It recommends the scattering of a few quarts of well-soaked corn about the field just as the planted corn is coming up.

-The South Bristol (Mass.) Farmers' Club is circulating this pledge: "We hereby agree neither to buy nor use for any purpose whatever the plumage of birds which have been killed solely for decoration. And we promise to exercise all our influence to further the object of this pledge, which is the preservation of song birds."

-If you have let your work-horses unfortunately get thin during the winter, lose no time in feeding up. The full strength of the animals will be required in plowing and seeding time. It is poor economy to stint animals upon which so much depends in successfully prosecuting the labors of the farm. It is, in fact, poor economy to let any farm animal get thin .- N. Y. Times.

-The experience of fruit growers all goes to show that it is unwise to rule one's conduct by exceptional circumstances. The Florida orange growers who loose a crop of fruit and perhaps a year's growth of their trees can not afford to throw away their orchards (and the same remark applies to peach and small fruit growers) because of an occasional disaster. The evil must be taken with the good, and a sort of self-insurance system should be established to cover losses in certain years. The cample of the seven years of plenty followed by seven years of famine re-corded in ancient history should be followed in these cases .- N. Y. Times.

### ROTATION OF CROPS.

One of the Most Important Questions Relative to Farm Work.

A subscriber asks us for information sideration. It has long been considered pose under the light of all the later knowledge derived from experiment and study, as well as improved practice, that the old farmers were mistaken. The old practice was to follow grain quired frequent cultivation of the soil. This was so firmly established that ours, every tenant was bound by his lease to conform to it, and never to follow a grain crop with another one of the same kind. The reason for this was crops of the same kind rapidly exhausts growth of plants and forests that a certain growth is generally succeededafter it has attained its maturity-by a different kind of vegetation; for instance, when a pine forest has been cut off, or woods have been cut off, pines grow in abandoned land from which a -Among the relics at the National hard-wood forest was cut off, to make plantation of this fact is, that hard woods are rich of potash, and taking a lica, and poor of potash, the soil exhausted of potash, and having an abundance of silica, produces the pine grown again. In practice, we think this rotation is too short, and would be -The jury in the famous suit of Miss greatly improved by a root crop after second years' clover plowed in for wheat, with which grass is sown, with

#### MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

IIN A MUSEUM.? This is the skeleton
Of some unhappy one,
Who, ere his race was run,
Drank joy in plenty.
Now for each gaper's view.
Stand his bones good as new,
Ticketed "Number two
Hundred and twenty."

Reason reigned in this skull;
Now all its pow'r is null.
Flashed once these sockets dull
With passion's tremor.
He was a man like us—
This bony incubus,
This was his humerus;
This was his femur.

See 'neath these ribs there dwelt A heart that love once feit. These bony knees have knelt Scorning abrasions. These maxillary bones Oft uttered dulcet tones, Orasked for little loans Upon occasions.

May be in time remote
This hand our heart-strings smote
With tender things it wrote,
Idyl or sonnet.
His head, when tenanted,
Wore a silk hat well bred,
Perhaps, though, it was her head,
And wore a bonnet.

May be the vanished guest
Was poor, despised, distressed;
Or perchance he possessed
Mansions and villas.
Speak, O, attendant weight,
Is my description right?
"Can say it is, mum, quite—
That's a gorilla's."

— Received

#### A SAD PARTING.

ures Behind Him.

One afternoon last summer while we were conversing with Judge Pennybunker, he remarked:

"I was once deputy warden of the Texas Penitentiary. We had a great many curious cases at our boardinghouse. There was one convict, a burglar, in whom I took considerable interest. He was gentlemanly in his manners, always cheerful, and very humorous. I don't know his name, probably he had several, but his number was 306. One day, during some conversation I had with him, I remarked that I was surprised that he should be a burglar,

that the life of a burglar was so hard. "Yes, we professional burglars do not have an easy life of it,' responded No. 306. 'We have our troubles pretty much the same as other professional men. We are liable to become suddenly transformed into lead mines, which is always more or less annoying. If we don't get shot full of holes we are liable to drop off roofs, or down air-shafts. and injure ourselves internally. Such things are not pleasant.'

"But as you say, you should not complain, every profession has its drawbacks.' I remarked.

"'I don't complain. My life in this institution is very agreeable. I can't see much of the world while I am in here, but traveling is a nuisance, anyhow. One has so much worry with the Custom House officers. Besides, traveling is expensive.'
"While you were practicing your

profession you must have made some

disagreeable experiences.' "Lots of them. It is very chewed up by a vicious dog, after falling off the roof of a house into an ash barrel, having previously intercepted a load of buckshot, but all that does not hurt as much as to have all your plunder packed up and have to leave it behind. That happened to me once. To this day I can't shake off the impression that I was robbed. It seemed to me that it was equivalent to taking the bread out of my children's mouths

"If you have time I would like for you to tell me how you were left on that particular occasion to which you

"Certainly. Long Joe was with me. He was a natural-born burglar. He was devoted to his profession. He was one of most conscientious and painstaking cracksmen I ever knew. We had completed our arrangements to go through a handsome villa on the outskirts of New York. That's where I used to practice. It was one of the most favorably located houses to burglarize that I ever saw. It seems as if it was built there for the very purpose. There was very little travel on the street in front of the house. It was a quiet, retired neighborhood. There was a mounted policeman, who could always be relied on to pass the house at a certain hour. He was so regular in his habits that he was utilized by the local burgman.

"I should think that might have interfered with your plans, but perhaps you made a compromise with him.'

"Not a bit of it. That would have been unprofessional. The good people did not know that the old man was tight when he went on duty and was in the habit of seeking some secluded spot and dozing the happy hours away, but we knew all about him. He could not have slept more soundly if he had belonged to the regular police force of New York. The inmates of the house consisted of an old gentleman and his daughter, a beautiful girl. The cook who was old and quite deaf, slept in the cellar. The other servant had gone away. There were no visitors in the house, except Long Jim and me. There was not even a dog on the premises to complicate mat-Long Jim had visited the premises disguised as a book agent. In my profession we are obliged to resort to City a well-known rounder called on such humiliating disguises. He had kept him and modestly requested the loan of his eyes open while he was in the house. He knew all about the doors and windows. There was a good deal of old silver in the sideboard in a room that could be entered from the veranda. Every thing seemed to favor us. The garden gate was locked, but we scaled handed the applicant a \$20 piece, rethe wall with ease and borrowed a stepladder. It was a very dark night, hence we could not see our way very clear. The special policeman was fast to begin with.—Chicago Mail.

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

courts have decided that refusing to lewspapers from the post-office, or re-ig and leaving them uncalled for, is facte evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD. asleep, thanks to the evils of intemperthe dining-room where the sideboard and the silver were. Although not specially invited, I stepped up to the sideboard and took something. Not to put too fine a point on it I took every thing in sight that was worth taking. By the light of my dark lantern I was able to fill a large bag with the plunder. I waited for the signal from Long Jim, who was on the outside, to notify me that the coast was clear. No signal came, but, to my consternation, I heard music and then voices. I was afraid that we had been discovered. Leaving the plunder on the table, for I did not want to be caught with it in my possession as it might have made me an object of suspicion, I opened the door and stood on the veranda listening.

"There was a man singing and ac companing himself on a guitar. We not the only criminals in the Jim say in a low voice:

"'What are you doing here? I believe you are a thief.'

"The answer of the musician was: "'Don't interfere with me. I am serenading a lady.

"'Now, you clear out of here. The people in the house want to sleep and I lon't propose to have them disturbed. Have you any license to give open air

"'No,' was the timid reply. "'Then you get away from here as fast as your legs will carry you or I'll run you in. I'm a special policeman,' said Long Jim, indignantly ".'I heard some grumbling and the

sound of departing footsteps. "I was glad of it, for I was not in the Why a Burglar Left His Treas humor to listen to poor music just then. was about to go back for the plunder when the door gently opened a few inches, and a gentle female voice whispered through the crack:

> "Johnny, dearest Johnny. "I had half a dozen names, but Johnny was not one of them, so she couldn't mean me. Presence of mind in such emergencies is my strong card. I did not betray myself by any sudden exclamation. I merely muttered a few indistinct words.' "You are too rash, Johnny; you will

get vourself into trouble. "It struck me that there was a vein of truth running through the remark, but

I said nothing.'
"You should not bring me a serenade. Father is awfully angry at you. He has

heard some false rumors about you, but I'll tell you all about it when we meet at the old place to-morrow at three o'clock. "I thought to myself that she had bet-

ter not wait for me. I thought also this was about the right time to express some emotion, so I sighed heavily "I dare not come out, for I'm not dressed to receive company. How I would like to kiss you, Johnny dear.'

"I sighed again. There was some genuineness in this last sigh of mine. "It is so kind in you to bring me serenade. Here, take this,' said the gentle female voice, and something was handed out through the partially closed door. I took it, not knowing what alse to do. The next thing I took was my leave. I took it hurriedly, for in a voice trembling with emotion the voice

said: "Run as hard as you can, Johnny Father is coming with the light. He is coming down stairs with his revolver. Run as fast as you can, run for my sake, Johnny.

"I can't refuse any thing to a lady although right there in the dining-room was my bag of silverware, my jimmy, my life-preserver and other professional instruments. Long Jim was waiting outside. I told him to run and we vanished over the garden wall. After we had run about a quarter of a mile we stopped. Then I told him how I had been obliged to leave the valuables behind. The way he swore was positively sinful. If, however, we had overtaken that serenader there would have been some impromptu vocal music in the midnight atmosphere.'
"'And what was it the young lady

gave you? "I had kept it in my hand. It was all we had made by that adventure. It didn't repay us for our lost time and professional services.

" 'What was it?' "'A bunch of red roses." "- Texas

#### Siftings. NAMES OF FABRICS.

Origin of the Modern Names of Various Kinds of Dry Goods.

Many kinds of dry goods possess old English names which are used, more or less corrupted, throughout the world. The origin of these old names are as follows: Damask is from the city of lars as a kind of a clock. It was true Damaseus; satin from Zaytown, in that the wealthy people living in the China; calico from Calcutta, and mus-neighborhood had hired a special watch- lin from Mosal. Buckram derived its name from Bochara; fustian comes from Fostat, a city of the Middle Ages, from which the modern Cairo is descended. Taffeta and tabby from a street in Bagdad. Cambric is from Cambrai. Gauze has its name from Gaza; baize from Bajee; dimity from Damietta, and jeans from Jaen. Drugget is derived from a city in Ireland, Drogheda. Duck, from which Tucker street in Bristol is named, comes from Torque, in Normandy. Velvet is from the Italian vellute, wolly (Latin, vellus-a hide or pelt). Shawl is the Sanscrit sala, floor, for shawls were first used as carpets and tapestry. Bandanna is from an Indian word meaning to bind or tie, because they are tied in knots before dyeing. Chintz comes from the Hindu word chett. Delaine is the French of "wool." - Christian at Work.

-When Senator Fair visited Virginia \$4,000 "to operate with." He disclosed to the attentive Senator a system he had "dropped on" to break all the faro games on the American continent. The Senator regretted not having that amount of silver in his vest pocket, but

#### FEMALE FARMERS.

Agriculture as Practiced by the Enterpris-

We read a great deal lately about women who leave the bustle of the town behind them, go out West and buy land, and instead of becoming farmers' wives, become farmers themselves, husbandmen-husband-women we mean. We have heard that the way they begin is something like this: They first have forded me great pleasure to investigate a house built, small and cozy, with a bay window in each room, and lay out the land by folding a crazy-quilt and going by the outlines, so that it looks like a map of the United States in distress. They see that the shafts of the plow are hardly adapted to hitching the horse in them, but they do the best they can and start off, holding on to the tongue of the plow, until a farmer neighbor comes by and changes the plow. Then they notice that the point of the plow is too sharp and runs into the ground, and they sigh for a plow that runs on wheels neighborhood it seemed. The music above the ground, and would run stopped suddenly, and I heard Long easier. They wish they had a plow attached to a buggy, so they could sit in it and trot over the fields at ease. One has to hold the plow while the other walks along slapping the lines, womanlike. The teeth of the harrow scratch deep and make it hard to pull, so they turn it over on its back and it goes easier. They go to work and plant an ear of corn in each hill, and have to dig it up again when better informed. They argue in regard to commencing to sow their wheat at the selvedge of the field and working to the center, or whether it is best to sow it with a sowing-machine or hand-stitch it, and conclude that it is best to put the wheat in hills, as it would be more convenient to hoe and to cut, when ripe, as it would be in bunches. They have great trouble driving the

ducks and geese in under shelter when it rains, and the little pigs will forget and get into the mud, and come home with dirty fleeces and require to be washed off at the pump. They set the milk-pail under the cow, and getting out of patience, do the milking themselves. They let the milk stay in the crocks, and go out, and are disappointed not to find butter in them, wait as long as they will; and then they blame the cow. They do not know whether to cut their first hay bias or with the grain, and find that French heels are not the thing for Maud Mullers, and that bare feet are rough on stubble. The judges riding by prefer to swing the scythe clear around in a circle twenty feet in diameter. Young neighbor farmers come to offer to assist in and never brag around about it. girls do not hang their hoes on the fence and talk politics half a day with a neighbor; but they come to the front, and soon show that the coming woman is going to work and win, no matter who is looking through the fence. They may be yet afraid of a mouse, but they make a rattle-snake wish he was some other man, and they do not spend half their time guessing at the weather, or driving to town behind fast horses, and if you should browse around and offer to share the pecks of money they are putting in the bin of the bank, they pine would observe: "The weather is not propitious for green things."-Tid-Bits.

#### WAGES IN 1800.

A Time When Men Could Be Hired for Six Dollars a Month.

In McMaster's History we are told this century: On the Pennsylvania canals the diggers ate the coarest diet, were housed in the rudest sheds, and paid \$6 a month from May to November, and \$5 a month from November to May, Hod carriers and mortar mixers, diggers and choppers, who, from 1793 to 1800, labored on the public buildings and cut the streets and avenues of Washington City, received \$70 a year, or, if they wished, \$60 for all the work they could perform from March 1 to December 20. The hours of work were invariably from sunrise to sunset. Wages at Albany and New York were three shillings, or, as money went, forty cents per day; at Lancaster \$8 to \$10 a month; elsewhere in Pennsylvania workmen were content with \$6 in summer and \$5 in winter. At Baltimore men were glad to be hired at eighteen pence a day. None, by the month, asked more than \$6. At Fredericksburg the price of labor was about \$5 to \$7. In Virginia white men, employed by the year, were given \$16 currency; slaves, when hired, were clothed, and their masters paid \$1 per month. A pound of Virginia money was, in Federal money, \$3.33. The average rate of wages the land over was, therefore, \$65 a year, with food and perhaps lodging. Out of this small sum the workman must, with his wife's help, maintain the family. But then the cost keep a hired man of living was vastly less, and the habits the traveler said. of people generally infinitely cheaper. There were no art or bric-a-brac crazes. -Phrenological Journal.

#### A Queer Hysterical Disease.

According to the medical man who writes in the British Chinese Consular reports, near Changehow, "there is a form of hysterical disease or mania among adult males. The patient acquires the impression that his abdomen is inhabited by some animal, often a rat, whose excursions cause violent local pains. Unheard-of efforts are made to expel the intruder, and often the savings of a whole family for a life-time are wasted on bonzes, sorcerers, doctors and other quacks in hope of obtaining relief for the sufferer. It is reported that in many cases death occurs from suffocation in the course of a violent convulsive paroxism. The patient leads a double life, marked by the use of two voices of different timbres. As a rule his disposition alters in correspondence with the change of voice. Morally and mentally he is a different being in the two states. Whatever occurs during the period betokened by the unnatural voice is totally forgotten during the normal period."—N. Y. Post.

Thore are twenty-four chaplains in the United States navy.

#### SOMNAMBULISM.

How One of These Nightly Wanderers

was Cured With Neatness and Dispatch. A recent article in the London Post on the subject of somnanibulism calls to my mind several little incidents with somnambulistic tendencies in my own

This subject has, indeed, attracted my attention for some years, and it has afit carefully.

Regarding the causes of dreams and somnambulism there are many theories, all of which are more or less untenable. My own idea, given of course in a plain, erude way, is that thoughts originate on the inside of the brain and then go at once to the surface, where they have their photographs taken, with the understanding that the negatives are to be preserved. In this way the thought may afterward be duplicated back to the thinker in the form of a dream, and, if the impu'se be strong enough, muscular action and somnambulism may result.

On the banks of Bitter creek some years ago lived an open-mouthed man who had risen from affluence by his unaided effort until he was entirely free from any incumbrance in the way of property. His mind dwelt on this mater a great deal during the day. Thoughts of manual labor flitted through his mind, but were cast aside as impracticable. Then other means of acquiring property suggested themselves. These thoughts were photographed on the delicate negative of the brain, where it is a rule to preserve all the negatives. At night these thoughts were reversed within the think resort, if I may be allowed that term, and muscular action resulted. Yielding at last to the great desire for possessions and property the somnambulist grouped his way to the corral of a total stranger and selecting a choice mule with great, dewy eyes and and real camel's-hair tail, fled. On and on he pressed, toward the dark, uncertain west, till at last rosy morn clomb the low, outlying hills and gilded the gray outlines of the sage-brush. covote slunk back to his home, but the

somnambulist did not. He awoke as day dawned, and when he found himself astride the mule of another a slight shudder passed the entire length of his frame. He then fully realized that he had made his debut as a somnambulist. He seemed to think that he who starts out to be a somnambulist should never turn back. So he stay at a safe distance, because they pressed on, while the red sun stepped out into the awful quiet of the dusty waste and gradually moved up into the sky and slowly added another to those the work, but they generally leave quick already filed away in the dark maw of ages.

> Night came again at last, and with it other somnambulists similar to the first, only that they were riding on their own beasts. Some somnambulists ride their own animals, while others are content to bestride the steeds of strangers.

> The man on the anonymous mule halted at last at the mouth of a deep canyon. He did so at the request of other somnambulists. Mechanically he got down from the back of the mule and stood under a stunted mountain

> After awhile he began to ascend the tree by means of his neck. When he had reached the lower branch of the tree he made a few gestures with his feet by a lateral movement of the legs. He made several ineffectual efforts to kick some pieces out of the horizon, and then, after he had gently oscillated a few times, he assumed a pendent and

with the limb of the tree. The other somnambulists then took the mule safely back to the corral, and

the tragedy of the night was over. The London Post very truly says that where somnambulism can be proved

it is a good defense in a criminal action. It was so held in this case. Various methods are suggested for rousing the somnambulists, such as tickling the feet for instance, but in all my own experience I never knew of a more radical or permanent cure than the one so imperfectly given above. It might do in some cases to tickle the feet of a somnambulist discovered in the act of riding away on an anomymous mule, but how could you success fully tickle the soles of his feet while he is standing on them? In such cases the only true way would be to suspend the somnambulist in such a way as to give free access to the feet from below and at the same time give him a good, wide horizon to kick at.-Bill Nye in Chicago News.

#### Domestic Life in Dakota.

A man stopped at the house of a Dakota settler to get a drink of water. He found him sitting in the shade while another man was working near by.

"I shouldn't think you would need to keep a hired man on your small farm," "Oh, I don't need to, I keep him so's

to have some body to boss around. "I should think it would be cheaper to let the man go and boss your wife "Stranger," replied the settler, sol-emuly, "you don't know Sary-it'u'd be nec'sary to have a comp'ny of the reg'ler army here all the time if I wanted ter see any of my bossin carried out." -Estelline (D. T.) Bell.

-A writer in a Maine paper says: "I have heard of finding all kinds of curious things in rags, but of the oddest discovery I was told a few days ago by Mr. Grant, the foreman of the rag-room at the Dennison Company's works at Mechanic Falls. You never would guess what it was. It was a baby. Yes, a baby! They found it in a bale of rags, jammed and squeezed till it was flat, yet recognizable as a human being.

-Dr. Roth has published some statistics of over-pressure in the German schools. According to these sixty-four per cent. of the scholars "who should work up to graduation are much below the normal standard of health." Denmark, where a still higher standard of education is insisted on, a Government investigation brings to light that twenty-nine per cent. of the boys, and forty-one per cent. of the girls, suffer from over pressure.

#### A LAND OF HATS.

The Extraordinary Head-Gear Affected by

"Corea is the land of hats," said Prof. Otis T. Mason of the National Museum, as he stood with a reporter in front of a large glass case in the National Museum. The case was filled with articles which were collected in Corea by Ensign J. B. Bernardo, and have just been sent to the museum. Corea is almost a new field to the ethnologist, as until very recent times the Coreans have resisted all intrusion. Within a few years Japanese Ambassadors have paid for their temerity in pushing their way to the Corean capital by decapitation. The negotiations which resulted in the recent treaty opening the country to Americans were begun through the agency of a man-ofwar. The collection which has been sent to the museum by Ensign Bernadon is considered especially valuable, as it has been secured while the field is new. After awhile Corean ware will be manufactured for the museum trade, as Chinese and Japanese wares are now, and doubt will be thrown upon all collections offered to the public. Among the most conspicuous objects in the case are the hats, and these were what provoked the remark made by Prof. Mason. On one side is a huge hat of woven straw, as big as an umbrella. The Corean who wears it pulls the broad brim down at the sides and ties it down. He has much more hat than Western ideas of convenience or sightliness require, but the experience of many generations enables the Corean to manage this vast hat very skillfully, and of course the Oriental notion of style is quite different from that which prevails on Pennsylvania avenue. This hat is worn by the common people, the bull drivers of Corea. In old times it was

the hat worn by the Buddhist priests.

It is related that at one time the Japa-

nese, the ancient enemies of the Core

ans, gained access to the cities of the

latter by donning such hats and pre-

tending to be Buddhist priests. Coreans thereupon banished all Buddhist priests from their land, and the hat was bestowed upon the bull-driver, who still cherishes it and preserves it in all its vast proportions. The hats worn by Coreans are to some extent insigna of the social rank of the wearers. A hat with a round top similar to the coolie hat of the Chinese is the common hat of the people. There are two in the collection, one of straw for summer wear, and another of cloth for winter. A soldier's hat is of the same pattern, but decorated. Another hat, made of horse-hair netting, with a crown and brim, in shape very much like a Quaker hat, is worn by gentle-men above the rank of serfs and laborers. This is a hat in appearance and name only, as it affords no protection. Then there is in the collection a cap apparently with a double crown, or two stories. This, the professor said, is made of pecular shape so as to accommodate the chignons worn by the men. Upon the sides of the cap or hat appear two wings of gauze, which play a part in official ceremony. As the professor explained it, a Corean in service at the royal court would wear this hat with wings extended open, signifying that his ears were open and ready to re-ceive the commands of the King. When not in active service the gauze ears would hang down, indicating that the wearer was taking a rest. The King himself would wear his ears proudly erect, as it is not necessary for so mighty a potentate to listen to anything The collection contains also a mitre of gauze, worn by students, and a gaudily gilded hat, something like a helmet in shape, worn by courtiers and officials on occasions of ceremony. Then there are little gauze hats or nets, which are worn merely to keep the hair in shape, as the Corean gentleman dresses his hair as elaborately as any Washington belle. Another hat is conical and made of mulberry paper, which is oiled and waterproof. This is a hat for protection from rain and is pulled on over

the other hat or hats, for sometimes the Corean wears more than one. The ordinary shoes of the peasant class are of rice straw. There are shoes of a more elaborate character of cloth and also wooden clogs or pattens. Some of the shoes have heavy hob-nails upon which hangs a tale. One of the battles of olden times with the Japanese was waged upon the ice. The Coreans put nails in their shoes and the Japanese did not. The Coreans were consequently masters of the situation and won a great victory. Since then it has been distomary to wear hob-nailed shoes, as they are associated with the idea of good luck.

A Corean gentleman's dress, accord-

ing to the specimens of clothing brought by Ensign Bernadon, is a very baggy affair. The trousers are large enough for two or three people. A little jacket is worn like a vest, but is so short that there is often considerable of a gap between the bottom of the vest and the top of the trousers. Over all the Corean will wear a loose flowing tunic with baggy sleeves falling nearly to the ground. These sleeves are sewed up partly, so as to form a huge pocket, in which the Corean can carry if he desires a bushel or so of apples or any other articles. Sometimes the Corean will wear wristlets and buskins, and the baggy sleeves and trousers will be gathered in at the wrists and ankles. At best the garments are likely to interfere with rapid movement of the body. This enforced slowness of motion is not, however, regarded as a hardship by the Corean. The native name for Corea is the land of the morning calm. It is the land of repose. The sight presented by a Corean in full native toggery moving in stately slowness through the streets of Seyool is said to be one of the most interesting and delightful spectacles afforded by Oriental travel. Often the garments of the wealthier people are of silk. The collection contains nothing peculiar to women's attire. The women of the upper class are not permitted to be seen by any one outside of their own households, and hence they have not cultivated a taste for finery. The peasant women dress in about the same garments as the men of their own class wear .- Washington Star.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Fav-orite Prescription" would vote it to be an anfailing remedy for the diseases peculias

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.



ommend it."

Mes. Mary A. R. Powers, 220 S. 10th St. Louis, Mo., says: "I was broken down in hes lad no appetite, and was always tired and dro have taken three bottle of Brown's fron Bitt and have been restored to health. I can recomend it highly."

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ystem, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to rove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Rlood Purifier it is superior to al others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle

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The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

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 procure 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 ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left-only a little scar marks the place.

MRS. JOICH A. McDONALD.

Atlanta, Ga., August II, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer S, Atlanta, Ga.
N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

Sense of Smell.
For 15 years I was CATARRH EAM BALM 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 HAY FEVER Balm I have overcome these troubles.—J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, N. Y. My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with

Cream Baim effected a complete cure.—W. E. HAMMAN, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

\$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. Do head seeing articles in the world. I sample FREE.

				TO THE PARTY OF THE		
the Chase County Courant.	School Land Interest.		Lax on land sold county	To coupons paid 333 00 To tax on land sold county 23 To taxes refunded & errors 3 93	To ant paid dist treasurer 152 50 To uncollectable personal	ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
meial Paper of Chase County.	amt received on sales	156 58 1645 79 1802 82	road receipts 99	Oct 2), 1985, bal in treusury 340 16 53 8	property tax 92	THOS. M. CRISHAM
W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.		441 45	Toledo Township Tax.	School District No. 6, sinking.	School District No. 21, Interest.	ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
		917 12 2025 60	By bal last report 70 35. amt on tax roll of 1884 200 14 redemps & assignments 816 278 86	By ant on tax roll 1884	9 By amt on tax roll 1884 43 84	Office upstairs in National Bank building
Below will be found the names of five pupils in each grade, except the first, of the Cottonwood Falls primary	To county sup't orders2157 87 Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury	784 85	To amt paid township treas 261 36 uncol per prop tax 1 08 tax on land sold county 06	To amt paid bond No. 5 400 00  To amt paid bond No. 6 400 00  To amt paid bond No. 6 400 00	To uncollectable personal property tax	C. N. STERRY.
and Grammar schools, who stood high-	County School Fund.  By bal last report	1083 13	Oct 20, '85, bal in treasury 15 92	To tax on land sold county 68 To taxes refunded and errors 8 69 809 37	Oct no, 1000 bill in troubilly	ATTORNEY - AT - LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS
hw 85 are published. These marks	To county sup't's orders 1533 28	679 36 1762 49	Toledo Tp. Delinquent Road.	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury 31 8 School District No. 7, Gen.	By amt on tax roll 1884 131 53	Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag
the standing in the various studies of	Oct 20, 1885, bai in treasury  County Fund.	229 21	By bal last report	By balance last report 12 2 By amt on tax roll 1884 769 5	To commission and exchange 50 To uncollectable personal	erai Courts therein. 1y18
or pupils in the High School department will not be published until after the final examination in Physiology.	tax roll of 1884	6272 17 8035 20 193 00	To amt paid tp treasurer 295 59 uncollectabe personal prop-	To amt paid dist treasurer 720 00 To uncollectable personal property tax	Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 30 81	A. CHOLY-AT-LAW
The names are arranged in order—the highest first.  Grade 2, Class B—*Ir Clark, *Blan-	penalty, interest and costs on same	185 76 37 62	erty tax 03 tax on land sold county 03 taxes refunded and errors 60 road receipts 321		By balance last report 16 89	COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made
*Merietta Hazel, *Rossy Mann.	S A Bieese county superin- tendent's orders Jesse Jones, delin't per-	1 83 27 35	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury 299 46	School District No. 8, Gen.	306 69	of Broadway, south of briege. meh29-tf
Grade 2, Class A—*Charley Davis, "Ella Heintz, Gage Pence, Roy Watson, reddie Kerr, Calvin Reat.	sonal property tax	2 17	Toledo Tp. Railroad Bond Interest.  By bal last report	By balance last report	School District No 23 Gen	JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Grade 3, Class B—*Isaac Harper, *Eva Massey, *Stacy Pennell, *Anna Ifackett, *Robbie Cochran, *Gertie	maintainace of Sarah Ruby (insane) penalty on roll of 1884 advertising lands and fees.	284 57 794 70 105 00	To Coupons paid 200 00	To amt paid dist treasurer 317 00 To taxes refunded and errors 3 93	By amt on tax roll 1884	Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase
Estes, Grade 3, Class A-*Iola Strickland, *Lena Pennell,*Karl Kuhl,*Eva Tut-	To county warrants cancelled .26040 45 uncollectable tax and errors	5891 37	201 11	Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 320 93	Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 223 27 22 67	1623-ti
tie, *Hulda Giese, *Hermie Hazel. Grade 4—*Herbert Clark, *Stella Preese, Sadie Forney, George Capwell,	of 1884 130 40 penalty, interest and costs refunded 7 85 tax for land sold county 30 59		Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury 105 92  Toledo Tp. Railroad Bond Sinking.	School District No. 9, Gen.  By balance last report	School District No. 24, Gen.  By balance last report	WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH,
Taddie Smith. Grade 5—*Willie Scott, *Bertie Scott.*Arista Foxworthy, Eddie Estes,	penalty, interest and costs on same		By bal last report	To amt paid dist treasurer 418 00	60 To amt paid dist treasurer 302 39	ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW . Will practice in all state and Federal courts.
Mira Tuttle. Grade 6-*Mary Harper, *Bella	amt transferred to court house bond sinking fund. 5800 00 amt transferred to normal institute fund		To amt paid bond No 3 1000 00 taxes retunded and errors	Oct 23, 1885 bal in treasury 12 of School District No. 10 Gen.	To taxes refunded and errors 90 23 312 50	Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Sanders, *Irwin Beach, *Wm. Beach, Rona Massey, Mertie Estes. Grade 7—Stella Crum.	taxes refunded on errors 132 21	3218 49	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury 69 46	By balance last report.         22           By ant on tax roll 1884.         245           268         268	50 Oct 20, 1885 amt overpaid 3 34	MISCELLANEOUS.
1. A. LOWTHER, Principal.	Normal Institute Fund.		amt paid by J M Tuttle on	To amt paid district treasurer 240 00 Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 28		The Clydesdale Stallions.
Being crowded for space, this week	By bal last report	95 88 173 00 25 00 50 00	Winter's estate 84 45 amt paid by A P Gandy 4 93 amt paid by J McDowell . 181 73 Oct 20, 1885, by amt transfer- 341 11	School Diatrict No. 11, Gen.  By balance last report	65 To amt paid dist treasurer 310 00 343 88 72 Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 33 88	
we copy the following from the Emporia Republican, instead of writing it	To orders of co supt paid 269 (0 Oct 20, '85, bal in treasury	343 88 74 88	red to court house bond sinking fund	To amt paid dist treasury 475 00	School District No. 26, Gen.	
up ourself:  Corronwood Falls, Kas., April 1.— On the arrival of Hon. W. M. Jones,	Court House Bond Int.		School District No 1—General.  By bal last report	To uncollectable personal property tax	By balance last report 153 61 By amt on tax roll 1884 270 25	
President of the Chicago, Emporia & Southwestern Railroad Company, at	By bal last report	269 53 2607 89 46 22	335 08	Oct 20, 18% bal in treasury 42 School District No. 12, Gen.	To amt paid dist treasurer 285 00 Fet 20, 1885 bal in treasury 138 84 School District No. 27, Gen.	
this place hewas met by the Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band, and at the Central	To coupon paid	2923 64		By balance last report 237 By amt on tax roll 1884 296	70   69   By briance last report	
hotel congratulations were in order and the interest of the people signified in	uncol personal property tax 12 27 taxes refund and errors 10 25		School District No. 1—Interest.  By bal last report	To amt paid dist treasurer 533 on To taxes refunded and errors 22 75	To amt paid dist treasurer 300 00 21 73 Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 22 73	是
speech and song. General good-will prevailed and after the supper hour fully 200 people from Falls and Bazaar	Oct 20, '85, bal in treasury	385 98	Oct 20, 1885, to amt overpaid 1 07	Oct 20, 1885, amt overpaid 535 75 School District No. 13, Gen.	School District No. 28, Gen.	Drusore Boy, No.2063, S.E.S.B.
townships who are interested in rail-	By bal last reporttax roll 1884redemp & assignments	687 43 651 96 23 92	School District No 1—Sinking.           By bal last report	By balance last report 219 By amt on tax roll 1884 327	By balance last report	Rockford, No. 2433, A. C.S.B.
rooms of the Central hotel and after effecting an organization the following	amt transf from co fund int on bond Dist 34 bond No 1 and int	18 00 138 00 14 40	School District No. 2—General  By bal last report. 107 41	To amt paid dist treasurer 412 75 To uncollectable personal	To amt paid dist treasurer 370 00 30 10 School District No. 29, Gen.	Will stand for a limited number of mares.
resolution was offered and unanimously adopted.	int on 4 coups Dist 34 amt transf from judgmt ac  To amt school bonds Dis 34 600 00	341 11 7174 82	amt on tax roll of 1884 666 36 redemption and assign-	property tax	By balance last report	this season, ending Juiy 3, 1886. at the follow- ing places: At James Reynoids', on Diamond creek, on Mondays; at James Drummond's, on Tuesdays; at Wm. Drummond's, Wednes-
Resolved. That it is the sense of the citizens of Falls and Bazaar townships that a proposition from the C. E. & S.	" 47 600 00 " 13 1000 00 uncol per prop tax 3 20 tax on land sold county 60		To amt paid district treasur- er 749 00 tax on land sold county 38	School District, No. 14, Gen.	To amt paid dist treasurer 280 00	Inis season, ending July 3, 1886, at the follow- ing places: At James Reynolds', on Diamond creek, on Mondays; at James Drummond's, on Tuesdays; at Wm. Drummond's, Wednes- days; at Elmdale, on Thursdays and Fridays, until noon on Fridays; at Robert Cuthbert's, Cottonwood Falis, on Friday afternoon and Saturday of each week during the season Thems.—Democratics in the season
W. railroad company to change the bonds so as to allow the said road to build from some definite point in the	taxes refun and errors 6 12	4964 90	Oct 20, 1885, al bin treasury 749 38	By amt on tax roll 1884 558 To amt overpaid last report 17 17 To amt paid dist treasurer 500 00	School District No. 30, Gen.	TERMS—Drumore Boy and Rockford, to in- sure a mare with foal, \$20, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal, \$15 for the sea- son, mayable July 3, 1886.
southern portion of Morris county or northern portion of Lyon county in-	Bazaar Township Tax.	1901 00	School District No. 2—Interest.  By bal last report	Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 517 17 School District No. 14. Interest.	by balance last report	I will do what I can to prevent accidents; but no responsibility is assumed. Parting with a mare before sne is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance money. Persons
stead of from Emporia, if the company so desire it, would be carried by a good majority. JABIN JOHNSON,	By bal last report tax roll of 1884' redemption and assign- ments of lands	8 61 216 52 3 51	To coupons paid 72 00 90 58	By balance last report	62 To amt paid dist treasurer 900 00	failing to return mores at the regular times forfeit the insurance money apr8 2m GEO. DRUMMOND.
J. W. Stoff, Chairman. Secretary.	Fo amt paid to treasurer 207 61 uncollectable personal prop-	228 64	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury 01 72 01 18 57	To coupons paid	96 To taxes refunded and errors 11 46 95 915 81	TANDO DOS
CITY ELECTIONS.  The elections in this city and Strong	taxes retunded and errors 2 14		School District No 2—Sinking.  By bal last report 23 43	School District No. 14, sinking.	Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 52 01 School District No. 30, Interest.	UE LANDE LUC
for city officers passed off very quietly and peaceably, although there was some hard working done. The follow-	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury  Bazaar Tp. Delinquent Road	15 27 1.	By bal last report	By amt on tax roll 1884 104	27 By balance last report 10 44  By amt on tax roll 1884 52 01  90 By redemption and assign-	
ing is the result of the vote IN COTTONWOOD FALLS:	By bal last report	24 78 272 69		To bond No. 3 paid	ment of lands	
For Mayor—J. W. Stone, 81 votes; J. P. Kuhl, 66; Stone's majority, 15.	To road overseer's receipts 13 20	311 96	School District No 3—General.  By bal last report	By balance last report 27 By amt on tax roll 1884 82	1 managety tay	ditte works and
For Police Judge—J. K. Crawford, 147, scattering, 1.  For Councilmen—J. E. Harper, 90;	taxes refunded and errors 03		By bal last report	To amt paid dist treasurer 103 00 To uncollectable personal property tax	53 Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 26 06 School Distrist No. 30, Sinking.	CA
John Madden, 84; L. P. Jenson, 82; J. S. Doolittle, 74; H. S. Fritz, 74; F. B.	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury  Cotton wood Tp. Tax.	48 55	tax on land sold county 05		91 By balance last repert 20 88 925 40 By redemption and assign-	
Hunt, 70; L. T. Simmons, 70; C C. Watson, 66; W. E. Timmons, 54; J. H.	redemption and assingn-	34 56 897 94		School District No. 16, Gen.	ment of lands	
Mann, 54; scattering, 7; Harper, Madden, Jenson, Doolittle and Fritz being	ment of lands	941 11	By bal last report	109	To commission and exchange 1 00	
elected.  IN STRONG CITY,  Wm. Rettiger was elected Mayor; D.	uncollectable personal per- sonal property tax 3 11 tax on lauds sold county 05 tax refunded and errors 40		To amt paid district treasurer taxes refunded and errors. 385 60 410 80	To amt paid dist treasurer 60 00 To taxes refunded and errors 4 20 Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 44	Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 49 17	SODA
Biggam, Police Judge; Con Harvey, Hugh Harvey, Matt. McDonald, C. I.	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury	637 55		School District No. 17, Gen.	School District No. 3I, Gen.	PO I VAL TT
Maule and Geo. Newman, Councilmen.		oad.	School District No. 5, Gen,  By balance last report 22 74 By amt on tax roll 1884 263 86	By ant on tax roll 1884 427	40 By redemption and assignment of lands	tuy28-1y
The following patents were		4 16	To amt paid dist treasurer 277 60 To uncollectable personal	To amt paid dist treasurer 429 71	40 To amt paid dist treasurer 343 00 613 31 Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 170 31	JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR,
granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending March 30, 1886, reported expressly for this pa-	uncollectable personal prop-	398 30	To taxes refunded and errors 65	By balance last report 6 By amt on tax roll 1884 225	School District No. 32, Gen.  82 17 By balance last report	AND
per by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents,	taxes refunded and errors 105		Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 7 70 School District No. 5, Interest.	To amt paid dist treasurer 180 00 To uncollectable personal	99 192 99 To amt paid dist treasurer 185 00	
G. M. Gillett, Larned, pipe wrench; Jos. Carr, Elk Falls, clothes drier;	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury  Diamond Creek Tp. Tax.	296 38	By balance last report	Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 132  50	School District No. 32, Incerest.	M. LAWRENCE,
A. R. Tomlinson, Severy, plow.	tax roll of 1884	75 62 944 97 1020 59	To coupons paid	School District No. 18, Interest.	By balance last report	Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges
STOCK HOGS FOR SALE.  150 head at my farm at Cedar Point;	To amt paid tp treasurer 925 00 uncollectable personal property tax 19	1040 55	property tax	By amt on tax roll 1884 55 00 To uncollectable personal property tax	54 To amt paid on % of coupon 8 00 37 51 School District No. 32, Sinking.	Reasonable,  COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
thrifty and healthy. O. H. DRINKWATER.	taxes retunded and errors . 2 39  Oct 20, 1885, bal in treasury	93 01	Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 14 42 School District No. 5, sinking.	Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 56 46	Dr. helence last report 6.50	
ANNUAL REPORT OF CO. CLERK	Diamond Creek Tp. Del'q't Ro		By balance last report	School District No. 18, sinking.  By amt on tax roll 1884	To amt paid on % of bond No. 11. 0ct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 40 00 86 36	HOMEOPATHIC
of Chase county, Kansas, from October 10, 1884, to October 20, 1885, inclusive.	By bal last report tax roll of 1884  To amt paid to treasuer	42 09 213 63 255 72	To amt paid bond No 2 300 00 To uncollectable personal property tax	To bond No. 1 paid	MARTIN HEINTZ,	Veterinary Specifics
State Taxes. Dr. Cr.	road receipts	110.00	To taxes refunded and errors 84 300 97  Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 39 20	Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 200 39 School District No. 19; Gen.	<sup>28</sup> Carpenter & Builder,	Horses, Cattle, Sheep
1 - bal in treasury last report. \$1350 22 tax roll of 1884 11266 39 redemption of lands 186 76	Oct 20 1885, bal in treasury Falls Township Tax.	149 69	School District No 6, Gen.	behoof District 110. 10, Gen.	Reasonable charges, and good work guaran teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Fearl streets, Cottonwood Falls,	DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY, In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.
To amt paid state treasurer 11628 37	By tax roll of 1884redemp & assignments	708 51 16 80 719 81	ment of land. 37 94	To amt paid dist treasurer 376 13 Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 78	J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'	Used by U. S. Covernment.
tax refunded and uncollected 97 14	To amt overpaid last report: 2 79 amt paid township treas . 660 00 uncol personal prop tax . 2 19 tax on land sold county . 2 96	01	To ant overpaid last report 70 amt paid dist treasurer 2140 60 2 28	School District No. 20, Gen.	Chase County Land Agency	Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.
School Land Principal.	tax on land sold county 2 300 taxes refund and errors 2 200 671 23	49.50	To taxes refunded & errors 30 90 2289 71	By balance last report	1 Special agency for the all of the Alchi-	JOHN B. SHIPMAN
By bal in treasury last report . 745.72 Amt received from sales 2857.16	Falls Tp. Delinq't Road.		School District No 6, interest.	To amt paid dist treasurer 353 00 Oct 20, 1885 bal in treasury 45 4 School District No. 21, Gen.	wild lands and stock ranches. Well wa-	MONEYTOLOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands,
To amt paid state treasurer2434 20 amt paid supet's orders150 37	redemps & assignments	5 43	By balance last report By amt on tax roll 1884 By redemption & assignment of land 9 38		dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at	COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,
20, 1885, bal in treasury 1018 31		715 18	304 00	197 9	cottonword falls, Kansas	If you want money. ap23-tf

the Chase County Courant SUPPLEMENT.	To coupons paid	School District No. 71, General.  By bal last rept	FINAL NOTICE.
COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS.,	By bal last report	To amt pd dist treas 135 00	STATE OF KANSAS, SS. County of chase Ss. Office of Co. Treas., Chase co., Ks. Cottonwood Falls, March 27, 1886.
THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1886.  W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.	To bond no 5 paid 100 00  " amt transferred to interest find 53	"uncolectable per property tax	Notice is hereby given to all parties inte- ested that the following described lands an town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold o the fourth day of September, 1883, for taxe
[Concluded from 4th page.]	"amt transferred to general fund	Cottonwood Falls City Tax.	Office of Co. Treas., Chase co., Ks. and Cottonwood Falls, March 27,1886. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the following described lands an town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold of the fourth day of September, 1883, for taxe penalties and charges thereon for the yet 1882, will be deeded to the purchaser there unless redeemed on or before the 5th day September, 1886, and the amount of taxe charges and penalties on each parcel of land and lot calculated to the 4th day of September, 1886, is set opposite each description an lot:
School District No. 33, General.  By bal last report	Oct 20, 1885, acct balanced School District No. 39, General.	By bal last rept. 55 90 ant on tax roll, 1884. 73, 93 redemption and assignm't of land. 88	and lot calculated to the 4th day of Septen her, 1886, is set opposite each description au lot:  BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.
" redemption and assignm't of lands	0 By bal last report 293 20	To amt pd city treas 543 90	Name. Description. Sec. Tp. R. acres Am JP Usher, nw ¼
To amt pd dist treas	To amt pd dist treas 318 30 Oct 20, 1885, bal in treas 116 34	" amt enjoined from paym't. 224 58	J C Landsburry, begin- ning at a point 67 rods north of south- west corner of south
School District No. 34, General.	School District No. 39, Interest.  Ry pal lastreport	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treas 16 01 Strong City Taxes.	east % of southwest % of section 17 town- ship22ranges; thence north 13 rods to the line between north-
By bal last report	To coupons paid 52 50	By redemption and assignm't of lands	line between north- east ¼ of southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of said section; thence
Fo amt pd dist tracs 738 00	School District No. 40, General.	Statement of County Orders Issued, Cancelled and Outstanding.	east 180 rods; thence south 13 rods; thence west 160 rods to place of beginning 17 22 8 13 13
School District No. 34, Interest.	By bal last report	Outstanding at last report	COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.  H Pinkston,ne % of se
38   38   38   38   39   39   39   39	School District No. 40, Interest.	** 8, "	36 21 5 40 5 R T Batty, se ¼ of nw ¼ 8 22 6 40 40 H Pinkston, s ½ of se ¼ 36 21 5 80 11 JW Smith, n ¼ of nw ¼ 6 22 7 15 D S Alford, sw ¼ 32 21 7 160 59 R T Batty, ne ¼ of se ¼ 8 22 8 40 37
Fo coupons pd	99 "amt on tax roll 1884 29 15	15	DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. W S Hull, w % of se
School District No. 34, Sinking.  By bal last report	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treas 12 33	" 7, " 242 45	¾ of nw     6     19     7     20     7       FALLS TOWNSHIP.       M J Rockwood,ne     ¾     31     19     8     160     158       Xury Hale, ne     ¾     .     4     20     8     169     30
" ant on tax roll 1884 120 " redemption and assignm't of land 20	By bal last report 27 05	F b 9, " " 492 90 " 10. " " 104 25 Apr9, " " 12 00	TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.  Geo Barber, commencing at ne corner of
Fo bond no 1 pd	36 of lands	14, " " 15, " " 1,045 61 2,287 34	ne ¼ of se ¼ of sec 32 tp 18 r 9; thence s 21 rods:thence w 24 rods
School District No. 35, General.  By bal last report	"tax on land sold county 51 30 "uncol personi prop tax 17 94	" 16, " " 534 83 Mayl, " " 18 00 " 15. " 218 50 July7, " " 8,852 73	thence n 19½ rods; thence 40 rods to be- ginning
"amt on tax roll 1884 282 429 To amt pd dist treas 319 42	56 Oct 20, 1885, bal in treas 3229 79 735 8	1 8, 4 4 78 65	Seld
School District No. 36, General.	School District No. 41, Interest.  By bal last report	\$28,712 36	sw ¼ of nw ¼; thence
By bal last report 204	ss of lands 16	Apr 15, 1885, cancelled by order of the Board	G W Jarvis, ne 14 22 20 9 160 37 G W Jarvis, se 14 22 20 9 160 37 Wm Russel, e1/2 of se 14. 32 21 9 80 35
ro amt pd dist treas 200 00 " uncollectable persnl prop tax 4 26	To coupons paid	Oct 20, 1885, cancelled 25,040 45   \$26,064 55   Oct 20, 1885, outstanding \$2,647 81	Owner. Description. Lot. Block An Elizabeth Simmons, lots 1 and 2,15 \$ 1 EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY
Oct 20, 1885, bal in treas 204 26 School District No. 36, Interest.	Oct 20, 1885, bal in treas 59 46	Oct 20, 1895, court-house bonds outstanding \$25,000 00	Owner, Descrip, Lot, Block, An
By bal last report	Pr ballest report 156 92	STATE OF KANSAS, SS. County of Chase, SS. I, J. Massey, County Clerk within and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing exhibits a	B Scott, 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
To coupons paid	of lands	and dispursements of the several funds therein	Jas Lawsing, se 1/2 1 5 6
26 13 School District No. 36, Sinking.	To bood no 3 pd	of the County Treasurer, and of the amounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners, for which warrants have been issued, from October 10th, 1884, to October 20th, 1885, inclusive, and a correct statement of all the indebtedness of said Chase county, Kansas, to October 1895	B Scott, se 1 10 2 11 2 Sarah Grave, all of 13 6 B Scott, se 14 14 2
By bal last report 18 "amt on tax roll 1884 102	9 "taxes refunded and errors 40	Given under my hand and the seal of Chase county, Kansas, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1866.	Butcher, ne 1/4 16 2 B Scott, ne 1/4 17 2
To bond no 2 pd		IL S.1 County Clerk.  Notice for Publication.	" nw ½ 18 2 19 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19
oct 20, 1885, bal in treas 100 42	to the transfer of the second		PAINTING
School District No. 37, General.  By bul last report. 223  "amt on tax roll 1884 466		LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. } February 26th, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the following- named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the	PATRONAGE SOLICITED;
of lands	5 123 22 25 55	Judge, and in his absence before E. A. Kinne, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on April 16, 1886, viz: James T. Hubbard D. S. No. 4187, for the lots four and thirteen, sec- tion thirty, township twenty-one, south of	FIRST-CLASS WORK OR NO PAY
School District No. 37, Interest.	1	tion thirty, township twenty-one, south of range eight east.  He names the following witnesses to prove this continuous rasidence, non, and cultiva-	Jobs Taken in City or Country
3y bal last report	amt on tax roll 1894 541 99	He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residencepon, and cultiva- tion of, said land, viz: Geo. Davidson, of Bazaar, and Joseph Herring, Geo Jackson, J S. Mitchell, of Mattleld Green, all of Chase county. Kansas	Distance no Objection.
of lands	722 43 To amt pd dist treas 610 57 "uncol personal prop tax 70 70	MCh4-6t FBANK DALE, Register.  NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL	J. H. MAYVILLE
School District No. 37, Sinking.	Oct 29, 1885, bal in treas	LAND.	STRONG CITY, KANSAS. mchll-td
Co amt on tax roll 1884 124 "redemption and assignm't of lands	8 By bal last report	Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on  MONDAY, MAY 3RD,, 1886,	TREES! TREES
25 bond no 1 paid	s "redemption and assignm't of lands	between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3	ested in tree growing, please don't miss to opportunity, but write at once for my who sale price-list of Evergreens and Fore Trees, both wild and nursery grown. My facilities for procuring good trees a
School District No. 38, General.	To coupons peld	Sec. Tp. Rgc. Per A.   Sw ¼ of nw ¼ of 36	My facilities for procuring good trees a unsurpassed; my prices as low as the lowe and my packing guaranteed to be perfedderss,  J. C. PINNEY,
"amt on tax roll 1884	9 Oct 20, 1885, bal in treas 5 66	Se % of se % of 36 20 8 3 00 situate in Coase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid	Proprietor of Sturgeon Bay Nursery, mch 11-3m Sturgeon Bay, Wis
Co amt pd dist treas 850 60 81	5 amt on tax roll 1884 134 29	day, May 3rd, 1886, at my office, in Cot- tonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.	Jo. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop
School District No. 38, Interest.  Fy bal last repor		W. P. MARTIN, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas, March 19, 1886.	COTTONWOOD FALLS, KA Particular attention given to all wo
fund	"uncol personl prop tax 3 59	Subscribe for the Courant, the largest newspaper in Chase county.	in my line of business, especially to ladi shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars of be bought at this shop.

#### PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

-A Rutland (Vt.) widow, of sixty. four summers, has captured her seventh husband, a comely youth of seventytour.

-The late Colonel James Taylor, of Cincinnati, left his children about \$900,-He was supposed to be worth \$3,-200,000.

—George Lesard, a Waterloo veteran of 104 years, walked to the Pension Of-fice in Montreal the other day and drew his money.

-- "Christian Reid," the Southern novelist, is Miss Frances C. Fisher, whose father, who fell at the head of his regiment at Bull Run, was the first rebel killed in the battles of the Rebellion.—N. Y. Post.

-When the German Empress travels during the summer her railway carriage is protected against the heat in a very ingenious manner. Its roof is covered with a layer of turf, which is watered irequently during the day.

—Wah-bun-an-kee, a Canadian chief, nas gone to England on business for his tribe, and attracts great attention. He shows the noble Briton the tomahawk once wielded by Tecumseh, and the noble Briton believes in the identity. the noble Briton believes in the identity of the hatchet!-Chicago Tribune.

—George William Curtis in 1855 became a silent partner in the business firm of Dix, Edwards & Co., the publishers of Putnam's Monthly. He invested \$10,000 in the concern, but had vested \$10,000 in the concern, but had no part in its management. Two years later the firm failed, and Mr. Curtis through some informality in drawing up the articles of partnership was declared to be legally responsible for a portion of its debts. Many of his friends held that he was in no way bound beyond the \$10,000, and urged him to test the question in the courts. Mr. Curtis refused, although his decision involved the assumption by him of a debt of \$100,000. He surrendered all his property. In sixteen years, by most arduous labor, writing and lecturing, he paid the last dollar of the debt. — Chicago Times. go Times.

#### HUMOROUS.

—Young lady—"What, doctor, do philosophers also fall in love?" Doctor—Can you for a moment doubt that? Think you that women are loved by fools alone?"—German Gallantry.

—India is largely increasing her tea crop, and last year is said to have raised 40,000,000 pounds. As this may tend to reduce the consumption of va-rious herbs now sold under the term of tea, it is a fact which cheers but not inebriates. - Lowell Courier

-"How," writes Ethel, "are we to tell the perfect gentleman?" Just you come right into the office any time, Ethel, when we are not busy, and sit yourself right down in the chair by our desk, and tell it to us as freely as you would to your mother. You can depend on us. Ethel. - Rockland Courier.

-Jones is a timid man. He lives out o? Jones is a timid man. He lives out of town, and out of town he has remained for a month. Every morning he starts for the train, gets nearly as far as the railroad, sees the red flag at the station, and returns homeward, wondering how much longer that case of small-pox is to keep him away from the depot.—

Boston Transcript Boston Transcript.

vature.

"Is that a tornado?" inquired a gentleman of a friend last evening, as they sat in the library smoking their after dinner cigar. "Well, not exactto wipe your feet before you came into the parlor."—N. Y. Commercial Advertises. tiser.

-Lewis Barker, well known as one of the best public speakers and wits in Maine, was a member of the Legislature. Of course, he was conspicuous, so too was his large black dog. One day when "Lew" was addressing the House, in the midst of a very exciting debate (he was well under way, pouring forth his smooth-flowing but impassioned sentences), the dog also rose in the middle of the House, and looking toward the Speaker, commenced a vigorous bowwowing, completely drowning the silvery tones of his master. "Lew" stopped and called out to his dog: "Down, sir! down! I have the floor. It is against the rules for more than one Barker to address the House at one time." The dog yielded the floor, and, of course, there was tro-amendous laughter.—Detroit Post. of the best public speakers and wits in anendous laughter .- Detroit Post.

#### Caire and Its People.

Cairo is the second city of importance in the Turkish Empire, Constantinople being the first. It is situated about 120 miles southeast of the now ruined city of Alexandria, a mile from the right bank of the Nile and ten miles above the delta of that river. It has a population of about 400 000 prohas a population of about 400,000 peo-ple, Mohammedans, Copts, Jews, Greeks, Armenians and Europeans. The city lies mostly on the plain of the Nile Valley, but the southeast part, including the citadel, is built upon the spur of the Mokkotam Mountain. Cairo occupies a site of about seven miles in circumference. Strangers who visit it are enchanted by its appearance from without, but their golden dreams are dispelled as soon as they set foot inside. dispelled as soon as they set foot inside. The houses as a rule are wretched little huts one story high, and the streets are illy kept, unpaved, and in a filthy condition. Clouds of dust are met at every hand, and a heavy rainfall is considered a calamity, for the garbage in the streets undergoes rapid decomposition. The Esbekizah, the principal public place, is planted with shurbs and trees and crossed by walks. Cairo is famous for its mosques, some of them elegant specimens of Arabian architecture. The most celebrated of the four hundred of these structures is that four hundred of these structures is that of Sultan Hassan, near the citadel. The mosque El-Azhor is celebrated for the beauty of its architecture and for a college to which hundreds of students resort from all parts of the Mohammedan world. The mosque of Talun, founded A. D. 879, contains specimens of the pointed arch which was afterward introduced into Europe, and was one of the characteristics of the Gothic style of architecture. Northeast of the city, just outside the walls, are a number of beautiful mosques built over the tombs of the Cirmosques built over the tombs of the Circassian and Borgite monks. In the southeast is the citadel, on a hill 250 feet above the rest of the city, containing the palace of the Khedive, the mint, a manufactory of arms, various Government offices, barracks and other buildings, and a splendid mosque, begun by Mehemet Ali. Within the citadel a deep well is cut 280 feet deep, intended to supply the garrison in case of siege. to supply the garrison in case of siege. The different races who inhabit Cairo live in distinct quarters, of which there are many, as the Jew quarter, the Frank quarter, the Coptic quarter, etc. The streets leading to each quarter are closed at night by gates. The Khedive main-tains a theater for French comedy, and an opera house and a good ballet. In the Frank quarter is the library of the Egyptian association. There are also many Protestant and Catholic charitable institutions in Cairo, where all persons of all creeds are treated alike. The Americans, among others, have a religious mission in the city. Cairo has two suburbs, Boolak and Musr-el-Abek, both of which are on the banks of the Nile, and serve as ports to the city.
Cairo was founded about A. D. 970,
by Johar, a General of El-Moez, the
chief Imam of the northwest coast of

Africa. He name it El Kahireh (the victorious), in commemoration of his conquest of Egypt. In 1171 the crusaders laid siege to the city, but withdrew on the approach of the Syrian army. Saladia greatly improved the army. Saladin greatly improved the city. In 1786 the Turks defeated the Mameluke beys in a battle before Cairo, Mameluke beys in a battle before Cairo, and took possession of the place, but lost it aga'n in 1790. A few years later General Bonaparte entered Cairo with his victorious army. The city was, furthermore, the scene of most of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the Albanians he conquered it soon the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Ali. At the head of the triumphs of Mehemet Al then openly declared war on the Mameluke beys. A considerable body of the beys who were camped before Cairo in the summer of 1806 were enticed into making an attempt to seize the city. They forced an entrance by a gate purposely left undefended, and marched triumphantly through the streets until they were suddenly surrounded by the troops of Mehemet Ali, who slaughtered them all without mercy. For the next ten years Mehemet Ali kept on comparatively good terms with the beys. On March 1, 1811, however, he entired all the Mamelukes in Cairo into the citadel on pretense of witnessing the ceremony of investing his son Tusum with the command of an army to be sent against the Wahabees in Arabia. The gates of the fortress were then closed upon them. and they were killed to the number of 470. By this event Mehemet Ali's authority in Egypt was placed on a firm basis.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

#### Raising Fruit for Profit.

Fewer bright anticipations have been realized in raising fruit for the supply of markets that any business enterprises in which sensible and intelligent, and, withal, industrious persons engage. The great majority of persons who embark in fruit-raising as an occupation where-by to gain a livelihood are the victims of disappointment. Generally they are su-perior in mind, culture and learning to the persons who engage in general farming, dairying or stock-raising. Ordinarily they have more means than the persons who engage in the other pursuits named. Considerable capital is required to purchase land in the vicinity of one to purchase land in the vicinity of one of the much lauded fruit-growing districts, and more is needed to buy stock and support a famil; till the trees, vines and bushes come into bearing. Observation shows that a large proportion of the persons who engage in fruit-raising on a large scale are men who have been bred for the learned professions or who have good scientific attainments. Ordinarily they are well acquainted with botany, entomology and ornithology. Theoretically they are well acquainted with fruit-growing and the business relations growing out of it. Many of them have good libraries of books that treat on every department of fruit production and matters pertaining to it. The books that compose these jibraries have not that compose these libraries have not only been read but studied. Fruit-raisers are generally studious persons. They own more books as a rule than farmers do and take more magazines and papers. They also attend more conventions and meetings devoted to the matters in which they are engaged. No class of men are at greater pains to inform themselves in relation to every department of the business in which they are engaged than fruit-raisers. They are always diligent in acquiring knowledge.

What is more, they are generally diligent in business. They also possess another element of success. They are in love with their business, and are often completely fascinated with it. They are fond of talking about it in season and out of season. It is as easy to dis-tinguish a fruit-raiser as it is a clergyman or a school-teacher by his conver-sation. Men often engage in farm-ing or continue in it against their will by force of circumstances, but the fruit-raiser is generally such by choice. He chooses the occupation out of love of it. Of course he expects to make money, and he deserves to do so on account of the energy he displays. Still he very often fails. He does not accourse a fortune or gain a competence. acquire a fortune or gain a competence. In many cases he loses the place he has spent the earings and savings of half a life-time to acquire, and is then obliged to fall back on some uncongenial pursuit in order to gain a living. Although the number of professional fruit-raisers is much smaller than that of general formers still we hear of of general farmers, still we hear of more failures among the first than the last. It is somewhat easy to account for these frequent failures. The business of fruit-raising is a hazardous one. there is little to sell. As fruit-raisers are generally men of "great expectations" they are liable to run in debt.

Raising peaches in the region about Delaware Bay has been profitable for a very long period. The success of the peach-growers there can be accounted for in various ways. The climate is very favorable, the transportation facilities are excellent, and several large effice are in the vicinity. Raising ap-ples in Michigan, New York, and in several of the New England States has also been profitable for many years. Raising grapes in the vicinity of winemaking establishments where a cash market is always assured is generally a prosperous industry. The cases of failare are much more common than those of continued success, however, in raising any kinds of fruit on a large scale in most parts of the country. The large as a locket, whoever saw fruit enterprises established in Southern been sure that it depicted a lllinois and Eastern Michigan have dividual.—London Society.

turned out much like mining enterturned out much like mining enter-prises. A few persons met with suc-cess for a short time, a much smaller number were quite successful for a term of years, and a large number com-pletely failed in realizing their expecta-tions. Many went into the business with a good capital, and after strug-gling for a few years were forced to regling for a few years were forced to re-tire with none. As with mining, so with fruit-raising: one fortunate success caused many to engage in a business that led to disaster. The story of the man who realized \$500 from an acre of strawberries in one season travels all over the country and induces many to plant vines. The reports of the fail-ures of a hundred of these persons never appear in print. To render the grow-ing of fruit for the supply of a distant city market profitable it is necessary to have an excellent location in regard to climate and soil, good transportation facilities, and an opportunity of disposing of articles at canning establishments that cannot be disposed of in the general market .- Chicago Times.

#### A Curious Snuff-Box.

Shortly after the breaking out of the French Revolution, its advocates denounced our Premier as "an enemy to the human race;" that man, 'so easy to live with," who sang the song about himself, called "Billy Pitt, the Tory." His Secretary one day told him that a foreigner, who spoke English tolerably well, had twice or thrice asked to see him; but, not looking like a proper applicant, had been sent away, the great man's time being too precious for him to admit every stranger who, on frivo-lous pretexts, might seek to gratify an idle curiosity. This person, however, had said he should return in an hour; the Secretary, therefore, thought it his duty to inform Mr. Pitt of such intention, and ask his further orders in the affair

"Have the goodness," said the Minister, "to open the top left-hand drawer in that cabinet, and bring me its contents."

These were a pair of pistols, and a morocco case; opening the latter he pro-duced a snuff-box, in which was set a portrait.

"Is that like our visitor?" asked Pitt.

"It is the man, sir," answered the

Secretary.
"Ha, I have expected him for some days! He is sent over to assassinate me; so, when he calls again, let him be shown up."

"Sir!" exclaimed the attached retainer, "will you expose to danger your life on which so much depends?"

"There will be no danger, I thank you; but you may be within call, if you

Accordingly the Frenchman, on his return, was ushered into the room where William Pitt sat alone—a loaded pistol in one hand, the miniature in the other.

"Monsieur Mehee de la Touche," said Pitt, calmly, "you see I am in every way prepared for you, thanks to an agent employed by this Government. Attempt my life, and your own instantly pays the forfeit. In any case, I shall have you secured, and given over to the law.

The intended assassin stood paralyzed

and dumb at this cool reception.
"But," continued Pitt, "there is another alternative-personal safety and high rewards are in your power. Sell your services to Great Britain; make your market of whatever secret infor-mation you can procure, that may guard us against the machinations of your country; be, in fact, one of the necessary evils which policy forces us to use in desperate cases; do what no honorable man could do to save yourself from speedy death; your conscience is stained by purposed murder. Comply, perforce, with these conditions, and you shall be as liberally paid as you must, by all par-

ties, be justly despised."

The Secretary used to repeat his illustrious master's words, which were, as nearly as possible, to the foregoing ef-

The clever miscreant joyfully accepted hese terms, and for many years earned the bribes of a spy in our behalf.

No doubt a snuff-box was the safest medium for the warning portrait, as fancy heads frequently adorned such a thing; while, had the miniature been set as a locket, whoever saw it must have been sure that it depicted some real inW. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	Bin.	5in	% col.	1 col.
week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3 00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50				6.50	
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	8 00	4 50		15.00
4 weeks	2 00		3 25	5.00	9 00	17 .00.
2 months .	3.00		5 25	7 50	14.00	25.00
8 months	4 00	6 00	7.50	11 00	20.00	32.50
6 months	6.50	9 00	12 00	18 00	32.50	55 00
I year	10.00	18 00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.00
Local not sertion; and nsertion;	louble	nts a li	ne for b	lack l	subse	quent



BAST, PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T P m a m p m p m p m a m p m Cedar Pt, 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 00 clements 10 14 10 20 9 11 334 7 06 11 22 Elmdale... 10 31 0 36 9 39 4 31 7 35 12 01 8 8 10 0 2 50 8 afford... 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T.

am pm pm am pm am am Safford. 421 345 1254 558 1228 622 Strong. 438 403 120 630 120 750 Elmdale. 454 416 142 655 155 836 Clemente 510 434 205 723 235 925 Cedar Pt. 522 445 220 741 36510 03 The "Fhunder Bolt" passes strong City going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a tine, first i-sertion, and 10 cents a line fo each subsequent insertion.

"Marriage Bells" crowded out, this Mr. George Kerr is again able to b

Dr. Arnold is suffering with rheu-

Mrs. S. A. Breese was down to Em-

poria, Saturday. Mr. E. W. Brace has our thanks for a couple of nice fish.

Mr. E. Pratt is having a porch put to the front of his residence.

Mr. W. G. Hait has moved on to the John Stout place, east of town.

Percy Hunt, of Clements, is attend ing the High School in this city. Mr. Arch Miller returned home, yes

terday, from his visit to Illinois. Mrs. Mary G. Jones's house for rent by McWilliams. A good chance.

There is now a new sidewalk in front of the Congregational church. Miss Maggie Breese began teaching at the Mitchell school, last Monday.

District Court began Tuesday. We will publish the proceedings next week.

Mr. Andrew O'Byrne, of Strong City, has returned home from Grenola. Mrs. J. C. Lyeth, of Strong City, is

visiting her parents, at Carthage, Mo.

Mr. John McCallum, of Strong City,

was home a few days last week visiting his family.

It snowed quite hard Friday night snow on the ground.

thrown us behind time.

Mr. Sam. Baker who was visiting at | Pratt, Directors. his place on South Fork, left, last week, for his home in Illinois.

The festival at the M. E. church, last Friday night, was a very enjoyable be voted for the purpose of building Address affair. There were \$42 cleared.

Mrs. W. B. Fisher will start to-night for a visit at her father's, in Norwalk, Ohio, to be gone about a month.

Mr. Chas. S. Thomas and wife, who were visiting at Mr. J. E. Harper's, re- C. C. Miser G. A. R. Post recently orturned, last week, to their home in

Leavenworth. There will be a social in the Good

Relief Corps. Married, on Wednesday. March 31 1885, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, Mr. C. D. Wood and Miss Emma Bailey,

both of Elmdale. Mrs. Robert Cuthbert who has been

sufficiently to be taken to her ister's, of Cottonwood Falls cordially invite Mrs. Geo. Collett, Sr. Died, at Matfield Green, on Satur-

Peoples, aged 9 years.

if he calls for it.

A. Campbell and Miss Edith K. Nar- head would one of them hurt in order raway were married this morning. We will publish a full account of the wedding, next week.

in the evening in German.

At Mr. G. E. Finley's bean drawing A. Kinne, 90; S. T. Bennett, 89; F. Scribner's guess was 10,555.

Mrs. J. J. Massey and Mrs. Ed. A. church bell, at Strong City. Mr.H. R. Hilton paid the freight bill-\$15.

The Santa Fe R. R. grade surveyors and they passed through town, Tuesday, to begin work on South Fork.

At the close of the counting of the votes Monday night, the Brass Band serenaded Mayor-elect J. W. Stone and Councilman-elect J. E. Harper, who set up the cigars.

Miss Laura Lynch who had been visiting at Mr. T. L. Upton's for some time past, returned to her home at Chanute, last Thursday, being accompasied as far as Emporia by Miss Mattie Upton who returned home, last Saturday.

We understand that Mr. E. A. Hildebrand has disposed of his interest debrand has disposed of his interest | Quite a number of people in this in the Strong City Bank and that Mr. vicinity have been sick. Wit Adare is now Cashier of that in 1 stitution, and that he has also disposed of his commercial interests in Strong and will move to Kansas City.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R. R, a branch of which is to run east through Chase county from the west line of the county, and of pupils of this district last Thursday in which we told our readers two months a most fitting manner. The children ago, has filed its mortgage for \$20,000,-000 with our Register of Deeds.

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

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Elmdale postoffice for 30 days uncalled for: John W. Allen,(2) O. S. Curney,

Dave Hunter, F. W. Loveall, F. E. Lewis, Dr. H. H.Maxfield. Jas. R. JEFFREY, P. M.

City Marshal H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, sent in his resignation on March 20, to take effect March 31. The County Commissioners will From our acquaintance with Mr. Chamberlain and what we have heard of him as March 20, to take effect March 31. No. of inches in Courant less than in the other two papers of each of the other two papers of the county of the other papers of the county Paidlocals have been left out of the foregoing measurement, and nothing by meet in regular session, next Monday. Chamberlain and what we have heard of him as Marshal we have no hesitancy in saying that he made a most efficient afficer.

A letter just received from Cottonwood Falls informs us that Messrs. J. Mrs. W. T. Birdsall is enjoying a visit from a brother who resides in the visit from a brother who resides in the business houses and occupy them. business is easily learned, previous ex-

and Saturday, leaving about an inch of night, the following officers were elec- Louisiana, Mo. ted for the ensuing year: F. B. Hunt, President; W. W. Sanders, Vice-Pres-The Clerk's annual report takes up ident; J. M. Tuttle, Treas.; E. A. Kinmuch of our space, this week, and has ne, Secy.; J. L. Cochran, C. C. Watson. J. P. Kuhl, M. P. Strail and Ed.

At the school-bond election held at Elmdale, last Thursday, to decide whether or not \$900 in bonds should tom, on Peyton creek. Price, \$3.200. Address H. S. Reed, an addition to and putting the old school house in repairs, or whether or not \$4,000 in bonds should be issued to build a new one, both propositions

were voted down. The following are the officers of the ganized at Toledo; Commander, D. R. Shellenbarger; Sr. V.-C., M. D. Lyles; Templars' Hall, this (Thursday) evenR. Turner; Surgeon, A. M. Conaway; for \$2.00 per annum. See notice. Q. M., Jos. Marshall; O. of D., W. H. Mitchell: O. of G., Samuel McCauley; the Central Hotel.

Adj., Jos. Hayward. The Chase county annual Sunday School Convention will be held at Cottonwood Fall, Kansas, on Friday and Saturday, April 16 and 17,1886 in seriously ill all winter, has recovered the M. E. Church. The good people and will gladly entertain all Sunday School workers who will attend. day, April 3, 1886, of inflammation of Each Sunday school in the county is City.

A car load of Glidden fence bring it to help defray the expenses of the convention.

Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Tullahoma, Tenn., who had been visiting relatives and friends at Strong City, left for his home, last week.

Mr. Geo. Jernigan has resigned his of the convention.

The Independent, last week states the house sold by E.A. Kinne, a couple of weeks ago, was removed to "Timmonsville." That portion of the city where the house now stands is tenantment of the convention.

J. L. Cochran & Co., having bought out the firm of Johnson & Rettiger, Druggists, at Strong City, have remodeled and repainted the fixtures therein, and made other improvements in the store, and they invite the continued store, and they invite the continued store, and they invite the continued store. where the house now stands is tenant-ed almost by our colored population support of the patrons of the old firm

money and a collar button, was left at assertions to the contrary not withthis office to be handed to the owner. standing, and the people living out there think themselves fully as white According to announcement, Mr. M. as the Leader man, not a hair of whose

to insult a colored person. At the the meeting of the stock holders of the Chase County Agricul-The Lutheran church at Strong City tural Society, held last Saturday afterwill be dedicated at 10 o'clock, a. m., noon, the Secretary's and Treasurer's next Sunday; at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., reports, which we will publish next there will be preaching in English, and week, were read and approved. The vote for Directors stood as follows: E.

Mr. A. Z. Scribner won the clock, but Johnson, 841; E. T. Baker, 631; W. P. TRUNKS AND VALISES; were 10,6252 beans in the jar, and Mr. Matti, 53; J. R. Blackshere, 502; W. E. Timmons, 331; E. M. Blackshere 25; W. A. Morgan, 2; scattering, 761; Hildebrand have collected \$67.60 and whereupon the first seven named paid it on the new, Congregational gentlemen were declared elected. Mr. Martin then resigned and Mr. E. M. Blackshere was elected to fill the va cancy. The Directors then elected the arrived here, Monday evening, having Dr. John McKaskell, President; S. T. following officers for the ensuing year: Bennett, Vice Pres.; E. A. Kinne, Secy.; E. M. Blackshere, Treas.; Robt. Matti, Auditor. The Board of Directors then edjourned, to meet on Monday afternoon, April 26, 1885.

ITEMS FROM MILLERSBURG. To the Editor of the Courant:

Our school in District 19 began March 8, with Mr. D. A. Ellsworth as

The farmers around here have commenced plowing for corn. Vernon school commenced Monday, with Miss Jessie Shaft as teacher. Mr. Arch. Miller has gone to Illi-

nois, on a visit. Mr. A. Hinkle and family intend to leave shortly, for New Mexico, where they intend to make their home.

Roy has just completed the last volume of that interesting serial "Iron Burgess" or "Blood and Thunder among the Moonshiners," and is now

playing croquet.
Miss Fannie North who has been teaching school, this winter, is now staying at home.

Arbor Day was celebrated by the all marched to the woods and got their trees. Twenty-two trees were planted one for each President of the United States. A cherry tree was planted for George Washington, a staunch hickory for Andrew Jackson and a beautiful maple for Garfield. After the trees were planted the company gathered in the school-house and listened to essays and recitatins by the pupils, various games were indulged in till a late hour when the company dispersed well pleased with the exercises.

FANNIE AND JENNIE

HOW THEY COMPARE. 

Total No inches in both of said papers. . 778
The number of ranning inches of reading
matter in last week's COURANT was. . . . 692

No. of inches in COURANT less than in the foregoing measurement, and nothing by purely reading matter has has been taken into consideration. You pay your money and you take your choice.

### SALESMEN WANTED.

Energetic, reliable men who can devote their entire time and attention to Come on, boys; we'll give you a hearty perience not necessary. Growers of welcome.—Coronado Star. At the meeting of the Chase County ful New Iron-clad Plum, Mariana.

Building Association, last Saturday 52d year, 300 acres. Stark Nursery, meh 18-8t.

NOTICE. 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 aprl-5t Topeka, Kas.

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 ewelry stores.

We are now furnishing the Leavenworth Weekly Times and the COURANT A good dining room girl wanted at

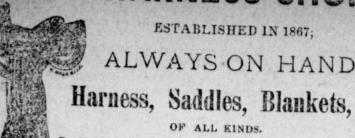
A good stock of silver ware, a mch18-tf Ford's jewelry stores. Go to Howard's mill if you want get the best of flour. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for pargains; and don't you forget it.

wire just received at M. A. Camp.

J. L. Cochran & Co., having bought

# A pocket book found on the street in which as a lored person now recontaining a small sack, sixty cents in sides or ever did reside, the Leader's KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP, GEORGE W. WEED.



Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal

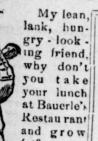
Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - - KANSAS

## BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY RESTAURANT BAKERY.

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

# J. EVANS.



ALL ORDERS

BOARDING FORSES MADEA PECIALTY.

CLOSING OUT SALE. 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 estire herd of

SHORT HORN CATTLE,

Consisting of fifty head of cows, calves, yearling and two-year-old heifers: consisting of firty head of cows, caives, yearing and two-year-old heners; eleven 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 with eight head of HORSES, forty head of HOGS, FARM IMPROVE-MENTS and HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Twelve months' time will be given on ail sums over \$10, with 8 per cent. interest, approved security. L. F. PRUYN, Auctioneer.

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

ons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. J. L. Cochran & Co., at Strong City, have as good a line of wall paper as

ever came to Chase county. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general

merchandise, at J S. Doolittle & Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at

his drug store. Anything that is usually kept in irst-class Drug store can be found at . L. Cochran & Co.'s, successors to Johnson & Rettiger, Strong City. Persons ladebted to the under-

igned are requested to call and ettlle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS. Fine watches will receive careful ttention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry stores, in Strong City and Cottonwood Falls. All work war-

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; rossts at 6 to 8 cents; for

boiling, at 5 to 6 cents. A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling deal-

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

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that For pure Drugs and Medicines go they are selling at bottom prices. to J. L. Cochran & Co.'s, at Strong They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Offers superior inducements with its fine elin te, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies and pure waters; with several Railroads re-tently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, stock dealers and lumbermen should investicity and will move to Halstead where he will resume his occupation.

Mr. Charles Sheehan and brother, of Cottonwood Falls, paid us a visit Monday. They moved on their claims east of town Tuesday.—Coronado Star.

ed almost by our colored population and was known by the very ugly name of name ls an improvement.—Last they may stand in need of anything in their line.

Subscribe for the Courant, the second largest Democratic paper will be patrons of the old firm and ask their own friends to call and 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 will be patrons of the subscribe and lumbermen should investing and ask their own friends to call and see them and make purchases when they may stand in need of anything in their line.

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

Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office, and residence near the Catholic churc Omec, and residence near the carbonic diseases, especial attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines.

M. A. CAMPBELL DEALER IN

## HARDWARE STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagor and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood

Pumps, a complete line of STEEL GOODS!

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

Carries an excellent stock of Agricultural Implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows

Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known Wood Mowing Machine

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

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

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS. KAS

RACCOON, SKUNK, MUSKRAT, prices. Send for circular, which gives full partier lars. E. C. BOUGHTON, 44 Bond St., New York SEND 20 CENTS for my 50-page | amphlet \$750 A Year, Or How I Manage Gulfry," Tells how o make an incuba

build cheep poutry houses, cure choiera nake hens lay, etc., etc. C. G. BESSEY, Asjue, Kansas, Bie der of Pi mooth Rock & wis and Poland China Swine. Prac Lest april-3m HIS PAPER may be found on file at Goo. g. rertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising scattracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

## Vocal & Instrumental 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. Thousands of testimonials mailed free.

use, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, or a half barrel for \$3. Address T. H. BRYANT, Box B, WAUKESHA, WIS.

## GOOD ADVICE.

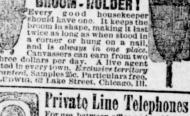
And it was written it the Book of Life.
Use Sharp's Black Ink as you go theo' life,
Keeping your accounts in black and white,
With stranger and friendalike.
As years 10 by memory will fade awaye
But Sharps Black Ink, the old Reliable,
Gets blacker and blacker the older it prows.
Sold all the world over by Stationers, and
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Chicago, Lill

R.M.RYAN

Feed and Training Stable;

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







FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD HERD At the great St. Louis Fair, 1885, headed by FORTUNE 2030, by Sir Richard 2nd. SIR EVELYN 9650, by Lord Wilton. GROVE 4th 13,753, by The Grove 3rd. DEWSBURY 2nd 18,977, by Dolley, half brother to Archibald. Herd numbers 275 head. Send for prices J. S. WAWES.

# Colony, Anderson Co.. Kansas.

For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Plour, Hops, Cotton, Ship your goods to us and will we sell them at the highest cash price.

oct22-6ms. 25 Fulton Sc. N. Y. WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! J. B. BYRNES

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ELMDALE, KANSAS.

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND. WHERE BE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE BIS

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

QUEEN OF WATERS.

As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club

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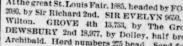
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Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. Prompt sales and cash remittances. Address G. W. FOSTER & Co.

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.

New and Complete Stock

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

142 Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

#### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

#### A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY.

"If I were only a fairy—well!
'Twould take me ever so loar to tell
Of all the beautiful things i d do
For every body I loved, or knew:
For I'd have a wonderful wand of gold,
Like fairies carried in days or old.

"Mother should have a house as grand
As any you see in all the land;
A cap of ince and a velvet gown.
And a carriage to ride about the town;
She never should do a thing all day
But hold her hands like a lady gay;
And all this tiresome, tiresome work,
Which every day I am glad to sh.rg,
Would just be done—wouldn't that be fine?
The minute I waved that wand of mine!

That's what I'd like to do, but oh, Inar's what I'd I'ke to do, but oh, Im only a bit of a girl, you know! Working away at homely things. And not a farry with shining wings. I baven'ta wand: and if I had. Perhaps the farres would think it sad, If they had a chance to look and see What a fearfully lazy girl I'd be.

\*\*But I have two nimble hands, that know How to knit and to mend and sew, How to cook and to dust and sweep—Come, and I'll let you take a peep. So I il hurry and do my very best, While mother sits by the fire at rest, And she will think, if she does not say, One little fairy's alive to-day, And for every thing that a girl should do, Can wave, not one little wand, but two."—Sidney Dayre, in Youth's Companion.

#### HEEDLESSNESS.

How Felix Learned That No One Can Do a Wrong Thing Without Hurting Some-

"Felix, my boy, can you carry this book over to Mr. Gay's for me?"

"'Course I can, grandfather." "I wish you would do it at once then. I borrowed it and have kept it longer than I intended. Wait, though, until I wrap it up, It is a handsome binding, you see, and I should be very sorry if it were to receive any injury.'

Felix took the book and went out, his grand ather thinking it not necessary to give him any further caution.

But, two hours later the old gentleman set out on his accustomed afternoon walk. As he strolled along a pleasant shaded path he observed a little group of boys stooping over something on the ground, and going near saw that they were intently interested in the motions of two beetles.
"See them tug!" said one.

"What do they do it for, any way?" asked another.

"Why, they use that ball of earth to lay their eggs in."
"I don't believe it," said Felix.

'It's so, for my father told me," said the other.

"Yes, it's so," said grandfather, with a smile, touching Felix's cheek with the end of his cane. The boys sprang up in surprise at

seeing him bending over them. "Why, grandfather, is that you?" asked Felix.

"Yes. Did you see Mr. Gay?"
"Well-not yet sir. I-just waited a few minutes to run a race with the boys, and then we saw these beetles-

But where is the book?" "Oh, that's all safe, sir. I hid it

right behind this tree." He ran towards it and his grand father, following him, saw Rover, his Tittle dog, very busy at something.

"Get out of the way, Rove," cried
Felix. "Here'tis. Oh!"

His face fell in blank dismay as he raised the book. The dog had torn off | should profit by it. the wrapping and had then gnawed off a corner of the costly volume, of

course entirely ruining its appearance. leave. · What a mean, mischievous dog!" gret and confusion.

hat a careless, unreliable boy! we might perhaps say," said grand-father. "How could you be so negli-gent Felix, when I trusted you with it and told you to be careful?"

"I'm sorry—" faltered Felix.

"But your sorrow will never help the matter, you see. Nothing which you can do will help it. All the loss must fall on others."

Grandfather took a newspaper from

his pocket and again wrapped up the

"Now take it to Mr. Gay," he said.
"Tell him exactly what has happened, and say to him that the loss shall be made good as far as I can make it so.' Felix hung back.

Grandfather, I can not bear to tell him." he said. "I know it is hard, my boy. I send

you not to punish you, but to try to give you a lesson which you may re-Felix thought it the hardest lesson

which could have been set him, but cowardice was not one of his faults, and in a few moments he stood before Mr. Gay, bravely told his error, and and showed the sad result, adding very earnestly: 'I only wish it had been something

of mine that had been spoiled, sir. guess grandfather's right when he says no one can ever do a wrong thing without its hurting some one else." "Yes," said the gentleman," looking

regretfully at the mischief. "Your grandfather is right."

"Can't I pay for it, sir," asked Felix, eagerly. "I'll save up every cent of money, and after awhile I'll have Mr. Gay laid his hand kindly on the

boy's head. Never mind that. It is a loss which

no one could make up to me, for the book was a gift of a dear friend who is now dead. But, my boy, if you are found in the path of duty and recti-given to careless and negligent ways tude. Remember William, my little in your boyhood you will be sure to and others than the spoiling of a book. Let me tell you of something that happened to me when I was a boy."
He sat down and motioned Felix to a

"When I was not many years older than you are my father died and I had to stop going to school for awhile and

go to work. I got a situation in a large business house and often had valuable parcels placed in my care.
"It is a pity that I had not a deeper sense of the need of being faithful in the performance of all duties whether

great or small, to the very letter. I was careless to an extent which led my mother often to warn me that I should come to serious harm if I did not use in such work as carriage building, mend my ways. I paid little heed to her cautions, feeling quite satisfied with myself in view of the fact that ory, etc.—Boston Globe.

for instance, can be made valuable by lowing it for some distance. I wonder this means as a substitute for ash, hick ory, etc.—Boston Globe.

Christan Union.

no one could bring a shade of reproach against my honesty or my truthfulness.
"One day I was given a parcel to car-

ry to the bank.
"Be careful, they said. It contains seven hundred dollars."

"I had a secure inside pocket and had little fear of any loss. As I took my way towards the bank I saw an excited crowd gathered about one of the principal newspaper offices. It was during the darkest days of the war and I soon learned that some stirring news was being received.
"Of course I had no business to stop.

The news would have been as well reported without any supervision of mine. But I looked at my watch and saw that I had nearly an hour to spare, so I threw myself into the crowd and joined my voice with the enthusiastic cheers which rose higher and wilder as each particular of one of Grant's earliest victories was given out. Time and prudence were lost sight of, until the last item was learned.

"Then I rushed to the bank to be faced by the forbidding looking eard:

Bank Glosed.

"I had not been specially told to deposit that day, but of course it was understood that I should. It would have been the right thing for me to carry it back and have it placed in the safe, but I was ashamed of having it known that I had loitered, so I committed a second unfaithful act to conceal the first, always a dangerous thing to do. The only way to make amends for a fault is to confess it at once.

"I carried home the money and hid it in the safest place I knew of. You may be sure it was a heavy weight on my mind and as night settled down it grew heavier and heavier. 1 resolved not to sleep but lay awake listening and starting in alarm at every sound.

"At length I was sure I heard mysterious noises, but something seemed to hold me down so that I could not move. The sounds increased-surely people were in the house. I could hear them moving—hear them in the room in which I had hidden the money. Finally with a desperate effort I sprang up to find myself in the grasp of a fireman. My room was full of suffocating smoke-the house was on fire. I had fallen into an uneasy sleep and would have been strangled by the smoke if I had not been found just in

"And the money?" asked Felix, in great excitement.

"I fought against my rescuers with all my might, declaring I would get it if I died for it. But the stout fellow dragged me down-stairs and out-just before the roof fell in."

"What did you do then, sir?" "What could I do but go to my employers and tell them what mischief my criminal carelessness had worked for

Felix drew a long breath and shook his head soberly. "It was as dreadful as my having to

tell you about the book, wasn't it? "A little worse, I think," said the gentleman, with a smile. "I hope you will never have such a burthen to carry as that one I bound upon myself through my own folly. It weighed me down all through the young years of my life, for it took me long to pay the debt. It is not for me to say the lesson was too severe a one-it was chosen for me in Infinite wisdom, but I have always felt a strong desire that others

"I will try to, sir," said Felix, very earnestly, as he got up to take his

"Do so, Felix. And try to bear in exclaimed Felix, ready to cry with regret and confusion. mind the promise to those who are faithful in a few things."—Sydney Daure, in Chicago Standard.

#### HOW TO SUCCEED.

Diligence.

William J. was the son of a very work, hard work! When working in ers with the life of the pent-up think he used at night, in the winter, for his lamp? Can you guess? A pine knot! And in summer his lamp was

thirty miles to attend a spelling match. When sixteen he opened a little set his heart on college, and it almost looks as though a boy can accomplish and Greek books and set hard to work. Soon his dear parents died, and so the care of a brother and sister fell upon him. On entering college he found that he had worked too hard-for his eyes so failed that he had to leave off study and wear a green shade, but still he would not give up. He got his room-mate to read to him. He not only pushed through college himself, but helped his brother through also. Amid all these difficulties he graduated with high honors, became a professor in the same college, and was ever found in the path of duty and rectiones, and resolve on some plan of life, work far greater mischief to yourself and pursue it with all your heart and soul .- Pansy.

> -By the new process of toughening timber it is claimed that the effect produced upon whitewood is such that s cold chisel is required in order to split it. This result is accomplished by a special method of steaming the timber and submitting it to end pressure, technically "upsetting it." By this means the cells and fibers are compressed into away, and has not met the dog from with the process that wood can be compressed to the extent of some severage and that some of although he had not spoken. The dog the timber now considered unfit for

#### OF DOUBTFUL VALUE.

The Perplexities and Enmittes Caused by Hand Fire Extinguisher.

After the cook hurried a sluggish fire with a can of kerosene last summer. and gave us all a fright we haven't yet sisted that we should have a portable chemical fire extinguisher in the house. I was almost more afraid of a portable a fire, but finally I gave in to save armemory the printed directions for working it. My wife said it might be well for her also to become familiar with its mysteries, so that she would not have to send after me to set it going if a fire chanced to break out when I was not at home. I thought so, too, and taking up the extinguisher in the midst of my interesting family circle, I explained as well as I could what should be done with it when the dread cry of fire was heard.

I must have turned something I should not have turned, for the thing went off in a startling way, just at the moment my wife was carefully absorbing my directions. The stream struck her in the with considerable force, drenched the entire family circle, and then wandered about among the bric-abrae and things, and it required much protesting on my part to persuade my wife that I had not purposely turned on the stream while she had her eye near the nozzle trying to get a knowledge of its way of working, just because she had favored and I had opposed its pur-

When the gloom occasioned by the accident had cleared away and all had been forgiven, I took my extinguisher to the agent and had it loaded again. One pleasant evening, while my wife was entertaining me, a cry of fire in a

woman's shrill voice come to our ears.
It came from the home of the young and happy Dabberlys, our nearest neighbors, and almost paralyzed us with fear.

"Run with the extinguisher," cried my wife, who is much cooler in times of

danger than I am. I threw the extinguisher on my back and ran. Just as I reached the door of the Dabberlys the dread cry was repeated in the same shrill voice, and with my hand ready to let on the stream I rushed in. Mr. and Mrs. Dabberly were pacing up and down the room like a couple of maniaes, and they gave me such a shock that my hand involuntarily turned the stop-cock of the extin-guisher. Mrs. Dabberly screamed and fell to the floor in a faint, and happening to look down I saw that I was unconsciously playing the stream on the baby in the cradle. Dabberly rushed toward me just as I turned the nozzle aside and got a thorough drenching. Then in my wild excitement I turned the stream on a fine oil painting, after which the extinguisher, with a final burst of vigor, drenched the prostrate form of Mrs. Dabberly. By this time Dabberly had regained some of his accustomed composure, and taking me by the throat rather roughly he asked for an explanation in a way that showed him to be thoroughly in earnest about it. I told him I had beard the bloodchilling ery of fire in his peaceful home and had run with my extinguisher to quench the flames. Then he told me that there was no fire in his house save that on the hearth and in the kitchen range, and that I had merely heard him and Mrs. Dabberly rehearsing a play that was to be rendered by the

espian Society at the town hall. We are now getting along without a Press.

#### INSPIRATION'S JUMBLE.

Mark Out Your Course and Pursue It with What the Inspiration of the Moment Will Do for a Young Man.

Let me tell you, my son, what the poor man. He was born near saw- "inspiration of the moment" will do for mills and ship-yards. His home was you. It will thrill you to your very humble, but piety and industry were soul. It will make your heart beat seen there. William made up his mind high and your brain whirl in a very that he would have an education. His maelstrom of eager excitement; it will motto was: "No such word as fail." burn and throb with earnest thoughts, He did not have the chances that you have in these good days. No, indeed, of the lights, the music, the applauding to get an education meant to him hard multitude, until your very being quivthe ship-yard he often had a book open before him, and thus every golden mobefore him, and thus every golden moment was improved. What do you moment' will leave you. Right there the thrilling and the throbbing and the whirling and the burning and the quivering eloquence will go on, and keep the light of the moon. Once he rode going on but it won't come out. You will have all the glowing colors there, and if you knew how to lay them on school, and the next thing was to the canvas you could paint a picture study Latin and Greek. The boy had that would live in men's hearts for centuries. You have only to say about a thousand words, and if you only say the right ones and say them in the any thing with such a motto as poor the right ones and say them in the William's. He borrowed some Latin proper order, they will be graven as with a pen of iron upon the brain and soul of the nation. You have only eight notes to arrange, and the song you sing will linger while the sun shines and the flowers bloom. But in all this orderly arrangement so essential to success the "inspiration of the moment" plays little or no part. When the "inspiration of the moment" opens your valves, all your pent-up eloquence comes tumbling out, like a pied news-paper form falling down-stairs. The type are all there from garret to sidewalk, but nobody, not even the printer who set them up, can read them. The "inspiration of the moment" sometimes tells you how to say it, but only once in a century does it tell you what to say. And you are not liable to live a hundred years, you know .- Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

#### A Dog's Memory.

Last summer a dog owned by a gentleman in New Jersey broke his leg. A doctor who was visiting in the place set one compact mass; and it is the opin- that time until a few days ago when he showed the wildest joy, barking and jumping about the carriage, even folowing it for some distance. I wonder

#### WEBSTER VS. EDMUNDS.

The Views of a Massachusetts Republican Leader, of Some Eminence, Contrasted with Those Advanced in Senator Ed-

Some "precedents" that his Lordship of Vermont neglected to include entirely recovered from, my wife in- in his great report or mention in his "greatest effort," have been discovered by a Boston lawyer. They are interesting fragments of our constituchemical fire extinguisher than I was of tional history, though of no value for the information of the noble author of gument, and brought home a loaded the literary and oratorical works men-fire extinguisher. Then I committed to tioned. His Lordship, whose knowledge includes every thing, was not in ignorance of them, and no doubt passed his penetrating eye over them when he prepared his so-called precedude" in his late message to the dents; but as they would not serve his United States Senate. The words noble purpose of presenting impartially the truth of history, he omitted them.

But, as his parasites of the starchamber organs that made haste to parrot his arrogant assertions are not so well informed as he is in our constitutional history, it is worth while to reprint for their information a few of the historic facts that he found it convenient to suppress.

The first is a "precedent" that was made in the reign of Madison, and is taken from a book called "History

the Appointing Power:' "The dismissal of the Postmaster-General, Gideon Granger, caused considerable remark in official circles. Contrary to the wishes of the President, he had appointed to the important position of postmaster of Philadelphia Dr. Lieb, a person who had long been openly apposed to Mr. Madison. The President could not but regard the sas an act of hostility to himself, and, having long suspected his friendship, he dismissed him. 'As he had not been removed for delinquency, his friends protested, and a resolution was introduced in the Senate asking the reason for his dismissal. It was rejected on the ground that the Senate had not the right to make such an inquiry. It is the only instance in the early history of the Government of an attempt to question the motives of the President in regard to removal." "The dismissal of the Postmaster-General.

The next is an official opinion by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State in the reign of Tyler:

"But applications for office or letters re-"But applications for office or letters repecting appointments or conversations held
with individuals en such subjects are not offisial proceedings, and can not by any means
be made to partake of the character of official
proceedings, unless, after the nomination of
such person so writing or conversing, the
President shall think proper to lay such correspondence or such conversations before the
Senate."—Nites Register, vol. 62, p. 63.

The next is from a spaceh by Daniel

The next is from a speech by Daniel Webster in the Senate, and, compared with the official opinion of the same eminent statesman as a member of the Government, fails to reveal that variation of ideas to suit circumstances and motives which is so marked a characteristic of his Lordship from Vermont:

teristic of his Lordship from Vermont:

"Since the practice has become a settled practice, jince every Administration has indeliged in it, and since it must now be considered as the legal construction of the constitution that it is one of the powers of the President to remove incumbents from offices which they hold, it follows as a necessary and as an inevitable consequence that this power thus legally vested in the President must be exercised by him as independently of our control as any other power that is to be exercised by him under the constitution. \* \* \* And I see no ground upon which we can call upon him to give reasons for the manner in which he exercises any other power under the constitution. \* \* \* The powers of the departments are not all mixed up in a jumble."—Congressional Globe, vol. 22, p. 1,125.

The deliberate opinion of such a charjoined to the so-called precedents that

portable fire extinguisher .- Philadelphia by anybody to an executive officer on question, through desuctude, had can see the progress that is making .the topic of suspension are official pa-

> Webster: "Applications for office, letters, or conversations of individuals | harmful or an aggressive purpose. It respecting [even] appointments, are not

> Edmunds: The suspension of an officer "simply withholds from the duties ment. In this light and intelligently

> Webster: "As it is one of the powers of the President to remove incum-bents from offices, it follows as an inev-that "words are things," and Presitable consequence that this power, ident Cleveland evidently used them as legally vested in the President, must such when he put these two words toe exercised by him as independently of gether in his Senate message. - Chicago the Senate as any other power that is Journal. to be exercised by him under the constitution.

Edmunds: Having, "in the exercise of its jurisdiction, to judge of the conduct" of the suspended official, the Senate had the right to see the papers because "they disclose the grounds," or reasons, "on which the President

Webster: "We [the Senate] can not call upon him to give us reasons for his exercise of that power any more than we can call upon him to give reasons for his exercise of any other pow-er under the constitution."

Edmunds: "All the operations of the Government are executive." The legislative chambers have "universal power of knowledge in respect to every operation of the Government and every one of its officers."

ments [meaning the several branches of the constitution] are not all mixed up in a jumble."

Webster to an act of removal, and also to a proposition of appointment. It has been very well said that the attempt of the Green mountain intellect to draw a distinction between removal and suspension "is mere cobweb-spin-Removal is an exercise of the Presidential discretion, over which the star-chamber has no control. Suspension, even by the express words of the statute, is the same. A suspension is in law and in effect a removal. The suspended officer goes out, is removed from his trust, and a new officer takes his place. The commission of the after ward dissent or consent to the new appointment. The President does not as's the consent of the Senate to, a rehappens when the lordly Senators are | ton Globe.

not holding sessions. All that the President ever asks of that body of selfissumed omnipotence is consent to the appointment of a designated person to fill a vacancy that has been created; whether by removal, by "suspension," or by expiration of commission, is wholly immaterial, and none of the business of their noble Lordships of the star-chamber .- Chicago Times.

#### "INNOCUOUS DESUETUDE."

A Republican Paper Ably Defends an Ex-pression Used by President Cleveland Which the Careless Can Not Appreciate. Newspaper and political wits have busily, but without much effect, been poking fun at President Cleveland for using the phrase "innocuous desueare certainly not the most common in our language, and they may never have been before used in such close connection. But they are very good words. They possess shades of meaning which no other words possess, and no other words would have expressed the exact logical and legal idea at the time occupying the Presidential mind. In reference to the Tenure-of-Office act of 1867, and to the present act on the same subject-which had never since its enactment in its present form in 1869 been applied to restrict the President's power of removal or suspension from office-he said:

And so it happens that, after a period of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuctude, these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an Executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration.

A critical examination of the phrase shows the fitness of its use. To com-mence at the last word first, it may be said that the word "descretude," while regarded as a synonym for "disuse," implies considerably more. It carries with it the idea not only of disuse, but a hint of neglect and abandonment. It has a legal significance as quoted in Webster's Dictionary from the writings of Bishop Taylor, who, in speaking of an obsolete church regulation, said: "The desuctude abrogated the law which before custom had established." Used in regard to a law, it means something more than that the law had become a dead letter. Under the common law desuetude absolutely repealed and abolished a legal rule or custom. Property may also be lost by desuctude. A man who "sleeps on his rights," in legal phraseology, is regarded as having lost them by not claiming them. Atrophy of a limb is caused by its disuse. Chartered rights and franchises may be lost by what the law calls "nonuser." A law is paralyzed and loses its power by desuctude. This was the exact word to express President Cleveland's meaning in regard to the Tenure-of-Office act, and he put it in the right

Why the President used the adjective "innocuous" as qualifying or describ-ing the condition of the act in question is more open to conjecture and criticism. Yet it seems to have a meaning in this case. Radically, it means not hurtful. It is rather a medical than a acter, officially delivered, on a state of legal word. It properly is more applifacts exactly analogous to that upon cable to a thing than to a condition. Its become something more than a dead letter. It intimates that the law could not be restored to vitality, either for a was saying in substance that the law official proceedings and can not be made to partake of the character of official disuse, had been struck by hopeless proceedings."

had become absolutely atrophied from disuse, had been struck by hopeless paralysis, and was dead beyond the possibility of restoration or re-enactand emoluments of the office pending interpreted the phrase "innocuous desa decision of the matter by the Senate." as used by the President, appears to possess peculiar vigor, pro-

#### DEMOCRATIC ITEMS.

-Senator Edmunds is aching to appear in the role of John Hampden to the President's Charles I. as a sort of roses and things." "Well!" "And I am benefit to a select Vermont audience to wear cowslips." "Well?" "And Buffalo Courier.

-Whence, forsooth, did the Senate derive its authority to constitute itself a court, and try the question of the partisanship of a removed official? And even if it had such an authority, how could a trial conducted by it is secret session satisfy the aggrieved official? The President stands fairly and squarely before the country on this question. Except through the vicious chagrin of the disappointed and the Webster: "The powers of the departimpotent malignancy of the defeated, nents [meaning the several branches] he is unassailable.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Neither the discontent of party The assertions of his Lordship of friends nor the allurements constantly Vermont relate particularly to an act offered of confirmations of appointees called "suspension;" the views of conditioned upon the avowal that sus conditioned upon the avowal that suspensions have been made on party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in the resolutions now before the Senate that no confirmations will be made unless the demands of that body be complied with are sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people-Prisident Cle land.

-President Cleveland in his present course is but following a precedent set by the illustrious Washington during his second term, as we shall show. In all essential respects the cases are former is killed by the issue of a com- alike. Both involve the question, whethmission to his successor, and the fact is er a branch of Congress may of right the same whether the star-chamber call upon the Executive for papers re-afterward dissent or consent to the new lating to matters with which that branch has nothing to co. In 1796 Washington denied that the House of whether called by one nam, or the treaty-making power, and, as a conseother, is complete when the officer quence, denied their right to demand steps down and out; and this often any papers relating to treaties.—Bos

#### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

There are twenty-three Methodists in the British Parliament.

-The Methodists at Denver will try to establish a Western Chantanqua at Glen Park, not far from that city .-

Chicago Inter-Ocean. -Connecticut has adopted, as a part of its school system, instruction on the

subject of the evil effects of alcoholic beverages .- Hartford Post. -Dartmouth has received a four thousand dollar scholarship on the con-

dition that no student who uses tobacco shall ever derive any benefit from it. -According to a statement made at the recent Unitarian convention in Philadelphia, there are in this country only three hundred and sixty churches of that

denomination scattered over twentyfour States. -The Holy Name Society has been organized in Syracuse, N. Y., with over one hundred members. Its oject is to lessen the sin of swearing, and the members are bound to discontinue the habit and try and induce others to do

Articles of incorporation of the Golden Gate Religious and Philosophic Society have been filed in San Francisco. Some of the objects of the society look toward the "elevation and progress of humanity," and the "more general diffusion of the science, philosophy and religion of spiritualism."—San Francisco

-The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Women's Union Missionary Society, representing several denominations, was observed a few days ago in Brooklyn. It supports nine missions in Greece, Japan, China, Calcutta and India. The receipts of the past year were \$37,683.18, and the expenditures, \$37,523.96.

-Justin E. Dow, principal of a Houston school, was very thoroughly horsewhipped by a man named Chew. Chew asserts that his sister, a young girl who had never been to a public school, went to Dow to be examined. Dow seated her between two negresses and began the examination. She got a low mark. and Dow got licked .- Chicago Ledger.

-Spurgeon asked a young girl, who served as domestic in one of his families, when she presented herself for membership in his church, what evidence she could give of having become a Christian, and she meekly answered: "I now sweep under the mats." And the renowned preacher said it was good evidence, and we agree with him. Real religion leads one to do work thoroughly.-N. Y. Examiner.

-A boy of five years, the son of a elergyman, had behaved rudely in company, and so when visitors filed into the dining room, he found there was no place for him at the regular table. His plate and knife and fork were at the side table; and thither the boy was banished. No sooner was he seated in his high chair than he bowed his head,. clasped his hands, and said in solemn tones: "Oh. Lord, I thank Thee that Thou hast prepared a table for me in the presence of mine enemies!"-Christian Union.

-St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Mass., has devised a new way of making a debt apparent. A chart hangs upon the walls of the which the arrogant Senator from Vermont has turned the powerful headlight of his genius for quibbling, is of more worth as a guide to truth than all still, there is a hint, or the shadow of a meaning which it adds to the other meaning which it adds to the other large arrogant Senator from Vermont has turned the powerful headlight of his genius for quibbling, is of ties of a man, or of an agency or a law. Still, there is a hint, or the shadow of a meaning which it adds to the other large arrogant Senator from Vermont has turned the powerful head-light of his genius for quibbling, is of ties of a man, or of an agency or a law. Still, there is a hint, or the shadow of a meaning which it adds to the other large arrogant Senator from Vermont has turned the powerful head-light of his genius for quibbling, is of ties of a man, or of an agency or a law. word in the phrase, showing that have been crossed off because paid for, even do not go to support his assertions.

It was not idly and uselessly apart and just now 103 more have been to the force of crossed off by means of adadies' enterthe intimation that the law in tainment. Thus everybody at a glance

### WIT AND WISDOM

-We are linked both to the past and the future, and our duty to the former, well fulfilled, will best fit us to discharge our duty to the latter .- N. Y. Ledger.

-Grocer: "Half a pound of tea? Which will you have, black or green?" Servant: "Shure, ayther will do. It's for an ould woman that's nearly bloind. -Chicago Ledger.

-An old woman in North Carolina fainted a few days ago at her first sight of a locomotive and railway train. The sight of a fashionable woman's train would probably driven her crazy .-Chicago Telegraphi.

-"Oh, mother! Mrs. October is going to give a party!" "Well!" we are all to wear different kinds of which is talking of sending ex-Governor you are to tell our dairyman to bring Smith to succeed him in the Senate.— some."—N. Y. Heraldi. -The world is full of people who go about fighting windmills and wasting

effort in struggling with imaginary evil, but the man who attends to his own; business and pays cash for groceries isthe one with whom prosperity loves to roost.—Burdette. -Women somehow get over childish notions that men never outgrow. Some men celebrate the anniversary of every

birthday, as long; as they live, while womer abandon the childish custom; almost as soon as they grow up. - Ex--Logg crossed the terry the other day. In speaking of it he said: "I had just time to each the boat, so I tossed two cents to the toll man and

ran down the drop at full speed." "But." said Brown, "three cen's is the fere. So the ferry folks were out a cent." "And I," replied Fogg, "was invocent."-Boston Transcript -"Mr. Plumson, you talked in your sleep a full hour last night, and kept me awake the whole time. It was dread-ful." "Madam, what can you expect of a man who never gets a chance to say a word during the entire day?" "Well, sir, I never talk in my sleep, that's certain." 'Quite right, my dear, I

think it must have been your silence that started me."-Philadelphia Press. -"What kind of a man is he? Good, "Well, that debad or indifferent?" pends a good deal on who teeters on the other end of the plank with him." "How so, sir?" "Well, if you size him up alongside of Judas Iscariet, he looms up middlin' fair; but when you come to set him down between such fellers as you an' me, jedge, he do dwindle ter-rible surprisin - he does, for a fact."-

Arkansan Traveler.

LITTLE LUCY.

A little child, six summers old—
So thoughtful and so fals.
There seemed about her pleasant ways.
A more than childish zir—
Was sitting on a summer eve
Beneath a spreading tree,
Intent upon an ancient Book
That lay upon her knee.
She turned each page with careful hand,
And strained her sight to see,
Until the drowsy shadows slept
Upon the grassy lea;
Then closed the isook, and upward looked,
And straight began to sing
A simple verse of hopful love—
This very childish thing;
"While here below, how sweet to know
His wondroas love and story;
And then, through grace, to see His face,

and then, through grace, to see His face, And live with Him in glory."

That little child, one dreary night
Of winter wind and storm.
Was tossing on a weary couch
Her weak and wasted form;
And in her pain, and in its pause,
But clasped her hands in prayer—
(Strange that we had no thoughts of
Heaven
While hers were only there)—
Until she said: "Oh, mother, dear,
How sad vou seem to be!
Have you forgotten that He said
'Let children come to Me'?
Dear mother, bring the blessed Book—
Come mother, let us sing."
And then again with faltering tongue,
She sang that childish thing:
"While here below, how sweet to know
His wondrous love and story;
And then, through grace, to see His face
And live with Him in glory!"

And then, through grace, to see His face, And live with Him in glory!"

Underneath a spreading tree,
A narrow mound is seen,
Which first was covered by the snow,
Then blossomed into green;
Here first I heard that childish voice
That sings on earth no more;
In Heaven it hath a richer tone,
And sweeter than before;
"For those who know His love below"—
So runs the wondrous story—
"In Heaven, through grace, shall see His
face,

And dwell with Him in glory!"

-A. D. F. Randolph, in N. Y. Observer.

International Sunday-School Lessons. SECOND QUARTER. April 4—The Word made Flesh. John 1: 1-18
April 11—The First D. sciples. ... John 1: 35-51
April 18—The First Miracle. ... John 2: 1-11
April 25—Jesus and Nicodemus. John 3: 1-18
May 9—Sowing and Reaping. ... John 4: 27-42
May 16—The Nobleman's Son. ... John 4: 27-42
May 16—The Nobleman's Son. ... John 4: 27-42
May 16—The Nobleman's Son. ... John 5: 5-18
May 25—Jesus at Bethesda. ... John 5: 5-18
May 30—Jesus Freeding Five
Thousand ... John 6: 1-21
Thousand ... John 6: 1-21
Thousand ... John 6: 1-21 June 6-Jesus the Bread of the Bread of the World, and when

#### HONOR AND TRUST.

The Lord Will Provide for Those Who Do Their Duty, Live Right and Pay Their

The following characteristic remarks are from a recent sermon in Chicago by Rev. Samuel Jones, the noted evangel-

Now we are talking about the conditions of Christianity, and I believe honesty is the bedrock upon which we build if we build at all. It is downright honesty, and I know what I am talking about. Righteous! I don't believe in your homestead nor your bankrupt laws. God bless you, brother, I have been where I paid the last dollar I could pay, and was st ll hundreds of dollars in debt. I never took a homestead though, never took the benefit of any bankrupt law. I tell you another thing. When I started in a poor, starving church down in Georgia men who could have heid me up said they would have more confi-dence in the fellow if he would pay his gebts; and my precious wire, though ra sed far above that plane, was doing her own cooking, her own troning, all her own housework and heg own froning, all her own housework, and I was cutting her wood and doing every thing I could for her; and out of my poor meager salary I saw my wife reach the point where she didn t have a good dress to wear to save her! fe, and I didn t have a whole coat to my name, but! would go and pay \$2.50 at a time on a note; and, thank God, I pad the last dollar—one hundred cents on the dollar. [Applause] And your can do it, too, if you try. Now if you can not pay your debts, do your best, and all you can not pay one hundred cents pay a copper cent. Do your best and pay every make lyou can, and God will bless you and take you to Heaven, no doubt. But He don't take those people to Heaven in debt, when they could pay their debts and would not. Righteous! Righteous! Talk about homestead and bankrupt laws! What is the matter? A fellow down in Georgia swaps his

homestead and bankrupt laws! What is the matter? A feilow down in Georgia swaps his home in Heaven for a little, old, poor homestead he can hardly make a living on if he owned it I am sorry for that sort.

I whi tell you the sort of thing I like. Turn back over here to the Old Testament and I find the wife of Obadiah, a widow; her husband died owing Ahab five hundred dollars, and they have sued the widow and levied on her boys to sell them for the debt. And Obadian's wife, after they levied on the children, she went to the best law—I had liked to have said the best lawjer, but she did not go within a mile of one; she went to the old prophet of God, to the best man alive on the have said the best lawyer, but she did not go within a mile of one; she went to the old prophet of God, to the best man alive on the face of the earth, and she said: "Prophet of God, they have levied on my two children, to sell them and pay for my husband's debt; what must I do?" The old prophet looked at ber, and he says: "What have you got in your house?" She said: "Nothing but a pot of ol, and that is to embalm our bodies when we die." "Is that all you have got?" "Yes." of oil, and that is to embalm our bodies when we die." "Is that all you have got?" "Yes." Well, did he say: "I will file your schedule and put you into bankruptey; if I have ever known a ca-e that ought to take the bankrupt laws you are the one." No, he never sad a word about bankruptey. What did he say? "You go and sell that oil and pay that debt." She went and horrowed vessels and commenced drawing the oil out of the pot, and she drew, and drew, and drew the oil, and drew enough to p y the whole debt, and she had more oil when she quit drawing than when she commenced. That was God Almighty standing up to an honest woman, don't you see? [Applause.]

mighty standing up to an honest woman, don't you see? [Applause.]

O. brother, I like that. And I will tell you right I ow, if you will just do your duty and live right, and pay your deets. God Almighty will look after your sort if lie has to put the suges on half-rations. [Laughter.]

Ten years ago they put me on a circuit down in Georgia, and the year before the drouth had bighted that whole country; they didn't make a tenth of a crop that season; and the fall came and the merchants pressed them, and I just rode around over the country, preach-

this world: I am going to join the conference." She said: "Sir, I didn't marry you an a proacher; I hnarried you as a lawyer, and I never can efford to be dragged around ever this country as a poor Methedist preacher in wife." "Weil," I said: "Wife, God has called me to it." She said: "He has not called me to it, sir, and I will never live with you as a Methodist itinerant preacher." I knew her will-power and argued the case with her, and she got the worst of it. Six weeks passed away, and the train was coming up Sunday that would carry me to conference. We staid up late that night and talked it over. She said: "If you take that south-bound train for conference in the morning I will take the north-bound train for my kentucky home. I will never live with you another day." She said: "If you given you ten thousand evidences of my fidebity and love." Said I: "It is a bargain. God helping me, I will preach the Gospel all through this country a grass-widower all the balance of my life. [Laughter] I am going, notwithstanding what you tell me." We staid up late. I said: "Wife, if God calls me to do this work He will remove obstacles if any get in the way." "Yes." she said, "and He will have to move me, too." I got to sleep after a while, and when I awoke up the next morning it was not daylight. Wife was standing by the bedside with a lamp in her hand, and I opened my eyes when she called me, and I looked in her face and said: "Wife, what has come over the spirit of your dreams?" She said: "You know when I woke you up about one o'clock struggling in the very agonies of death?" "Yes." said I. "I recollect." "Well," she said, "God's hand was on me and I told Him if He wouldn't kill me then and there I would make the best Methodist preacher's wife the balance of my life, [Cres of 'Amen.'] Now," she said, "I am with you now, for time and eternity," and a more consecrated, self-sacrificing wife God never gave a minister of the Gospel.

And while I talk to you to-night I dare asser it—she is on her knees in her humble home li

HOW TO DESTROY THE BIBLE. A Task from Which, Even Could They Accomplish It, Skeptics, Infiders and Atheists Would Shrink.

First, get rid of all the copies in all the languages-there are 160,000,000 copies, say, of the Old and New Testaments in one book and in portions of June 13—Jesus the Bread of
June 13—Jesus the Christ
June 23—Jesus and Abraham
June 27—Review. Service of Song: Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected
by the senool.

June 27—Review Service of Song: Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected
by the senool. grandeur and purity and tenderness and beauty, for the knowledge and power of which the poets and prose writers were indebted to the Bible; until you have taken all this from between the bindings and turned them to ashes, leaving the emasculated fragments behind; not until then have you destroyed the Bible. Have you done it

Once more. Go to all the courts of law, and having sought out the pandects and codes, you must master every principle of law and study what it may have derived from the Old and New Testaments, and have all such passages removed from the codes of jurisprudence. You must then go to the galleries of art throughout the world, and you must slash and daub over and obliterate the achievements that the genius of the artist has produced-not until then have you destroyed the Bible. Have you done it then?

What next? You must visit every onservatory of music, and not until the world shall stand voiceless as to masters, not until then have you destroyed the Bible. Then you must visit the baptistries of the churches, and from the baptismal roll you must erase all Christian names-the names of John and Mary-for they suggest the Scriptures, and the register is stamped with the Bible. Have you done it then?

No. There is one thing more you the Bible still living. It is the cem-etery of the Christian. The cemeteries while they exist are Bibles, and to suppress the book, to let not a trace of it be discovered, you must pass from gravestone to gravestone, and with mallet and chisel cut out every name that is Biblical, and every inspiring passage of Scripture graven thereon. To destroy the Bible you must also blot from the memory of every Christian its promises and comforts. Not till you have done all this can you destroy the Bible. - Dr. Guard.

#### WISE SAYINGS.

-You owe it to yourself to make the most of yourself in Christian endeavor. -Golden Rule.

-Argument may silence an objector, but scarcely ever wins the heart. It is the exhibition of divine love that melts. The darkness of night is scattered imperceptibly and noiselessly by the rising sun.—W. Cochrane.

-He who can look up to God with look most gently on his fellow-men; while he who shudders to lift his eye to Heaven often casts the haughtiest glances on the things of earth.-United Presbyterian.

-If some money is wanted to buy a

inake a testh of a resp that season; and the fail came and the merchants pressed them, and I just rode around over the country, preaching righteousness. Said I: "Brothren, if worst comes to worst don't do wrong; don't tell a lie; don't take advantage of your creditor; let him take your milis and your stock and let him take it all from you, but don't do wrong; and then when he has taken all from you, take your wife and children and lead them into the big road and say: 'Wife and children, we are houseless and bedless, and children, we have maintained my integrity; and said I: 'God Almighty will come down and build a shelf of the could not exist if some one did not give the money, if some one did not read the pright. Housely, honestly; I gibteously! Look here, brethren, let us overhaul our life tonight. If you have got any thing that don the long to you according to that blessed book you give it up to morrow; it will be the best investment you ever made in your life. Now you mark that: it will ease you conscience and put you right with God and with man; and the Lord give us a religion that will clean us up from head to foot and make us indeed and in truth a people of God, doing our duty towards God and man.

Brother, let us be righteous after this; let us do right, and then, in conclusion, we will look to that blessed hope and the glorious appearang of that great God and our Saviour Jesus thrist. I red great God and our saviour Jesus thrist. I red great God and our saviour Jesus thrist, let us be righteous after this; let us do right, and then, in conclusion, we will look to that bessed hope and the glorious appearang of that great God and our Saviour Jesus thrist, let us be righteous after this; let us do right, and then, in conclusion, we will look to that bessed hope and the glorious appearang of that great God and our Saviour Jesus thris

#### THE ORCHARD.

Why Hitherto Unsuccessful Horticulturists

Should Not be Discouraged. One of the interesting questions that is perplexing many fruit growers over the land is whether to plant again to supply the places of the many trees that have gone the way of all trees so prematurely. It is the opinion of many persons, I am aware, that land devoted to fruit growing has not brought as fair return as that devoted to other crops. And in not a few cases this opinion is well founded-especially as to the last ten or twelve years, and in some locali-ties. Of pears the blight has almost swept the land. Of plums, the curculio has scared the planter in many instances into consigning them to the brush pile. Of apricots and nectarines the same may be said. And the peach orchards in many localities where formerly they grew and bore luxuriantly are now to be counted among the bygones. Many, very many, despairing of a better day, have decided to leave all these alone forever. But while discarding these, they have not yet lost entire faith in the apple. Yet the problem whether it, too, shall go, is gradually forcing itself upon their minds. It can not be denied that the prospect is gloomy one. What, therefore, shall the fruit-grower do in the matter? Shall he give up fruit altogether-that best and most luscious of nature's gifts to man, and turn his attention again to hog and hominy for food? Shall he fold his arms and acknowledge himself beaten in the struggle? My answer is: Don't give it up so! "Try, try again. Let us renew our energy and go to work again-faith without works is dead; put on new armor and renew the battle. The spider tried seven times before he could bring the dead beetle to his nest; let us plant at least seven times, and we may succeed. Our first, our second and even our third plantings have been mostly at random; let us now profit by experience, and where that is lacking, keep on experimenting. No remedy is et known for the blight. Some of these days that light will beam upon us. and then we will have that valuable ruit in abundance—for the pear i therwise hardy and fruitful. Some

of these days an effective and easy remedy will be found to counteract the depredations these of the curculio, and then we shall have plums and apricots again. At an unexpected period, some investigator will find out just what is the matter with our soils, that renders our apple orchards so short-lived and fruitless; some enemy will destroy or drive away the codling moth; then apples will redden on our trees once more from year to

While planting, let us make use of the knowledge we have acquired. One great cause of our frequent failures in the past has been that we did not make use of the knowledge we possessed. We know that certain processes will, if not wholly eradicate, at least greatly lessen the evils complained of; yet we do not apply them. We charge Providence with some of the failures which properly belong to ourselves. Above all, let us continue our investigations; try new methods of culture-new varieties, new applications to our soils, new principles in propagation-and then if we fail, it will be a satisfaction to know hat the fault is not our own. - Cor. Prairie Farmer.

#### GROWING ONIONS.

Directions for Raising a Large and Remunerative Crop.

Onions are the first crop to go in the ground. We have often been informed that onions will grow on the same ground in succession for several years, but this depends upon the treatment. must perform. There is one copy of As the usual custom is to manure very heavily for the crop the soil is not exhausted, which no doubt gave rise to said claim, but we would advise a change to new locations which will income the new locations which will income to new locations which will not never locations which will never location with the never location which will never location with the never location will never location will never location will never location will never location wi ground for onions can not be made too rich. The manure, however, should be in a fine condition, spread evenly over the surface and well incorporated with the soil by the use of a harrow (or a ake if the bed is small.) No clods or lumps should be left, and the soil should not only be deep but in a thoroughly pulverized condition.—the finer the

There are two methods of growing onions—from seeds and from sets. If grown from seeds the labor must be bestowed freely. There is nothing so destructive to young onions as grass or weeds, and very often it will be necessary to hand-weed the crop. This will be expensive, but onions are a paying crop, and will return a profit for labor given. The seed should be sown in rows, the rows at sufficient distance the most believing confidence is sure to from each other to admit of the hoe or cultivator, as preferred, but the hoe will be brought into frequent requisition, no matter how the crop may be grown. Half an inch is deep enough for the seeds, and when they are up all that is necessary is to keep them clean. When growing them from seed sow thinly, or else sow thickly and remove the surplus after the young onions are well up.

Sets are produced by sowing the seed very thickly in the rows, so as to allow as little room for growth as possible. In fact, the more they are crowded the better the sets. They are cultivated the same as for a regular crop, and when the tops die down they are taken up, stored in a place of even temperature, and planted the following spring. It will not injure them to become frozen, provided they are not handled, or thawed too suddenly. When using sets place them three inches apart in the rows, by simply pressing them in the ground. They soon take root and grow rapidly. It is estimated that a quart of sets will produce about a bushel of onions. There are some kinds of onions that produce what are called sets, but which are really seeds. The proper sets are those grown from seed. potato onion, which is the earliest, is one that grows in clusters around the parent seed.—Farm, Field and Stock-

-Wyoming is to have a \$150,000 Territorial building at Cheyenne and a \$50,000 university at Laramie.

#### BROP. JNO. J. CALDWELL, M. D., Balti more, says: No narcotics in Red Star Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Dr. Richard Oberlaender, Leipzig, Ger-

many: 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!"

"No Physic, Sir, in Mine!"

A good story comes from a boys' boarding-school in "Jersey." The diet was monotonous and constipating, and the learned Principal decided to introduce some oldstyle physic in the apple-sauce, and await the happy results. One bright lad, the smartest in school, discovered the secret mine in his sauce, and pushing back his plate, shouted to the pedagogue, "No physic, sir, in mine. My dad told me to use nuthin' but Dr. Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' and they are a doing their duty like a charm!" They are anti-bilious, and purely vegetable.

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

The Voltage Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltage 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. Young Men, Read This.

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

"Hello!" we heard one man say to another the other day. "Ididn't know you at first, why! you look ten years younger than you did when I saw you last." "I feet 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 Bullicie

A Throat to Sing With.

What throat is the best for a singer to teach high notes with? A SOAR throat. If it 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-a heavy 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 eception. - Rambier.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 250 ilenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN RENOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

THE thermometer gains notoriety by degrees, 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. GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF IN-FELT SLIPPERS-Those applied to vicious

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RYE—No. 2 90 6 304
RYE—No. 2 59 6 60
BUTTER—Creamery 27 6 32
PORK 10 00 5 10 10
COTTON—Middlings 8 42 85

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SHEEP—Fair to choice. 3 25
FLOUR—Choice. 3 70
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D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), editor Toledo Blade, telegraphs, "I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those pleasant pets, a 'run-round.' The finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me HENRY's CARBOLIC SALVE. The inflamma tion left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article." Ask for Henry's.

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

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." Lizzie Balfour, Auburn, R. I.

#### Cured and Built Up

"My daughter had been alling some time with general debility, 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. MIRRIELEZS, Supt. Cincinno. & Louisyille

"For the past two years I have been afficted 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 Sarsaparilla, if you need a good spring medicine. It will strain all impurities from the blood rouse the torpid Hver, 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 for general debility there is, and for the good it has done me I cheerfully recommend it." J. Sullivan, 39 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 Sarsaparlia as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonia." F. H. Adams, New Hartford, Conn.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me an immense 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 medicine I have ever used." MANY L. PRELE, 25 Turner St., Salem, Mass.

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#### PREHISTORIC MINING.

me of the Ancient Mines to Be Found in

Cloudland, N. C., on the top of Roane Mountain, is said to be the highest habitation east of the Rockies and the most elevated summer resort on the continent, looking down a mountain, hill top and valley, with the scene below sometimes spread out over fifty thousand square miles, and sometimes the world shut out and nothing visible but storm and cloud far below.

Long before the time of the races at present known, this country was alive with active industry. From the hotel on the one side, you look over inexhaustible veins of iron, and, on the other over one thousand mines where other, over one thousand mines where prehistoric laborers dug out the mica that is found in the stone graves scat-tered all through the Mississippi valley. There has never been a mica mine found that did not bear traces of having been worked by these people. The mica is found in veins of feldspar from four to ten feet in width, between walls of granite gneiss. Imagine a quantity of plaster of Paris made into a thin paste, then a supply of bricks and of wheat poured into a crevice in the granite dipping an angle of seventy-five degrees; this would represent a mica vein. The plaster of Paris is the feldspar, the bricks the mica, and feldspar, the bricks the mica, and the wheat the garnets and quartz crys-tals. The largest blocks of mica are fourteen inches by eighteen; about one-tenth is merchantable, the rest rotten and too small. These mines have been worked for thousands of years, and by skilled workmen with excellent

"A brief description of one of these prehistoric mines will not," remarks a correspondent, "be uninteresting. It is about twelve miles from here and three miles southeast of Bakerville. The mine is in a hill or mountain spur; it was worked on open earth, cut seven-teen feet long, and, in some places, eighty-five feet deep. At first, the sides were evidently perpendicular, but it was worked for such a vast per-iod of time that the rock sides disintegrated and wore away until they assumed a natural slope. As the sides wasted, the debris was carried out at the top and thrown over the side. This was carried on through so long a period that the bottom or under side of the dump has become crystalized to a thickness of nearly two feet. At the bottom of the drift, when it was cleaned out a few years ago to work, the rubbish had accumulated to a depth of about ten feet, and on that was growing a white oak with five hundred and twenty-three rings of annual growth. Imagine the immense period of time all this shows to have clapsed since this mine was first opened."—
Midland Industrial Gazette.

#### CHANGING NAMES.

Notable Men Who Are Not Known by Their

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has the euphonious name of John Hipple better to wait a lew minutes for the Mitchell. His name originally was John Hipple, but when he moved West keep the curd from packing together at the age of twenty-five he added his and keep a more even temperature mother's name to his own, and it is my through the vat; as the heat rises the egon passed a bill giving him the right to do it. Senator Mitchell is not the stirring until the curd is heated to since the fever to other animals by contagion, and the disease only prominent man who has been known to the public by a different name than that by which he was christened. Vice-President Wilson was born with the name of Colbath, and he got his name of Wilson from his adopted father who raised him. Robert Treat Paine, one of the first American poets, was baptized as Thomas Paine, but he did not like to bear the same name as the great infidel, and he changed the first part of it. General Beauregard's real name is Pierce G. Toutan, and the name by which he goes is of his own adoption. Beauregard's ancestors come from Canada, and his grandfather, old Pierre Toutan, emigrated at an early day to New Orleans, where he made a large fortune in a very short time, and where he acquired great political influence, He bought a large estate outside the city and called it "Beauregard," meaning fine sight. General Beauregard was named after this ancestor, and when, through him, he was admitted to West Point, it was under the name of Pierre G. Toutan, After a time, being of an aristocratic tendency, he changed his name to Pierre Toutan de Beauregard. The fact that General Beauregard has no real right to his name will be a surprise to many.—Carp, in Cleveland Leader.

#### AN AMBITIOUS MAN.

Why He is Making Desperate Efforts to

A wealthy Austin man was asked recently by a delegation of his friends if degrees. I had good results of curing he would not consent to allow his name to be used in connection with the come slow, but are the better cheese United States Senatorship. He replied that he never had meddled in politics before, but just now he had made up his mind to apply for a position other than the Senatorship.

"Ah! I suppose you want to get on the Supreme Bench," said the commit-

The heavy property-owner shook his head and toyed with his five hundred dollar diamond ring.
"Perhaps the President is going to offer you a place in his cabinet?"

"No. You haven't guessed it yet."
"Foreign mission?"

"Gentlemen, I'll be candid with you. For years I have been trying to get the city authorities to have the slop-barrel gate couptied once a month and have tailed. I am determined to have that slop-barrel emptied, so I have applied to the city council for the posi-tion of driver to a scavenger cart."— Texas Siftings.

The assertion is frequently made that there is less tobacco-chewing than there used to be, but this is not the case in California. Inquiry among leading dealers in San Francisco developed the fact that the consumption of the weed has kept pace with the increase in pop-ulation. It is estimated that that there are about 400,000 tobacco chewers in that State and that they use annually fiftieth year as pastor of West Church, 5,760,000 pounds of tobacco. Boston.

#### CHEESE MAKING.

To make good cheese it is necessary to have good milk to begin with, and the cows are healthy and have proper food, will insure good milk always. It is unreasonable to expect a good cheese-maker to turn a prime article of cheese out from poor milk. If a patron carries sour or tainted milk to a factory he must expect bad, sour cheese. After the milk is all in the vats the heat may be started at once and raised to about 82 or 84 degrees, as to the condition of As the inexpert feeder is apt to overlow 82, the rennet works too slow; if set above 82, it works too fast. While the temperature is being raised, it should receive frequent stirrings to keep the cream from rising, and thus becoming partially wasted or drawn off with the whey. The rennet should next be added until the temperature stops rising; then enough rennet should be agitated at least fifteen minutes, and coagulation should begin in about twenty minutes—the stirring after the rennet is in is to prevent the cream from rising and waste. In a cool room, when the surface cools quickly and there is a falling of the temperature of the milk, there will be a thin cream on the surface; this will form a soft ourd, which will stick to the vat and be very annoying. If you want a quick-curing cheese, more ren-net should be added than one to be cured slow and kept some time. As a rule, the more rennet used the lower the temperature should be at which the milk is set and curd-worked. After the milk begins to thicken, a cloth should be spread over the vat to keep the surface warm. There should be no rising of the temperature after the rennet is added and the milk comes to a stand-still until the curd is cut fine. The curd should be cut as soon as it will break clean across the finger when placed in it and raised gently upward; the early cutting is very necessary; the clearest whey is always obtained by cutting early; the whey runs from the curd much more readily when it is young and tender; this is the object of cutting the curd to get out the whey; the curd should be cut with both a horizontal and perpendicular knife; never let the curd get tough and leathery before cutting, as there is always more waste and not as fine a curd; cut the curd very fine, the finer the better, as it expels the whey easier and more thoroughly and cooks more evenly, and gets an evener action of the rennet.

After the cutting is done the curd commences to settle, and the heat may be started at once, but not rapidly. If the action of the rennet is slow it is is turned on, gently stir the mass to harder the curd gets and the less liable ninety-eight degrees, or blood heat, where it should be at least one hour after the heat is turned on. This temperature should be kept until the curd is cooked, because the action of the rennet is more perfect then than at any other degree. Before the curd is done cooking some of the whey may be drawn off, as it is more easy to handle the balance in the vat. After the curd is cooked-which every cheese-maker is able to tell-the whey may be drawn off, before the acid comes on. Many curds, by remaining in the whey too long, make a soggy, hard, sour cheese. This kind of cheese is not desirable, but is the kind of cheese we get if the acid comes on while in the whey. The acid takes off with the whey the finest part of the cheese. Then I would have the curd cooked before the acid comes on, and be sure and dip the curd sweet, and if you have a curd sink to drain on so much the better, and if you do not have a curd mill would salt all at once, as this keeps the curd from packing. If you have a curd mill let it lie until the acid comes on, only stir once in a while to let the whole expose to the air; after the acid comes on grind and salt, and put to press at about eighty degrees, as at this heat you will get a good face, and press well together; let it stand twelve hours, then remove to the curing-room. Firstclass cheese may be spoiled by having a poor room to cure it in—too cold or too hot—70 degrees to start with is about the right temperature; then after ten days a little cooler, say about 65 for it. One good cheese is worth three poor ones.

### The Climate of West Africa.

The Germans are beginning to find out what sort of a climate they have to deal with in their West African colonies. News has just reached Berlin of the death by marsh fever of a gallant sergeant of the Kaiser Alexander Guard Regiment, who was sent out by the Foreign Office last April to drill into a sort of gendarmerie a number of the natives of the West African coast. In a letter to a relative, written shortly before his death, the sergeant complains of having lost twenty pounds weight from the effects of two intermittent fevers in one day. Clearly this region is not so well suited as Poland for the settlement of German peasant farmers and workmen.-N. Y. Post.

-Prof. J. A. Harrison, of Virginia, says the fertility of the negro dialect is wonderful, not only in the ingenious distortion of words, by which new sig-nificance is given to common English words, but especially in the imitation of animal utterances. It is an ear language altogether.

-Rev. Dr. Bartol has entered his

#### FAULTS IN FEEDING.

Extracts From a Prize Paper Prepared by Why Inexperienced Feeders Are Response

Feeding animals has been aptly conspared to the supply of fuel to a steam good milk can not be from poor, half- boiler. In both cases there is a similar fed cows. Then it is necessary to feed chemical action involved. Organic the cows liberally, have plenty of good substance is consumed and heat is prowater and good usage. Cows should duced, and the heat is developed into never be run or worried by dogs. This motion. In both cases the food and injures milk for cheese-making. One the fuel and the waste of them pass year outnumber the births two to one. bad mess of milk may spoil a whole through channels which are liable to vat of cheese. Care and cleanliness, if obstruction, in which case the machinery becomes disarranged, disabled and possibly rendered useless. Digestion of food and combustion of fuel when imperfect produce very similar results, and it might be useful if the feeder of live stock would study the ordinary principles of combustion as introductory to an investigation into the science

feed, whether he is feeding an animal or a furnace, it may be interesting to follow up the analogy for the purpose of illustrating in a familiar manner through the well known results of the one error the more complicated and less known effects of the other. Let us suppose an engineer feeds his furnace with an excess of coal. The fire is overwhelmed, choked and almost extinguished, while dense smoke pours from the chimney and chokes it with soot. If he uses resin or oil in place f the coal the flues become red hot, the smokestack pours out flame and

fire, and an explosion is very apt to destroy every thing. We need not pursue the analogy further; these two cases supply sufficient material for our present purpose. The feeder of stock may crowd his animals

with food, gorge the stomach and cram the bowels with undigested matter. Then the entire digestive apparatus is choked up; the vital force is paralyzed; the liver is overflowed with bile, and the black blood, overloaded with the unconsumed carbon, passes thick and sluggishly through the veins. The infinitely fine capillary vessels are clogged; the black, thick blood collects in masses and forms the black patches so well known as the signs of the fatal black leg or blood murrain of the stockmen and the anthorax fever of the surgeon and the animal's life is smothered out and it perishes from an overload of food which can not be disposed of. Again, the swine feeder, in the attempt to force a rapid growth of fat, crowds the corn into his herd. This highly carbonaceous food flames out through every channel of the digestive apparatus, the blood is violently heated, myriads of inflammatory germs fill the veins and arteries, the skin is red hot, so to speak, and the crimson and purple patches on it denote the enormous cession of heat that disturbs the vital functions. The bowels pour out the inflamed fluids and the most intense fever burns in the whole alimentary canal. Every swine feeder will recognize in this plain description the symptoms of the common hog cholera, the intestinal fever of swine which is caused by excess of inflammatory carbonaceous food. Morover, as the intense combustion produced by inflammable fuel inflames adjacent matter, so the inflammatory matter escaping from these fevered animals from the bowels, lungs and

covers whole States in a few weeks.

In much the same way other disease which prevail extensively are caused by faults in feeding and disordered alimentation. Horses are exceedingly subject to these ailments, because their food consists largely of highly nutritious grains, an excess of which loads the blood with impure matter, which the excretory organs can not remove from it, and which produces various inflammatory disorders. The very common disease known as azorturia, which consists of the presence in the blood of unoxidized nitrogenous or azotic matter, is thus produced. Pustules appear in the skin; the limbs swell; the belly and other parts of the body becomes tumid; nature in every way tries to get rid of the offensive excess, but usually without avail, and the disease eventuates in the deadly glanders, which slowly but surely kills the animals and threatens the safety of their owners. These facts are all-pervading. Not a corner of this broad continent is free from their presence. The evil grows fast and is rapidly becoming a monstrous one. It disturbs the general prosperity and produces national disturbances and ill feelings. It re-duces the national wealth by one hundred million dollars at least every year, and it is a standing menace to the public health. Surely farmers and stockmen, who ase the most interested in this important matter, should make a careful study of it with a view to the prevention of the enormous evil which grows out of it.— Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

the favorably inflammatory condition

of adjacent herds. As a conflagration

fanned by a tornado leaps from house to

house and over wide spaces, so the fever spreads from herd to herd and

#### Electric Lights for Carriages.

The success of the incandescent electric lamp for private carriages in other, and without any further talk Paris, as a substitute for candles and oil lamps, is pronounced complete. Not only the regular side lamps are included in this plan, but the interior of the vehicle is illuminated by a lamp sufficiently powerful to read by, and in some instances a similar lamp is placed, for a novelty, on the head of the horse. The lamps are connected by wires with with small accumulators placed under the driver's seat; they are small in size, being only about eight inches square and four inches high, each of such accumulators being able to supply a lamp of five-candle power for the space of some six hours. During the day they are moved and charged with electricity from a dynamo ma-chine or otherwise, and at night they are ready for use .- Argonaut.

-An ox was recently killed near Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal., and in its stomach was found over half a pound of twopenny finishing nails. They were worn smooth and bright by the action of the acids of the stomach.

#### OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-Details of invantions prior to 1617 are not known, as no records of patents were kept before that date.

—In Paris they call it a "seance de boxe," At Norris they call it a slugging match.—Norristown Herald.

-There are only one thousand peo--men, women and children-in all of Harlan County, Kentucky, yet the murders and assassinations during the St. Louis Post.

mechanical cow-milker which can be operated by pulling a string. He should present an accident insurance policy to every one who buys the instrument, as the milker must stand at short range that he left less than one thousand dolars. while working the machine.-Philadelphia Press.

-It has lately been noticed in a factory at Cambridge, Mass., that the fumes of naphtha, under certain condi- Pekin. At a recent examination he retions, produce the same effect as laugh- peated the entire New Testament withing gas. In the factory mentioned a number of girls were rendered hysteri-cal by, and some became unconscious from, breathing the gas .- Lowell Citi- Christianity.

-At a recent lecture delivered in Philadelphia by a prominent scientist, the gentleman said it takes a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal; that the present growth of the world would make a layer only one-eighth of an inch thick, and that it would take a million years to form a coal bed one hundred feet

—We believe Cal Turner to be the best lumber operator and river driver now living. He has but one hand, the other having been amputated below the elbow. We saw him swinging an axe the other day, splitting some large logs for the furnace at his house in Bethel, and we were surprised at the telling blows he struck.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

ditches aggregate seventy-five miles in length, and they irrigate eighty-five hundred acres of land per month for six months in the year.—San Francisco

-Butter, as has been developed by recent discussions on oleomargarine, had its origin among the Scythians, Thracians and Phrygians. After they had become acquainted with the man-ner of making it, it was only used as a medicine or as an ointment in the baths, but not as an article of food, nor in cookery. It was always in an oily state, and not firm like our butter. -Chicago Herald.

-A cherry tree stood in the way of a German railway extension that is being pushed at Niederlahnstein, and the owner asked about nine hundred dollars for the tree. Experts were appointed, and he then showed that it had for years yielded him crops each of which sold for sums equivalent to the interest on the amount named. They finally agreed to award him six hundred dollars, and the tree had to

Some remarkable cats are entered for the cat show in New Haven. There are a full dozen or more of five or six toed cats. Striped Beauty, a tiger-cat, weighs fourteen pounds. Dick, a maltese, follows like a dog. A jetblack cat with eight toes on each forepaw weighs twenty-three pounds. Jack, owned by the men of steamer C, of the New Haven fire department, has one yellow and one blue eye-New Haven Register.

-"This train," said the music teacher, "is like a pipe organ; it has so many stops." "Or a song," said the sad passenger, "because it's so low" "Or a waltz, there's so many slurs on it," said the dude. "And it's marked with accidentals," suggested the man with the sample-case. "And the road is full of turns," said the sad passenger. "And the management is thorough base," said the cross passenger. "And anybody can beat its time," said the fat passenger. "But it can't be played by flats," remarked the conductor; "tickets, gentlemen, and de capo."-Chicago Tribune.

-A more singular lot of names than are given in this paragraph from the Hartford Courant would be difficult to find: "There is now living in this city, temporarily, a gentleman over eighty years old who was once a pupil of Prof. S. F. B. Moreo, when the profession Prof. S. F. B. Morse when the sor was a portrait painter, and who, more than fifty years ago, painted por-traits of Zephania H. Smith and Hannah Hadassah Hickick, his wife, and their five daughters, Hancy Zephina, Cyrinthia Sacretia, Laurilla Aleroyla, Julia Evelina, and Addy Hadassah Smith, of Glastonbury. It would be curious to know whether the pictures survive the now extinct family."

-One of the quickest horse trades on record was made recently in Central Falls. A man was driving his horse, attached to an open carriage, along Central street, when another person, also in an open carriage, tried to pass him. Just as the carriages were abreast the man in the second named carriage shouted, "How will you trade horses?" "Even," quickly replied the about the merits or demerits of either horse both were unhitched, harnesses changed, hitched up again, and away went the teams, each driver apparently satisfied with the trade. A strange fact is that neither of the traders knew the other. - Providence (R. I.) Journal.

-The California girl doesn't get left often, says the San Francisco News-Letter. The T. C. traveled on the same train with her not long ago, and she wanted to stand on the platform and view the scenery, and the conductor preferred she wouldn't. She fixed upon him a haughty stare and remarked grandly: "Do you know who I am? Perhaps you are not aware of the position my father occupies in this com-pany." Conductor withdrew his objections and retired, and the pretty girl smiled on the T. C. and observed affably. "As long as he didn't know it's all right. My father took the tickets for

#### PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-Krapp, the Essen gun manufactur-er, owns 547 iron ore mines in Ger-

-The New England Conservatory says the Boston Traveller, can probably boast of the youngest violin student on record in the person of a bright little boy of four.

—There is a lady living in Fairburn, Ga., seventy years old, who has never eaten a mouthful of meat of any kind in her life, and who is still active and -A Pennsylvania man has invented healthy .- Louisville Courier-Journed .

-The widow of General Hancock recently applied to the surrogate at New lars worth of personal property .- N. Y.

-A wonderful Chinese boy is mentioned in the report of a missionary at out missing a single word or making one mistake. He is now committing to memory Dr. Martin's "Evidences of

-Mme. Patti had a curious experience of the enthusiasm of Roumanian women. She had just completed one of her most effective arias in the opera house of Bucharest, when a number of ladies suddenly rose to their feet and threw white pigeons with ribbons on their necks upon the stage, until the singer was surrounded by the fluttering

-Harvey Dillingham, of Auburn, Me., for sixty years has voted in the same district, having been born on the farm where he now lives and never having left it. For sixty years, as well, he has never until recently failed to present himself at the polls and cast his vote. He was one of the storm-beleaguered, and his voting record was broken.—Boston Journal.

Journal.

-Los Angeles, Cal., was founded by the Spanish soldiers, on September 4, 1781. One of the first things they did was to dig an irrigating ditch or zanja.

The cause of the singular freak was a quarrel with her family concerning a quarrel with her family concerning a quarrel with she takes any interest in is cod-liver oil, "which she swallows eagerly and claps to her lips with great gusto."—San Francisco Chronicle.

—Joseph Coppin, aged ninety-four years, died in Cincinnati recently. Three years ago he made for himself a burial-case, which he called the great American coffin." It is of dressed pine, with three panels on each side and one at each end, and has iron handles. It is painted in patriotic colors, the base being red, the panels white and the top ledge blue. The lid is entirely decorated with stars and stripes. The old gentleman's photograph is placed securely on the lid, and under it is a miniature flag .- Cincinnati Times.

—Col. Bob Ingersoll has bought a billiard table for his private residence in New York. A visitor caught him practicing the other night and remarked that he had not hitherto suspected the genial Robert of brilliancy in the cue and ball line. "Well, you needn't suspect me now," said the orator, as the perspiration rolled from his brow. "I've been practicing just about long enough to prove that I'll have to take up some other pursuit for a livelihood. Why, man, I couldn't shoot a pumpkin down a cellarway. For the first time in my life I own up that I'm no good." N. Y. Mail.

#### "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-"I made a dollar awful slick today," said Jones. "How did you do it?" inquired Smith eagerly, "Greased it," retorted Jones.—N. Y. News.

-"I never know what to do with my feet when I'm in a parlor," said the embarrassed man. "Did it ever suggest itself to you that you might steer them toward the door?" was the amiable reply. - Washington Hatchet.

-There is an article going the rounds of the press entitled, "How to get rich." And yet there are more than a dozen poor families right here in this town. This comes of not reading the newspapers .- Norristown Herald.

-Ht is a very easy matter for a person to be in two places at the same time, even though those two places be thousands of miles apart. One frequently hears of a man being in a strange country and home, sick.— Texas Siflings.

-Young Lady: "Gardener, don't make a flower-bed here. It will spoil our eroquet ground." Gardener: "Can't help it, miss. Them's my orders. Your papa says he is bound to have this plot devoted to horticulture, not husbandry."- Western Rural. -Miss Philadelphia: "And so you

enjoyed your tour of Europe?" Miss Boston: "Oh, indescribably." "Did you see the aqueducts in Rome?" "Yes, and they swam beautifully."
"Swam! What swam?"
"The aquaducks, of course."—N. Y. Independent.

-"You have just returned from Paris, I understand?" "Yes, and we bought lots of lovely things at the Bone Marsh." "You mean Bon Marche, I presume." "Well, perhaps you may destand by such better the F you understand French better than I do. I see plainly you have never been abroad?"—N. Y. Sun.

-"I tell you, Fanny, I am bound to succeed. I have the aptitude. It is close attention to little things which makes a man succeed." "Ah, indeed! Well, that explains it." "Explains what, Fanny?" "Why you pay so very close attention to your mustache."—Peck's Sun.

-It was a small boy from down in Maine who, visiting his Boston relatives lately, was asked about his school, his progress in his classes, etc. can't throw. worth a thent, said the Maine youngster, and the I have to thay at the foot; but [very proudly] I've got the biggetht feet in the clath!

dis, mawnin, Hannibal?" asked Scipio, as his friend came limping up the walk. "Not zackly, Scipio." groaned Hawie bal. "Yer see I woke up in de wight with a ragin appetite fur water up hion. Massa Jones's ga'den is close adjacem to de house, an ——" Yahi yah! an ye eat too much?" "Not zackly; but

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