







PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Below will be found the names of five pupils in each grade, except the first, of the Cottonwood Falls primary and Grammar schools, who stood highest on general average for the second term of the year. The names prefixed by a \* were 90 or more; no marks below 85 are published. These marks include attendance, deportment and the standing in the various studies of the respective grades. The marks of pupils in the High School department will not be published until after the final examination in Physiology. The names are arranged in order of the highest first.

Grade 2, Class B—\*Ir Clark, \*Blanche Britton, \*Ella Coe, \*Nathan Frisby, \*Merietta Hazel, \*Rosie Mann.

Grade 2, Class A—\*Charley Davis, \*Ella Heintz, Gage Pence, Roy Watson, Freddie Kerr, Calvin Reat.

Grade 3, Class B—\*Isaac Harper, \*Eva Massey, \*Stacy Pennell, \*Anna Hackett, \*Robbie Cochran, \*Gertie Estes.

Grade 3, Class A—\*Iola Strickland, \*Lena Pennell, \*Karl Kuhl, \*Eva Tuttle, \*Hulda Giese, \*Hermie Hutzel.

Grade 4—\*Herbert Clark, \*Stella Proese, Sadie Forney, George Capwell, Fannie Smith.

Grade 5—\*Willie Scott, \*Bertie Scott, \*Arista Foxworthy, Eddie Estes, Mira Tuttle.

Grade 6—\*Mary Harper, \*Bella Sanders, \*Irwin Beach, \*Wm. Beach, \*Lena Massey, Mertie Estes.

Grade 7—Stella Crum.

I. A. LOWTHER, Principal.

C. E. & S. W. R. R.

Being crowded for space, this week we copy the following from the Emporia Republican, instead of writing it up ourselves:

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kas., April 1.—On the arrival of Hon. W. M. Jones, President of the Chicago, Emporia & Southwestern Railroad Company, at this place he was met by the Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band, and at the Central hotel congratulations were in order and the interest of the people signified in speech and song. General good will prevailed and after the supper hour fully 200 people from Falls and Bazaar townships who are interested in railroad matters met in the capacious rooms of the Central hotel and after effecting an organization the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the citizens of Falls and Bazaar townships that a proposition from the C. E. & S. W. railroad company to change the bonds so as to allow the said road to build from some definite point in the southern portion of Morris county or northern portion of Lyon county instead of from Emporia, if the company so desire it, would be carried by a good majority.

J. W. STOFF, Chairman. Secretary.

CITY ELECTIONS.

The elections in this city and Strong for city officers passed off very quietly and peaceably, although there was some hard working done. The following is the result of the vote.

IN COTTONWOOD FALLS: For Mayor—J. W. Stone, 81 votes; J. P. Kuhl, 66; Stone's majority, 15.

For Police Judge—J. K. Crawford, 147, scattering, 1.

For Councilmen—J. E. Harper, 90; John Madden, 84; L. P. Jensen, 82; J. S. Doolittle, 74; H. S. Fritz, 74; F. B. Hunt, 70; L. T. Simmons, 70; C. C. Watson, 66; W. E. Timmons, 54; J. H. Mann, 54; scattering, 7; Harper, Madden, Jensen, Doolittle and Fritz being elected.

IN STRONG CITY, Wm. Rettiger was elected Mayor; D. Biggam, Police Judge; Con Harvey, Hugh Harvey, Matt. McDonald, C. I. Maulc and Geo. Newman, Councilmen.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending March 30, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 294 F Street, Washington, D. C.: G. M. Gillett, Larned, pipe wrench; Jos. Carr, Elk Falls, clothes drier; A. R. Tomlinson, Severy, plow.

STOCK HOGS FOR SALE.

150 head at my farm at Cedar point, thrifty and healthy.

O. H. DRINKWATER.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CO. CLERK

of Chase county, Kansas, from October 10, 1884, to October 20, 1885, inclusive.

Table with columns for State Taxes, School Land Principal, and Falls Township Tax. Includes sub-totals and grand totals for various categories.

Table with columns for School Land Interest, State School Fund, County School Fund, County Fund, Normal Institute Fund, Court House Bond Int., Bazaar Township Tax, Cottonwood Tp. Tax, Diamond Creek Tp. Tax, Cottonwood Tp. Delinquent Road, Falls Township Tax, Falls Tp. Delinquent Road. Includes sub-totals and grand totals for various categories.

Table with columns for Toledo Township Tax, Toledo Tp. Delinquent Road, Toledo Tp. Railroad Bond Interest, Toledo Tp. Railroad Bond Sinking, Judgment Fund—Warren Estate, School District No 1—General, School District No 1—Interest, School District No 1—Sinking, School District No 2—General, School District No 2—Interest, School District No 2—Sinking, School District No 3—General, School District No 4—General, School District No 5, Gen., School District No 5, Interest, School District No 5, sinking, School District No 6, Gen., School District No 6, sinking. Includes sub-totals and grand totals for various categories.

Table with columns for School District No. 6, sinking, School District No. 7, Gen., School District No. 8, Gen., School District No. 9, Gen., School District No. 10 Gen., School District No. 11, Gen., School District No. 12, Gen., School District No. 13, Gen., School District No. 14, Gen., School District No. 14, Interest, School District No. 14, sinking, School District No. 15, Gen., School District No. 16, Gen., School District No. 17, Gen., School District No. 18, Gen., School District No. 18, Interest, School District No. 18, sinking, School District No. 19, Gen., School District No. 20, Gen., School District No. 21, Gen., School District No. 21, sinking. Includes sub-totals and grand totals for various categories.

Table with columns for School District No. 21, Interest, School District No. 22, Gen., School District No. 23, Gen., School District No. 24, Gen., School District No. 25, Gen., School District No. 26, Gen., School District No. 27, Gen., School District No. 28, Gen., School District No. 29, Gen., School District No. 30, Gen., School District No. 30, Interest, School District No. 30, Sinking, School District No. 31, Gen., School District No. 32, Gen., School District No. 32, Interest, School District No. 32, Sinking, School District No. 18, sinking, School District No. 19, Gen., School District No. 20, Gen., School District No. 21, Gen. Includes sub-totals and grand totals for various categories.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. M. CRISHAM, C. N. STERRY, CHAS. H. CARSWELL, JOSEPH C. WATERS, WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH. MISCELLANEOUS. The Clydesdale Stallions, Drumore Boy, No. 2063, S.E.S.B. Rockford, No. 2433, A.C.S.B. And SIR WILLIAM WALLACE. DE LAND & CO'S GAITER SODAS Best in the World. JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER. M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR. HUMPHREYS' Veterinary Specifics. MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency. MONEY TO LOAN.

The Chase County Courant. SUPPLEMENT.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

[Concluded from 4th page.]

School District No. 33, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 34, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 34, Interest. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 34, Sinking. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 35, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 36, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 36, Interest. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 36, Sinking. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 37, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 37, Interest. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 37, Sinking. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 38, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 38, Interest. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

To coupons paid. 7 00

School District No. 38, Sinking. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 39, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 39, Interest. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 40, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 40, Interest. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 41, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 41, Interest. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 41, Sinking. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 42, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 43, General. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 43, Interest. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 43, Sinking. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

School District No. 71, General.

Table with columns for report type and amounts for School District No. 71.

Cottonwood Falls City Tax. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

Strong City Taxes. Table with columns for report type and amounts.

Statement of County Orders Issued, Cancelled and Outstanding.

Table listing county orders with columns for date, amount, and status.

Orders Cancelled.

Table listing cancelled orders with columns for date, amount, and reason.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim...

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on MONDAY, MAY 3RD, 1886, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

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

FINAL NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase }

Office of Co. Treas., Chase co., Ks. Cottonwood Falls, March 27, 1886. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the fourth day of September, 1883, for taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1882, will be deeded to the purchaser thereof unless redeemed on or before the 5th day of September, 1886, and the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and lot calculated to the 4th day of September, 1886, is set opposite each description and lot:

Table listing land parcels with columns for name, description, section, township, range, acreage, and amount.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. Table listing land parcels with columns for name, description, section, township, range, acreage, and amount.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. Table listing land parcels with columns for name, description, section, township, range, acreage, and amount.

FALLS TOWNSHIP. Table listing land parcels with columns for name, description, section, township, range, acreage, and amount.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. Table listing land parcels with columns for name, description, section, township, range, acreage, and amount.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. Table listing land parcels with columns for name, description, lot, block, and amount.

EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY. Table listing land parcels with columns for name, description, lot, block, and amount.

SAFFORD. Table listing land parcels with columns for name, description, lot, block, and amount.

W. P. MARTIN, County Treasurer.

PAINTING! PATRONAGE SOLICITED; FIRST-CLASS WORK OR NO PAY; CARRIAGE WORK A SPECIALTY! Jobs Taken in City or Country; Distance no Objection. CALL ON OR ADDRESS J. H. MAYVILLE, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. mch11-tf

TREES! TREES!

Tree planters and all others who are interested in tree growing, please don't miss this opportunity, but write at once for my wholesale price-list of Evergreens and Forest Trees, both wild and nursery grown. My facilities for procuring good trees are unsurpassed; my prices as low as the lowest, and my packing guaranteed to be perfect. Address, J. C. PINNEY, Proprietor of Sturgeon Bay Nursery, mch 11-3m Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

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

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

### PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

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

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

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

—“Christiau 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 frequently during the day.

—Wah-bun-an-kee, a Canadian chief, has 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 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 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.*

### 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 various 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 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.*

—“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 exactly,” replied the host, as the roaring increased in fury; “that is only my wife speaking to the girl for not telling you to wipe your feet before you came into the parlor.”—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—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 bowing, 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 tremendous laughter.—*Detroit Post.*

### Cairo 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 people, 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. 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 shrubs 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 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 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. 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 maintains 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 Mus-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 named 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. Saladin greatly improved the city. In 1786 the Turks defeated the Mameluke beys in a battle before Cairo, and took possession of the place, but lost it again 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 after the departure of the French. He 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 enticed 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 than 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 whereby to gain a livelihood are the victims of disappointment. Generally they are superior 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 of the much lauded fruit-growing districts, and more is needed to buy stock and support a family 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 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 distinguish a fruit-raiser as it is a clergyman or a school-teacher by his conversation. Men often engage in farming 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 acquire a fortune or gain a competence. In many cases he loses the place he has spent the earnings and savings of half a life-time to acquire, and is then obliged to fall back on some un congenial pursuit in order to gain a living. Although the number of professional fruit-raisers is much smaller than that 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. The fruit crop is more liable to injuries than ordinary field crops are. A longer time is necessary to mature it. More kinds of insects injure trees, vines and bushes and the fruit they produce than destroy corn, potatoes and small grains. The prospect of a crop of fruit is likely to be destroyed by unfavorable weather at any time from the formation of the buds till the period of ripening. It is rare that several crops of large standard fruits are raised in succession. Orchardists know that a “bearing” year is followed by an “off” year. During the first fruit is low, and during the second 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 cities are in the vicinity. Raising apples 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 wine-making establishments where a cash market is always assured is generally a prosperous industry. The cases of failure 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 fruit enterprises established in Southern Illinois and Eastern Michigan have

turned out much like mining enterprises. A few persons met with success for a short time, a much smaller number were quite successful for a term of years, and a large number completely failed in realizing their expectations. Many went into the business with a good capital, and after struggling for a few years were forced to retire 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 failures of a hundred of these persons never appear in print. To render the growing 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 frivolous 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 produced 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 please.”

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 information 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 parties, be justly despoised.”

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

The clever miscreant joyfully accepted these 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 individual.—*London Society.*



YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY.

If I were only a fairy—well! I would take me ever so long to tell of all the beautiful things I do for every body I loved, or knew; for I'd have a wonderful wand of gold, like fairies carried in days of old.

HEEDLESSNESS.

How Felix Learned That No One Can Do a Wrong Thing Without Hurting Someone Else.

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

OF DOUBTFUL VALUE.

The Perplexities and Emitties Caused by a 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 entirely recovered from, my wife insisted that we should have a portable chemical fire extinguisher in the house.

INSPIRATION'S JUMBLE.

What the Inspiration of the Moment Will Do for a Young Man. Let me tell you, my son, what the "inspiration of the moment" will do for you. It will thrill you to your very soul. It will make your heart beat high and your brain whirl in a very mad whirl of eager excitement.

WEBSTER VS. EDMUNDS.

The Views of a Massachusetts Republican Leader, of Some Eminence, Contrasted with Those Advanced in Senator Edmunds' "Greatest Effort." Some "precedents" that his Lordship of Vermont neglected to include in his great report or mention in his "greatest effort," have been discovered by a Boston lawyer. They are interesting fragments of our constitutional history, though of no value for the information of the noble author of the literary and oratorical works mentioned.

DEMOCRATIC ITEMS.

Senator Edmunds is seeking to appear in the role of John Hampden to the President's Charles I. as a sort of benefactor to a select Vermont audience which is talking of sending ex-Governor Smith to succeed him in the Senate.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

There are twenty-three Methodists in the British Parliament. The Methodists at Denver will try to establish a Western Chautauqua at Glen Park, not far from that city.

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.

HOW TO SUCCEED.

Mark Out Your Course and Pursue It with Diligence. William J. was the son of a very poor man. He was born near saw-mills and ship-yards. His home was humble, but piety and industry were seen there.

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 the leg and cared for the dog until he was entirely well. The doctor went away, and has not met the dog from that time until a few days ago when he was driving through the village.

INNOCUOUS DESUETUDE.

A Republican Paper Ably Defends an Expression 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 desuetude" in his late message to the United States Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message to the United States Senate, in his late message to the United States Senate, in his late message to the United States Senate, in his late message to the United States Senate.



RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE LUCY.

A little child, six summers old—
So thoughtful and so fair,
There seemed about her pleasant ways
A more than childish air.

Underneath a spreading tree,
Narrow more than wide,
Which first was covered by the snow,
Then blossomed into green;

How to DESTROY THE BIBLE.
A Task from Which, Even Could They Accomplish It, Skeptics, Infidels and Atheists Would Shrink.

HONOR AND TRUST.

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

Now we are talking about the conditions of Christians, and I believe honesty is the bedrock upon which we build our life.

Once more. Go to all the courts of law, and having sought out the pantheons and codes, you must master every principle of law and study what it may have derived from the Old and New Testaments.

WISE SAYINGS.

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

—If some money is wanted to buy a carpet or an organ, or pay a floating church debt, it is very much easier, and it saves much worry and care, to put your hand in your pockets and pay it.

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.

HOW TO DESTROY THE BIBLE.

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 the book—you must have all these piled together in a pyramidal mass and reduced to ashes before you can say you have destroyed the Bible.

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.

That Tired Feeling.

The mild weather, following our long and severe winter, has such a depressing effect upon the body that one feels all tired out, almost completely prostrated.

Cured and Built Up.

My daughter had been ailing some time with general debility, and Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me.

An Excellent Tonic.

My daughter received much benefit from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonia.

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CANCER

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, dogs for sale.

WHEAT—A. K. D.

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DR. J. CALDWELL, M. D., Baltimore, says: "No narcotics in Red Star Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Dr. Richard Oberlander, Leipzig, Germany: St. Jacobs Oil cured me of neuralgia."

When is a bankrupt concern like an eight-day clock? When it is run down; when it is wound up.

"No Physic, Sir, in Mine!" A good story comes from a boy's boarding-school in "Jersey." The diet was monotonous and disgusting, and the lazar Principal decided to introduce some old-style physic in the apple-sauce, and await the happy results.

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

VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offers to send their celebrated "Electric Voltaic Belt" and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kinds of troubles.

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

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

When the car-drivers strike they do not make any thing.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A Throat is the best for a singer to teach high notes with a hoarse throat. If it becomes too sore, use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullin, which cures hoarseness and a husky voice.

Something that will stand a loan—a heavy gun vitch.—N. Y. Journal.

The color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers always gives satisfaction.

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

FREE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c per bottle. Keeps hoarseness and hoarseness away.

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.

FLEET SUPPLIES—These applied to vicious youngsters.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, April 1.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 87 1/2 to 5 40 Native cows... 3 00 to 3 25

HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 3 70 to 3 90 Light... 3 00 to 3 20

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 60 1/2 to 61 1/2 No. 2 soft... 59 1/2 to 60 1/2

CORN—No. 2... 29 1/2 to 30 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 23 1/2 to 24 1/2

RYE—No. 2... 45 1/2 to 46 1/2 LARD—No. 2... 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

BUTTER—Creamery... 27 1/2 to 28 1/2 EGGS—Choice... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4

BACON—Ham... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 Sides... 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

LARD—No. 1... 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 No. 2... 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

POTATOES... 45 1/2 to 46 1/2 ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 80 to 5 30 HOGS—Packing... 4 00 to 4 25

SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 25 to 3 50 FLOUR—Wheat... 4 40 to 4 85

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 59 1/2 to 60 1/2 No. 2 soft... 58 1/2 to 59 1/2

CORN—No. 2... 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 23 1/2 to 24 1/2

RYE—No. 2... 45 1/2 to 46 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery... 26 1/2 to 27 1/2

EGGS... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 00 to 4 75 HOGS—Packing... 4 00 to 4 25

SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 00 to 3 45 FLOUR—Wheat... 4 40 to 4 85

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 59 1/2 to 60 1/2 No. 2 soft... 58 1/2 to 59 1/2

CORN—No. 2... 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 23 1/2 to 24 1/2

RYE—No. 2... 45 1/2 to 46 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery... 26 1/2 to 27 1/2

EGGS... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Exports... 4 65 to 6 00 HOGS—Good to choice... 4 20 to 4 50

SHEEP—Common to good... 4 00 to 4 25 FLOUR—Good to choice... 3 75 to 4 40

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 59 1/2 to 60 1/2 No. 2 soft... 58 1/2 to 59 1/2

CORN—No. 2... 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 23 1/2 to 24 1/2

RYE—No. 2... 45 1/2 to 46 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery... 26 1/2 to 27 1/2

EGGS... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 PETROLEUM—United... 79 1/2 to 79 3/4

