

Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1886.

NUMBER 23

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on March 10, Mr. Pugh submitted a minority report from the Committee on Judiciary in relation to removals and suspensions. The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were opened a lengthy message was received from the President upon the right of removal from office. After another executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House several bills were introduced and pending action on the Mexican Pension bill the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 3d Mr. Van Wyck reported favorably, with an amendment, the House bill to increase the pensions of widows of deceased soldiers. At one o'clock the Senate took up the Education bill. Debate on the bill continued until adjournment. In the House, Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the bill extending until July 1, 1888, the time within which applications for arrears of pension may be filed. The bill was read at the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill. When the Committee rose the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 3d several petitions were presented, one from many New York savings banks asking for the discontinuance of silver coinage. Mr. Beck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information in regard to the payment of the public debt, and after the transaction of minor business, the Education bill came up and was discussed until adjournment. In the House Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges of the several States. At the expiration of the morning hour the House, in committee, resumed consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill. When the committee rose Mr. Brazz, of Wisconsin, reported the Army Appropriation bill, and the House adjourned.

After the presentation of petitions in the Senate on the 4th the bill passed accepting from Mrs. Grant the tokens presented to the late General Grant by foreign countries. The Education bill was then taken up and after debate the Senate adjourned. In order that members might attend the funeral of the wife of Senator Hawley. The House, at the expiration of the morning hour, took up the Pension Appropriation bill, and after debate, the Speaker announced the special committee on the morning hour, took up the ownership of the Pan-Atlantic telephone stock by certain public officers as follows: Messrs. Brown, Hall, Hale, Ranney, Miller, Hanback and Moffatt, and the House adjourned.

After adopting a resolution on the 5th calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information concerning the Dolphin and other vessels, the Senate again took up the Education bill, and after a lengthy debate the third reading was reached and the bill passed; next, the House, after the call of the committee on the Judiciary, took up the removal from office question but soon adjourned. The House, after the call of committees, went into Committee of the Whole on the Urgent Deficiency bill. After the bill passed, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CITIZENS of Washington were reported working energetically to secure the holding of an international exposition in that city in 1892, the expense to be defrayed by the Government. A committee has been formed for the purpose by District Commissioner Webb.

THE HOUSE Committee on Public Lands by a test vote has put itself on record in favor of the repeal of the pre-emption land law.

THE President, on the 3d, sent a message to Congress requesting adequate legislation for the protection of Chinese residents.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered the commander of the United States steamer Galena to deliver to the United States Marshal at Key West, Fla., the steamship City of Mexico, seized for being engaged in a filibustering expedition against Honduras.

THE President recently informed an office seeker that he had something else to do better than hunting offices for even his Democratic supporters.

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of Edward B. Briggs, of the District of Columbia (at his own request), to be Consul at Santos.

JACOB F. CHILD, of Richmond, Mo., has been nominated Minister to Siam.

THE President has nominated Alfred H. Terry to the vacant Major Generalship held by the late W. S. Hancock.

THE Chinese Minister at Washington denied recently that his Government was meditating decisive action because of the anti-Chinese riots.

THE EAST.

THE laborers on the Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line railroad struck for higher wages recently.

THE wife of Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, died at her home in Washington on the 3d.

TWO thousand dollars was subscribed by Irish sympathizers at a meeting held in Albany, N. Y., presided over by Governor Hill, on the 3d, to aid the Parnell party.

THE pallium was conferred upon Archbishop Corrigan at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on the 4th, with imposing ceremonies.

By an explosion of dynamite near Yonkers, N. Y., the other night one workman in the new Croton aqueduct was killed and four were injured.

THE schooner Virginia Dare, of Gloucester, Mass., has been given up for lost. She had a crew of fourteen men.

THE wall of a house at Front and Norris streets, Philadelphia, that was being torn down, suddenly fell the other day, burying several laborers. Daniel Quinn was killed, and James Keegan was seriously injured, probably fatally.

THE grand jury recently ignored the bills against the strikers recently locked up charged with riot at Bradford, Pa. The costs in the cases were assessed on B. F. May, the representative of the syndicate of coke manufacturers.

THE trial of James T. Holland for killing Tom Davis, the confidence man, at New York, ended in his acquittal on the 5th.

THE street car strikes in New York and Brooklyn ended on the 5th in the triumph of the strikers. There was a general "tie up" of the cars, no prospect but submission appeared open to the companies. The strikers were reported jubilant over their success.

EX-CONGRESSMAN FINERTY, of Chicago, was the orator at the Robert Emmet celebration at the New York Academy Music March 4. He predicted Parnell's success in his labors for home rule.

FRED DOUGLASS, the well known colored leader, has tendered his resignation as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

THE Amoskeag mill strike at Manchester, N. H., ended in a failure. The strikers accepted the terms of the proprietors and went to work, excepting a number who were shut out.

THE Knights of Labor have ordered a boycott against the wagons and sleighs made by Gage, Hitchcock & Co., W. N. Brockway and the Homer Wagon Company, all of Homer, N. Y. The firms are accused of discharging men because they were Knights of Labor.

THE fire losses for February as estimated by the Commercial Bulletin of New York were \$6,500,000 in the United States and Canada. This was about the average for February losses for the last eleven or twelve years.

THE WEST.

J. H. ATYDEMOULT, the embezzling New Orleans sub-treasurer, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Chester (Ill.) penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$5,000.

CALIFORNIA shippers were reported feeling the effect of the cut rate from New York to the Pacific. Small dealers were taking advantage of it and were purchasing goods in New York, and underselling those carrying large stock. The emigrant rate from San Francisco to the Missouri river was \$12.50 on the 3d.

ANOTHER boot and shoe firm, Amazon & Holly, of Milwaukee, employing sixty-five hands, has signed the scale of prices demanded by the striking shoemakers and work has been resumed. This left but three factories closed.

AT Greenville, Ill., recently, a bigamist put in a plea that his offense was barred by the statute of limitations. His plea was held to be worthless by the judge.

ANTI-CHINESE leagues are being formed in Arizona and New Mexico. Many of the fugitive Celestials from Pacific towns took refuge in Arizona and New Mexico, and their presence caused the formation of the leagues.

A RECENT dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis., says: For some time past detectives have been engaged in working up a case on men "doctoring" barley. The result of their labors was the arrest of Antoine Rosenheimer, Moritz Rosenheimer and John Rosenheimer, owners of an elevator at Kewaskum, in Washington County. At the time the arrests were made the process of altering rejected to extra No. 2 barley was in active operation.

THE Knights of Labor have ordered a boycott on the Detroit Free Press.

COLONEL E. B. McPHERSON, a graduate of West Point and a well-known Indian fighter, who at one time gained a great reputation by rescuing two young women from the Indians on the Platte river, committed suicide at his boarding house at Evansville, Ind., by taking morphine. Indulgence in strong drink led him to the dogs.

THE live stock shippers of St. Louis have sent a remonstrance to Thomas G. Moore, joint agent at Chicago, protesting against any concessions being made to the dressed beef men. They object to the arbitration heretofore made, in which Judge Cooley was one of the arbitrators, and demand a reopening of the whole question.

THE Iowa House decided by a vote of 51 to 49, to have a special committee appointed to hear the charges against Judge Hayes, with a view to his impeachment.

PETITIONS were reported coming in to Congress from third and fourth class Missouri, Kansas and Iowa postmasters who took part in the recent convention at Chicago, urging members of Congress to secure for them, at the cost of the Government, rent, fuel and light. The requests were not very favorably received.

THE Cuyahoga Paper Company at Cuyahoga Falls, O., made an assignment recently. Eighty men were thrown out of employment.

THE SOUTH.

AN attempt was made to poison a Mrs. Wheeler at Weatherford, Tex., recently by giving her apples drugged with strychnine.

THE Rev. Dr. Samuel Ramsey, who led the split in the Presbyterian Church which ended in the establishment of a Southern branch, died at Louisville, Ky., on the 3d, aged sixty-eight.

GASTON McCARTNEY, a well-to-do farmer at LaGrange, Ga., while driving home his cattle became enraged at a refractory animal. He drew a bead upon the animal with his rifle and shot, instead of the cow, his nine-year-old son, who was in range on the other side. The boy died instantly.

In the Kentucky House of Representatives at Frankfort, recently, a dispute took place between two members, Robert G. Thomas and Jackson, of Louisville. Thomas drew a pistol and became very demonstrative, but was subdued by friends.

A BILL has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature to secure compensation for the loss of slaves by the emancipation act.

THE Knights of Labor employed in the Missouri Pacific railroad yards at Denison, Tex., recently refused to handle any freight destined for points on the Texas & Pacific road. They claimed they had received orders to that effect.

GENERAL.

A BOAT in which John Walker and Estaceta Burnham were riding near Digby, N. S., recently upset during a squall and both were drowned.

BURNS, Hyndman, Champion and Williams, the four Socialist leaders in the recent London riots, have been committed for trial on the charge of inciting subjects of the Queen to riot.

THE woman known as "Fanny," who was mentioned in connection with the Crawford-Dilke divorce case, and who disappeared when the suit was up for hearing, it was learned recently, was aboard the mail boat on her way to Australia.

THE Russian Government has ordered the Polish poet Krasiwzki to return to prison on May 1. The poet says that his return will soon be followed by his death, as he is now in feeble health.

THERE were reports in London that Egypt would shortly be evacuated by the British troops.

THE relations between the Argentine Government and Uruguay were reported in a critical condition, and it is probable that the Uruguayan legation would retire from Buenos Ayres.

THE steamer Darlington went ashore on the reefs west of Bermuda recently and was wrecked.

THE Burmese Crown Prince's son is dead. His army of 3,000 men has been dispersed, 650 of the men following his brother into a dense forest.

THE French Chamber refused to order the Orleanist princes to leave France by a vote of 245 to 176.

A TEST vote recently in the English House of Commons showed Gladstone with 364 to 160.

GENERAL BOLLANGER, the French Minister of War, has decided in favor of destroying the forts of Paris.

GOODBODY'S tobacco factory at Tallamore, Kings County, Ireland, burned recently, causing a loss of \$400,000.

HOLLAND has decided to convert its 4 per cent. securities into 3 1/2 per cent. stock.

PRINCE BISMARCK, recently, questioned Tewfik Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, regarding the reported cession of the island of Crete to England. The Chancellor stated the other powers would oppose such action on the part of Turkey. The Ambassador denied that his Government had ceded the island to England.

At the request of the Episcopal Bishops of Ireland, Lord Plunkett, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, has convened a synod to obtain an expression of the opinion of the church on the political situation in Ireland.

FRANCE has postponed giving adherence to the Turko-Bulgarian meeting appointing Prince Alexander ruler of Eastern Roumelia until an investigation is made of the custom duties in Roumelia.

FIFTEEN Socialists have been sentenced in Padua, Italy, to ten months' imprisonment for sedition.

A SPECIAL from Winnipeg, Manitoba, of the 5th says that Poundmaker and eleven other braves have been liberated from the penitentiary at Stony Mountain. They will go west to their homes.

THE English House of Commons refused to abolish the House of Lords, on the 3th, by a vote of 202 to 166.

ASSAULT, the French author, is dead. CHOLERIA has been discovered on board a Greek brigantine at Venice, which has been ordered to quarantine.

EIGHT of the men convicted of having taken prominent parts in the recent London riots, have been sentenced to one to five years of penal servitude.

A SENSATION was caused in the Paris Bourse on the 5th by a crazy man throwing a bottle of explosive liquid among the brokers and brandishing a revolver. He was arrested, when he proved to be an anarchist named Petrovitch.

THE business failures for the seven days ended March 4 numbered for the United States, 207; for Canada, 39; total, 246, against 248 the week previous.

THE LATEST.

THE widow of the late Horatio Seymour, died at the residence of Mrs. Roscoe Conkling at Utica, N. Y., on the 9th.

It was reported at Ashland, Ky., that Neal, Craft and Ellis, who were lynched and executed for the murder of three children on Christmas eve, 1881, were really innocent of the crime. Detectives were on the track of the guilty parties, who occupied respectable positions. It will be remembered that nearly forty persons lost their lives in the attempted lynchings, the mob being fired on by the militia.

A DISPATCH from the committee investigating the Broadway surface railroad matter in New York declared the franchise was obtained by fraud.

THE three brothers forming the notorious Archer gang were hanged together by a mob on maple trees at Shoals, Ind., on the morning of the 10th.

THE strike on the Missouri Pacific appeared to be settling down on the 9th to a long struggle between the Knights of Labor and the railroad company. H. M. Hoxie, first vice president of the company, laid off nearly five thousand hands for the purpose of reducing expenses. Freight traffic was completely blocked and the passenger traffic was very much upset.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR was reported in precarious health at New York on the 9th. A DISPATCH from Rome says that Archbishop Fashoran, of Quebec, and Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, would be the new Cardinals.

THE Senate, on the 9th, took up the resolutions offered by Mr. Edmunds in the Dustin case. Mr. Edmunds made a lengthy address on the subject. The House passed the bill forbidding the Government to hire out the labor of convicts. The bill requiring Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying was also passed.

THE carpenters on strike at New York for \$3.50 per day gained their point.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

POST-OFFICE changes in Kansas for the week ended February 27: Establishment, Geover, Douglas County, William H. Christian, postmaster; Horace, Greeley County; Fred C. Flory, postmaster; Kilmer, Shawnee County; John H. Mullendore, postmaster; Mellor, Barber County; Lottie E. Griffin, postmaster; Snokoma, Wabaunsee County; James D. Dallas, postmaster; Union, Osage County; John J. Kaub, postmaster. Discontinued, Chikaskia, Sumner County. Name changed, Newcastle, Cherokee County, to Stippsville, Joseph Williamson, postmaster.

TWENTY-SIX shackled prisoners were loaded on a car at the penitentiary the other morning and taken over to the Union Pacific road to Santa Fe, where they will be placed in the Territorial penitentiary. Before leaving pardons for ten of those who had the least time to serve, arrived, and they were turned out to graze upon the prairies of Kansas.

C. A. STEVENS was recently arrested at the Union depot at Kansas City on the charge of playing a confidence game on a man at Leavenworth. The arrest was made in the ladies' waiting room, Stevens being accompanied by his wife, a modest looking young woman. When the officer placed his hands on the man's shoulder the wife gave a loud scream and fell on the floor. She, being in a delicate condition, was taken care of, while her husband was taken back to Leavenworth.

THE capacity of the Government Indian School at Lawrence is placed at 350. There are now 365 pupils in the school and twenty-five applications for admission are before the superintendent, who is compelled to refuse them until additional accommodations have been provided.

THE Board of Railroad Commissioners recently rendered a decision in the case of A. Kilworth vs. the Southern Kansas railway. The complainant had shipped 5,000 pounds of mill machinery by the above railroad to Claymore, a station on the "Frisco" road in the Indian Territory, the agent of the Southern Kansas road at Cherryvale charging \$5 for switching the car to the "Frisco" road. The complainant, deeming the charge excessive, appealed to the commissioners, who decided "that the claim that the railroad company performed extraordinary services in the instance is not established by the facts presented. A railroad company does but its duty when it attends to its business promptly and without unreasonable delay," and that the railroad company should return to Mr. Kilworth the sum of \$3. The board has decided that ordinary switching charges should be \$2.

It is said that two nephews of President Cleveland, named Hoyt, are about to engage in business at Russell.

During the month of February there were sixty-six births and eighteen deaths in Shawnee County.

THE first installment of the German colony composing the Alameda Grape Growing Association that purchased 21,000 acres of land near Lakin, Finney County, arrived recently and went out on their land. They appeared to be delighted with the country and will commence improvements immediately. Others were to follow in a few weeks. They believe that for grape culture Southwestern Kansas will equal the best sections of California.

COLONEL E. C. MANNING, of Winfield, has brought suit at Washington, D. C., against the Union Transfer Company, for \$10,000 damages for the killing of his son, E. B. Manning, who was run over by one of the company's hansom cabs on March 4, 1885, during the jam occasioned by the inauguration, and died two days afterward of the injuries received.

THE law relating to the sale of school land to settlers was amended so as to prohibit any one person from purchasing more than one quarter-section and to save the rights of all persons who settle on school lands in good faith and are complying with the law.

TWO burglars attempted to enter the residence of Policeman Early, at Topeka, the other night while he was on duty and only his wife and daughter at home. His daughter Cora, however, heard them and procuring a revolver went to the door they were trying to open and warned them to leave, which the scoundrels received with insulting remarks. Suddenly opening the door the young lady commenced firing, and the thieves beat a hasty retreat.

WILLIAM MARTIN, a German farmer who had been living in Sedgewick County for about four years, committed suicide at Wichita the other evening by hanging. He was fifty-two years old. Financial embarrassment is said to be the cause which led to the act. A son of his committed suicide during the winter.

It is stated that the capitol building at Topeka is now lighted only by a few lamps, and tallow candles in such departments as could not afford lamps. The gas appropriation has been used up, and by order of the Executive Council the gas company turned off the gas. This action was because of the law passed making it a felony for any State officer to exceed appropriations made for specific purposes.

THE Insurance Commissioner reports the receipts of his office since January 1 as being more than \$20,000.

THE total cost of the grand jury at the last term of court in Harvey County was \$980. The fines collected amounted to \$2,000.

WILLIAM, youngest son of Mrs. Dr. Kennedy, of Junction City, met with a serious accident the other day. He was out gunning near Kansas Falls. A shot gun was discharged accidentally, the full charge passing through his right arm above the elbow.

KIOWA County has been reorganized. This takes two tiers of townships from the north of Comanche County and two tiers from the south of Edwards and makes a county twenty miles north and south by thirty miles east and west.

THERE are thirteen women holding county offices in Kansas. One of these is a county clerk, two are registers of deeds and ten are superintendents of public institutions.

OUR NAVY.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs Makes an Energetic Report on Our Defenseless Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has completed its report to accompany the bill providing for an increase of the naval establishment. It points out that the sea coast cities of the United States are absolutely at the mercy of a second rate naval power, and that the Government is without adequate means of defending its foreign coastwise commerce. It shows that while foreign powers are building formidable naval vessels the United States is about at a standstill in this particular, and says: "After studying the characteristics of other nations we find that we are not only at the mercy of foreign nations but our neighbor Brazil might exact tribute of any city along our Gulf or Atlantic coast while Chile could enforce similar demands on the shores of the Pacific. The Beauforts and Aguldabaud, these formidable vessels, could steam at thirteen or fourteen knots an hour from Brazil to New York in ten days. They could with impunity pass our forts and anchor in New York harbor. But without doing this their guns could easily throw shells into New York city from Long Island beach. The Chilean vessels, Esmeralda, carries coal enough to enable her to steam at eight knots an hour from Chile to San Francisco without exhausting half her supply, and with her high power guns she could lie outside the Golden Gate and by the city of San Francisco under contribution without going within the reach of its guns. The Cochran and Blanco Encalado, other Chilean ships, are protected by nine inches of iron armor and carry batteries of six and eight inch breech loading rifles. In view of this state of affairs the committee recommends the completion of the monitors and the building of the vessels and torpedo boats discussed in the bill already published. The committee hopes that in view of the very considerable quantity of armor required for the vessels, that

RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN FIRMS may be induced to enter upon the work of making the armor needed, and the opinion is expressed that the needed workshops will grow up along with the navy, and that the arts of forging heavy steel and of building guns and ships of war will develop in America side by side. The report explains and defends the provisions of the bill submitted by the naval committee and concludes as follows: "We trust the bill may meet with the approbation of both Houses of Congress, and that its enactment into a law, as an important step toward the creation of an efficient navy, contribute to a feeling of increased national security. At present such a feeling of security hardly exists. We must remember only come from the belief that no Nation dare attack another when it is helpless." The report is signed by every member of the committee.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE Bill as Passed by the Senate—A Total of \$79,000,000 Appropriated.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Education bill as it passed the Senate provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the Treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the States and Territories and District of Columbia and Alaska: For the first year, \$7,000,000; the second year, \$10,000,000; the third year, \$15,000,000; the fourth year, \$15,000,000; the fifth year, \$11,000,000; the sixth year, \$9,000,000; the seventh year, \$7,000,000; and the eighth year, \$7,000,000; making \$77,000,000, besides which there is a special appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school houses in sparsely settled districts, making the total fund \$79,000,000. The money is given to the several States and Territories "in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each, who, being of the age of ten years and over, can not write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States," according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1890 shall be obtained, and then according to the later figures. In States having separate schools for white and colored children the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored children between ten and twelve years old. No State is to receive the benefit of the act until its Governor shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a statement giving the statistics of the school system, attendance of white and colored children, amount of money expended, etc., number of schools in operation, number and compensation of teachers, etc. No State or Territory shall receive in any year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for common schools. If any State or Territory declines to take its share of the National fund such share is to be distributed among the States accepting the benefits of the fund. If any State or Territory misapplies the fund or fails to comply with the conditions it loses all subsequent appropriations. Samples of all school books in use in the common schools of the States and Territories shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior. Any State or Territory accepting the provisions of the act at the first session of its Legislature after the passage of the act shall receive its pro rata share of all previous annual appropriations. Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal the act. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Immigration to Dakota.

ST. PAUL, March 5.—R. M. Tuttle, of the Daily Pioneer of Mandan, Dak., who is in town, says that the outlook in the West Missouri country along the Northern Pacific is encouraging. A good deal of work has been done during the winter to secure immigration from the East, and the superior advantages of that country are gradually becoming known among the thrifty farmers in the East, who desire free lands for themselves and their sons. There is every indication that the country west of the Missouri will receive a larger immigration this spring than any other section of Dakota. Its fine farming and grazing lands, excellent water and immense beds of lignite coal lying near the surface, are attracting the attention of just the kind of men that are needed.

THE STRIKERS.

THE Gould System Boycotted by the Knights of Labor—The Roads Threaten to Abandon Passenger Trains.

SEDALE, Mo., March 6.—Telegrams received by the chairman of the executive board of the Knights of Labor to-night indicate that the strike on the Gould lines ordered this morning is general and that at Sedalia, St. Louis, Nevada, Holden, Jefferson City, Chanolis and Kansas City, and all points in the Indian Territory, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas have responded to the call. The leaders of the strikers are confident that the strike will end with victory perched on their banners. The railroad officials are in consultation, but refuse to say what they intend to do. The strike is unexpected to them, and they evidently regard it as the most serious outbreak of laboring men that has occurred in the West.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Very little can be said at present about the local situation in connection with the railroad strike. The strikers were very quiet yesterday, the most of them attending secret meetings which were held at Lightstone hall, their headquarters. Nothing is known of their proceedings, and their leaders will not talk beyond saying that they are out to stay until C. A. Hall is reinstated at Marshall, Tex., and all their other grievances are redressed. Affairs in the Missouri Pacific have been at a standstill. No attempt has been made to move freight trains, and as all the yard men are out, considerable difficulty has attended the making up of passenger trains. The train which left for the West last night had to be made up by officials of the road, General Superintendent Kerrigan assisting in the operation. The strikers say they will see to it that engines and postal cars are made ready for the road, so that mails shall not be detained or delayed, but they will render no assistance in making up passenger trains. Whether the company will endeavor to supply the place of the strikers by the employment of new men for this work is not known, but unless they do there is likely to be difficulty in moving passenger trains. The Pleasant Hill accommodation train was abandoned. There was no trouble on the Iron Mountain road.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 8.—The developments in the strike have been meager. The strikers are firm and say that they are prepared to stay out until their demands are met. The situation is satisfactory, they say. There are now two hundred and seventy-three cars in the yards at this point. Of these only ten or fifteen are loaded with perishable freight, which is beer. There are three or four cars of household goods and stock. Forty-three engines are in the round-houses and on the side tracks. Property and mail trains between St. Louis and Pleasant Hill have been abandoned, and it is rumored that all passenger trains will be abandoned by the company and that they will only run out the mail cars with the engine.

GALVESTON, March 8.—The labor troubles throughout Texas remain in statu quo. There are assurances that both sides will probably attempt a coup d'etat soon. At this point the twelve local assemblies of the Knights of Labor held prolonged meetings yesterday. Sherman advises say orders have been received from the Knights of Labor to protect property and watch the company's shops. At Big Springs every thing is quiet. No trains came in or went out yesterday. The strike has not reached Waco, Austin or San Antonio, but the Knights held a largely attended meeting yesterday in anticipation of to-day's orders.

SHOT FROM BEHIND.

Discovery of the Body of an Unknown in Texas—A Dark Deed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 8.—A letter from New Berlin, Guadalupe County, dated March 3, says that the community was horrified on the discovery of an unknown corpse which evidently had been dead six weeks. The remains were very much decomposed. A bullet hole was found in the skull, the ball having entered in the back and come out at the right eye. The clothing was good and in a fair state of preservation and in them was found a copy of the San Antonio Express dated January 16, a copy of the Galveston News dated January 15, and a slip of paper indorsed Charles Weeks, Liberty Hill. The pockets of his pants were turned wrong side out indicating he had been murdered for the purpose of robbery. The only means by which the murderers may be identified is the fact that one of the jurors recognized the overcoat, having seen it on a man in company with two others enroute to Lanierita. That was about the date on which the deed was committed, and the opinion prevails that his companions did it.

Killed by Indians.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., March 8.—News was received here last night that a band of thirty Apaches attacked a party of travelers fifteen miles south of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, killing one Mexican and an American named Zess. The Indians, who it is believed belonged to Geronimo's band, then proceeded to William Brown's mine, where Lanierita was killed last September, and killed Brown and his companion, James Moser. The band then started south and camped one mile south of San Pedro, where they stole eighty horses belonging to the settlers, and then went in the direction of the Sierra Madre mountains.

ROBERT EMMET.

"The Man Dies, But His Memory Lives."

The 106th Anniversary of the Birth of Ireland's Patriot and Martyr,

Whose Name Heads This Report, Was Celebrated in the Opera House

At Strong City, Kansas, on the Evening of March 4, 1886, by the

Emmet Club of Chase County, Kansas, Amid Great Enthusiasm

And Before an Appreciative and Highly Interested Audience.

The one hundred and sixth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, Ireland's illustrious patriot and martyr, was duly celebrated in the opera house at Strong City, Kan., on Thursday night, March 4th, 1886, under the auspices of the Emmet Club of Chase County, Kan., and considering the inclemency of the weather, the house was well filled, in fact every seat in the house was occupied.

The hall was beautifully decorated with American flags, the Scotch flag and the green flag of Ireland, and on the walls hung pictures of O'Connell and other Irish patriots and statesmen. Over the stage hung a picture of Robert Emmet, to the left of which was "Grattan," in large letters, to the right "Parnell," in large letters, and underneath "Emmet," in large letters, while on the wall to the left of the stage were the names of "Washington" and "Jackson" in large letters.

The meeting was opened by the playing of "St. Patrick's Day" by the Strong City cornet band, which was rendered exceedingly well for new beginners.

Then Miss Nona Carolan presided at the organ, singing "Wearing of the Green," in a most charming manner. At the conclusion of this song, Mr. Matt McDonald, president of the Emmet Club, introduced Captain J. B. Johnson, Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives, and one of Ireland's most noble defenders, who delivered a most able address on the history of Ireland, past and present, giving in detail England's cruelties towards Ireland and the wrongs done that illustrious people ever since they have been ruled by England.

"Starlight by the River" was then sung by Mrs. Colin Campbell, of Florence, with Mr. George W. Weed at the organ. Mrs. Campbell is a singer of rare excellence, and she was listened to with great interest.

The toast, "Robert Emmet," was responded to by Mrs. W. A. Morgan, who paid high tribute to the patriotism of the illustrious dead whose memory was being celebrated.

"Colleen Arra" was then sung by Miss Nona Carolan in a most excellent manner, and at the conclusion of the song she was greeted with much applause.

"Robert Emmet's Reply" was then read by Mr. T. H. Grisham, and as it had been the first utterance of those pure, chaste and patriotic sentiments expressed by that young and noble martyr of the cause of Ireland's freedom, when asked by the court why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him.

"The Harp of Tara" was then rendered by Mr. George W. Weed, in a highly appreciative manner.

The toast, "Ireland of To-day," was then responded to by Mr. John Madden, who did his subject justice in a most elegant address.

"Home Rule" was then sung by Mr. Alex. McKenzie, who is a host within himself at every thing he undertakes, and at the conclusion of the song he was encored, and came back upon the stage and told a good story about the Irishman getting the better of another hungry foreigner in the matter of dreams.

The toast, "Charles Stewart Parnell," was then responded to by Mr. P. B. McCabe, who spoke in befitting terms of that illustrious statesman and great Irish leader.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCabe's address Miss Nona Carolan sang "Moonlight at Killarney," rendering it most excellently.

The toast, "Women of Ireland," was then responded to by Miss Cleo C. Ice, who did her subject ample justice, bestowing upon the women of Ireland that meed of praise they so richly deserve for their beauty, worth and virtue, and claiming that when Ireland shall have been released from the

thralldom of British tyranny and taken her place among the nations of the earth, it will be through the women of that green isle that this much desired end will be accomplished, and not wholly by the men.

The Cornet band then played "Come Where the Lilies Bloom."
Mr. Alex. McKenzie then gave a recitation entitled, "Shaun, the Rapparee," which was received with a shower of applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKenzie's recitation supper was served at O'Reilly's restaurant and at the Commercial House, both of which set before their guests most bountiful collations.

During the recess volunteer songs were sung by Mr. William Brodie, of Strong City, and Mr. Claude Makin, of Florence.

After supper the programme was resumed by the singing of the "Red, White and Blue," by Mr. George W. Weed, who rendered it well.

The toast, "Ireland and America," was then responded to by Mr. Thomas H. Grisham, who delivered an eloquent address, which was well received.

The recitation, "Owen Roe O'Neill at Cashel," was then given by Alex. McKenzie, who was greeted with much applause.

Mr. Claude Makin then favored the audience with a song.
Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McKenzie then gave an Irish dialogue and jig, in character, which received much applause.

"Write Me a Letter from Home" was then most sweetly sung by Mrs. Colin Campbell, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the floor was cleared and the hall given up to those who wish to trip the light fantastic toe, which was kept up until the "wee sma' hours."

Be it Resolved by the Emmet Club of Chase County and their guests, to-night assembled to celebrate the 106th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, our thanks are due and hereby tendered to Capt. J. B. Johnson, of Topeka, for his instructive, entertaining and patriotic address.

The following is a list of the toasts and responses thereto:
OPENING ADDRESS, BY HON. J. B. JOHNSON, OF TOPEKA.

Take down your map, and in the extreme western part of Europe, surrounded by the Northern ocean on the north, the Irish sea on the east, and the Atlantic on the west and south, you will see an island of about 30,000,000 English acres. It is Ireland.

Draw a line across the State of Kansas from north to south through the cities of Great Bend and Russell, and that portion east of this line contains about the same number of acres that are in the beautiful Irish island.

There is good reason for saying that Ireland was known to the ancients many centuries before the Christian era, for it is often referred to in ancient mythology as the "blessed and mysterious island of the west."

Aristotle, Cassar, Tacitus and Pliny all speak of Ireland, sometimes as "Irene," afterward corrupted into "Erin," and sometimes as "Iberia," from which, by some sort of transformation, we doubtless get "Hibernia."
Up to the Christian era much of its history is involved in doubt and uncertainty, but what there is of it that can be traced with certainty is as enchanting as a fairy tale.

Its first people worshipped the sun, moon and planets, as in some way influencing the affairs of men. In process of time this loftier worship degenerated to the worship of serpents and reptiles, and finally drifted into all of the confusion of the ancient Druidic mysteries.

In the midst of this great religious degradation and confusion the greatest teacher of ancient and modern times was released from his imprisonment at Rome and visited this "farthest isle of the West." And so it is believed that St. Paul himself first planted Christianity in Ireland. Certain it is that at the time of St. Paul's martyrdom the Christian faith had been preached in that island and soon after numerous churches were built, bishops founded and large numbers converted to the Christian religion.

Although they were yet pagans they were possessed of those excellent qualities so essential to the higher type of civilized manhood. Holingshead, one of the earliest and a careful historian, speaks of the Irish people as "religious, frank, affectionate, ireful; sufferable of infinite pains, very glorious, great almsgivers, passing in hospitality, greedy of praise and fearful of dishonor," and if the same great author was to epitomize the character of the Irish people to-day he could do no better than quote what he said of them hundreds of years ago.

I can not stop here to describe their costumes, their weapons, their mode of warfare, nor their habits.
Their government from the earliest times was monarchial. The very first accounts of the island show it divided into four provinces, Leinster, Munster, Ulster and Connaught, and these same divisions exist to this day.

The Prince who reigned supreme was elected by the people and held his office during life. Their earliest laws were reduced into a well defined code by a body of men that would have probably compared favorably with a Kansas House of Representatives. Their first legislative body met in A. D. 686, and it consisted of a bishop, three judges and a poet.

Who was the Speaker of their House and how he demeaned himself, whether they were governed in their deliberations by Cushing or Jefferson's manual, is no where stated. One thing, however, is certain, and that is they enacted a wholesome system of laws that were fairly and honestly enforced in the open air by the Brehon or Chief Judge.

From an early day Ireland sustained an exalted reputation for learning. So widely known were her schools that

foreigners flocked in great numbers from distant nations to be educated. From the 5th to the 9th century her learning equaled if it did not exceed any other nation upon the globe. Moshelm, a well known historian of that time, says: "If we except some poor remains of learning, which were yet to be found in Rome and in certain cities of Italy, the sciences seem to have abandoned the Continent and fixed their residence in Britain and Ireland." Charlemagne, who was then Emperor of the great Western Empire, and whose mind was not a stranger to the sciences, sought to expel the profound ignorance that enveloped his people. With his great liberality he drew from every available source, and Moshelm says "that he drew from the Hibernians, who distinguished themselves in these times of ignorance by the cultivation of the sciences beyond all other European nations."

The first seminaries of learning established on the continent, he is said to the everlasting praise of Ireland, were presided over by Irishmen. They were established in 792, one at Paris and the other at Pavia in Italy. At the head of the first, Charlemagne placed Clement of Munster, and to preside over the other, Albinus of Dublin, at that time doubtless the most erudite men in all Europe.

I have thus briefly referred to these people that you may if possible obtain some idea of their character, prior to the time when the withering hand of Britain blighted their future possibilities and hopes. They were at the same time generous, brave and kind. Hospitable to extravagance. Susceptible of the extreme sentiments of patriotism, love and religion. Gifted by nature with the most brilliant mentality and the clearest conception of the beautiful in nature and in sentiment. At the time of the English conquest, they stood in the van of human progress in the sciences and in oratory.

But it must not be forgotten that Ireland during these centuries was not exempt from the turmoil and bloodshed that so stains the history of other nations. Ireland too had her princes, kings and queens, whose only qualification for sovereign power was the mere accident of birth. From the genesis of time clear across the centuries that have intervened to the present moment royalty can be tracked by its bloody foot prints. Ireland has never for one moment been exempt from its withering curse, nor is it now. On every page of its strange history are the bloody tracks of these tyrants. During many years it had one prince and four kings. A king for each of its unfortunate provinces and a prince to rule over all, and besides they had their lords and dukes, their barons and bishops.

The petty jealousies continually springing up between these remorseless tyrants, the plottings and conspiracies that marked their presence, filled Ireland with murder and rapine, retarded her possibilities and rendered her an easy prey to the greed of neighboring powers.

Her genial climate and prolific soil, her beautiful scenery, her wealth of treasure both in church and state, rendered her a tempting field for conquest. The fierce pirates of Northern Europe, known as Northmen or Danes, commenced their incursions as early as 795, laying waste the country wherever they went. Continuing with varying success and defeat until Bryan, the greatest of Ireland's ancient kings, defeated them in 1014 on the memorable plains of Clontarf, near Dublin. But it was not until 1060 that this great conflict ended. For three centuries hostilities never ceased. In the ravages of the remorseless Northmen all considerations of right and humanity were lost in one ensanguined chaos of rapine and revenge, from which when Ireland recovered it was found that religion had suffered grievously in its spiritual and temporal affairs. The clergy had deteriorated in manners, learning and discipline. Schools and seminaries had been forgotten in the great conflict. Ireland had sadly degenerated from the time when her learning and piety had obtained for her throughout Europe the designation of the "Isle of Saints."

Following closely upon the heels of these misfortunes to poor Ireland came the conflict between the church and state, that embroiled the country and still further weakened its power, until finally in May, 1169, by the perfidy and treachery of three Irish princes, namely: Dermot, Fitz Gerol and Fitz Stephen, the English army was enabled to invade and conquer their native country. King Henry II. of England, following in the path of cowardice and falsehood that had always before, and has since and still does characterize that Government in its dealings with weaker nations, claimed as his excuse for invading Ireland "that the Irish were sunk in the grossest ignorance and impiety, and that his only desire was to subdue the country and bring over those beastly fellows to the faith and to the path of truth."
And so in May, 1169, the English army, commanded by the Earl of Pembroke, landed at Bannon, on the east coast of Ireland, and with its polluting touch the last spark of Irish liberty was quenched.

Across the bleak and cheerless stretch of seven centuries you can see the darkened altars of a people's liberty. But the spirit of liberty was never quenched in the hearts of Irishmen. At no time during more than seven hundred years have the Irish people rested peacefully under the British yoke. But with the growth of centuries they fought more valiantly to rid themselves of its unjust burdens and demands. All manner of devices have been invented, except that of justice, to appease and solace the impulsive Celt. But all have been bravely spurned, and to-day the spirit of Irish liberty burns brighter in the breasts of Irishmen than ever before. Cant phrases have been evolved and Britain and Ireland have been called the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Irishmen have been assured that it was a partnership; a union. But it was neither, and all the world knows it. A union should be mutual and equal. A partnership should be conducted fairly with just returns to each member of the firm. Have these

great principles been observed in this union, this partnership? Let impartial facts from centuries of experience decide.
"The ancient seat of industry and learning has become a pauper."—Warren.
The stately edifices erected by an Irish Parliament for international commerce are the offices of foreign tax gatherers. The Woolen Hall, once noisy with the clatter of 5,000 looms is now a poor house, filled with starving weavers.

When Grattan established an Irish Parliament Ireland had a population of 4,000,000, of whom 150,000 were engaged in silk and woolen manufacture. In 1841 her population had increased to 8,000,000, but these industries had been so crushed by British discrimination that less than 8,000 of these operatives were left.

In Dublin, where ninety manufactories had given employment to thousands of industrious artisans, twelve factories were left with less than 700 operatives.

Sixty-five tenement houses in Luke's Parish, says an eminent authority, contained twenty-eight persons and in all these houses there were scarcely fifty blankets.

At the beginning of the present century Ireland's public debt was less than two millions and a quarter, while that of England was 240,000,000.

By legislation before unknown Ireland's debt was increased by quartering on her by royal authority as pensioners English courtiers and favorites, spies and jobbers to be paid out of the Irish exchequer.

To protect and perpetuate this system of injustice and outrage upon Ireland it was necessary to rob her of political power in the English Parliament.

It was not enough that Parliament held its sessions in England, surrounded by English influence and power, but it was unfairly packed with English majorities. Unfair and unjust representation was given her.

The county of Galway in Ireland had more population than the county of Worcester in England, but Worcestershire had four members of Parliament and Galway only two.

The borough of Tonnes, Honiton, Harwich and Monmouth, without less than 5,000 population each, had eight members, while Bandon, Athlone, Dundalk and Kilkenny with 10,000 population each, had only four. Wales had twenty-eight representatives and Cork only two. This same injustice ran through the whole scheme.

Such were the results of this union, this partnership. It ruined merchants, traders and artisans. The humble peasant and the skilled workman fare no better.

Agricultural laborers were more than a million but for want of markets that had left their shores and domiciled in England they were out of work much of the time. With millions of helpless women and children depending on them for daily bread who can describe their condition without resort to the horrors of some medieval siege.

It is said at times that the poor peasants were so pressed with hunger that they bled their cattle and ate the boiled blood, sometimes mixed with meal but often without it.
Ireland was rendered poor in all that constitutes national wealth, while England grew rich and powerful. In a land blessed with the rarest natural gifts and rich in every material resource, Irish men and women were starving mendicants. Paupers and rags increased in proportion as a foreign landed aristocracy increased the rents, and if anything was left after paying rent, fresh tax levies swept it away. And this is the union—the partnership to which Ireland was invited and which Irishmen hated. It was this thralldom that they resisted so long with their lives and their fortunes.

It was this brutal bondage that raised up in Ireland a race of giants who did valiant battle for human rights; that gave to the world Grattan, Curran, O'Brien, Swift, Woolfe, O'Connell and the heroic Robert Emmet, whose birth and heroic life and death we commemorate to-night; and last, but not least, the dauntless, unwavering and inflexible enemy of despotism, Charles Stewart Parnell, who, we devoutly pray, may lead the Irish people through the dark waves of oppression that beat so cruelly against them, out into the beautiful land of freedom.

The thirteen American colonies presented their petitions to King George III. and asked a redress of their grievances. Remonstrance after remonstrance was sent over to him. He was asked to repeal unjust laws enacted in England for the government of these colonies and to remove foreign tax gatherers sent over here to harass and annoy the people.

So has Ireland sent to the English Parliament remonstrance after remonstrance and petition after petition. It has been shown how unjust laws enacted by a foreign people and a foreign power have borne unjustly and cruelly upon her people. How in Ireland in every department of local or general government, Irishmen were wholly excluded from direction or control. The Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop of Dublin were all Englishmen, while the post-offices, public works and the constabulary were all controlled by Englishmen. Not an Irishman could be found in any public place except as the menial of some foreign officer. The Parliament enacted one set of laws to govern Ireland and quite another for England. That the laws enacted for England had drawn from Ireland the very life blood of its toiling millions and left them exposed to poverty and gaunt despair. But were those remonstrances or petitions ever heard? Was ever the ear of royalty bended down to hear the voice of suffering or sorrow?

Did ever the English Government give ear to the cries of the oppressed? Has any other standard ever been erected by that Government than that which "measures prosperity by exchangeable value—measures greed by gain and limits desire to clothes, food and respectability?" That was the creed of Russell and Peel, and has been the creed of every House of Lords that has sat in England since time began! Let me tell you what occurred after the last

remonstrance and petition of the American colonies had been spurned by King George. Need I tell you Irishmen who have been driven as exiles from the land of your fathers? No! you have read it all in the thrilling story of the great Republic that shelters you now as one of its children. You have seen what it was at the foot of Bunker Hill! You have felt the benign influence of that action as you sat in the circle of your households gods and reflected that untrammelled by foreign prince or power you could shape your own fortune and control your own destiny! What maxim is there in philosophy or politics more true than that one which says, "Do as you should be done by." What Englishman is there who would for one moment serenely submit to see his destiny controlled or his fortune shaped by persons selected from Limerick or Dublin. What nation could legislate for a people in whose feelings, affections, wants or interests, opinions or prejudices, it has no interest or sympathy?

What would you, men of Kansas, think of a proposition to our sister Republic of Mexico to pass laws for the government of Kansas? How would it suit you for that Republic to send you for Lord Lieutenant of Kansas Don Alphonso Hidalgo with a retinue of slaves and valets? Mexico has just as much right to legislate for America as England has for Ireland. And neither can attempt it on any other principle than that of the most arrogant despotism. This is the common judgment of mankind and it is the calm, deliberate judgment of the English government and of the English people. They are as fully aware of the outrage done to Ireland and the Irish people as are the balance of civilized nations. You will remember the action of the English nation in the case of Belgium and Holland. Not many years ago, these two nations were united into one government. The common Parliament held its sessions in Holland under the influence of Dutch surroundings. Very soon all of the principal offices of the kingdom were filled by Hollanders and the principal public institutions were removed to Holland. Belgium was deprived of her fair share of the members of Parliament and the public revenues gathered from the united kingdom. Holland was the stronger and Belgium the weaker of the two nations. They were of different blood, unlike in hopes, thought and action. Holland grew rich and Belgium poor under the united kingdom; she did not endure the insufferable outrage of great landed estates enjoyed exclusively by Hollanders, yet she did endure an unfair proportion of the public burdens and was deprived of her fair share of representation. For these reasons Belgium revolted. England declared the reasons sufficient and aided her in her rebellion and helped to establish her independence. If the reasons by which England pretended that she was guided in this action were just, with how much greater reason do they apply to her own relations with Ireland? An enlightened humanity can judge.

For the English people I hold the profoundest respect. That they are a great people is evidenced by their achievements. It is the cruelties and oppressions of their government that I condemn. But they are cruelities and oppressions that will have an end. The world is getting better and wiser. The broad glare of the nineteenth century, with telegraphs, railroads, newspapers and electric lights, is too clear and bright for the old theories about the "divine rights of kings." These old subtleties are passing away and the people have learned that they can govern themselves. The Queen of England is getting old, but her crown is much older and quite as nearly worn out as she is. Civilization has shown it of nearly all its power and robbed it of all its glory. Neither it, nor the English House of Lords can successfully check the irremissible conflict that will sooner or later dissolve the British Empire and establish an independent Parliament on College Green.

To Charles Stewart Parnell and his associates in Ireland and his friends in England who are fighting freedom's great battle in Europe, American patriots everywhere send their warmest cheer and their most fervent prayer for Irish independence "peaceably if you can, forcibly if you must!"

The following is a synopsis of the response to the toast "Ireland and America" made by Thomas H. Grisham, of Cottonwood Falls.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—Ireland is called by some Christians the Green Isle of the Sea. America is called the Gem of the Ocean. For centuries the lovers of liberty in Ireland have been looked upon by Britain as criminals; in America a lover of liberty is lauded as a patriot. It seems that the most iron despot and the most oppressive laws that have been enacted by an unjust government for the government of Ireland have failed to stamp out and crush that patriotic spirit that has such swift growth in the hearts of the Irish people. Like the fabled dragon's teeth sown by one Jason, it is continually springing up into a crop of armed men. I am sure that it must be a great consolation to the Irish people to know that the American people feel an interest and are in warm sympathy with the Irish people, because Irishmen that have made America their home have been true to American institutions and the whole American people would rejoice to see the land of the shamrock, the land that contains the ashes of O'Connell and of Grattan have a free and independent government of the people and for the people and by the people.

The wisdom of the present century now speaks to the world and says that the time has come when crowned heads had better go slow and had better respect the will of the people. Strength can not always trample upon weakness. The humble will be exalted, the bound down will be lifted up. My friends, there is no reason for despair. Ireland has a true friend in America. The Bartholdi statue now being erected on Bedloe's island, in New York, that was presented to America by French lovers of liberty will soon notify the world that all poor

and oppressed people are welcome here, but that crowned heads need not apply.

Toast: "Charles Stewart Parnell," response by P. B. McCabe, of Bazaar.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Ireland in her long and heroic struggle has produced many eminent men, patriots in every sense in which the term can be applied. They could not remain passive witnesses of the destruction of their race and kindred. The right of their people to dwell in the land of their birth and make the laws under which they would live they believed to be an inherent, God-given right.

This principle the Irish people always maintained, though often driven almost to despair. Popular leaders they have always had, but those leaders failed to comprehend the principle that true freedom recognizes no class, no aristocracy, no so-called nobility. Henry Grattan, that great and true patriot, although he accomplished great and valuable results for Ireland, yet he retained discordant elements in his form of government that would in time overthrow it. O'Connell, the great emancipator in his day and age, did noble and valuable service for the cause of down-trodden Ireland, but that hateful principle which Ireland's enemy so sedulously taught was hard to overcome; the principle she has so persistently followed wherever she has gained a foothold—divide and conquer.

Time makes great changes in the life of nations as well as of men. Petty prejudices and local dissensions have disappeared from Ireland.

The Irish people are united and determined to accomplish the object for which they are struggling.

The unity, determination and perseverance that exists in the people of Ireland to-day is principally due to the teaching of Charles Stewart Parnell, the greatest of modern Irish leaders, the man who possesses the full confidence of the Irish race, the man who has attracted the civilized world by his exposition of the injustice and tyranny perpetrated by English legislation against Irish industry and national development. He has demonstrated to the English people beyond dispute, as their own unbiased experience proves, that Ireland can not be happily governed from Westminster.

Race prejudice is a strongly marked characteristic of some people. In no nation or race of people is it more largely developed than in the English people. No British statesman is more fully aware of the underlying current of hatred and animosity in the minds of the English against the Irish than Mr. Parnell. Judging the future by the past, he sees no hope of an amicable and friendly feeling being cultivated between the two races under the present relationship of the two countries. In presenting the claim of the people of Ireland for legislative independence he asks the English people to give back to the Irish that which was theirs for centuries—a right that was forced from them by fraud and treachery as all the world knows. Mr. Parnell has been repeatedly told by the Government and leading men of England that when Ireland as a Nation presented her claim they were ready to treat with her in a broad and statesmanlike manner. Will the demand of a united people and the cause of justice be longer deferred? The future must answer. If the British Parliament refuses to grant the claim of Ireland as presented by Mr. Parnell, then the last hope of obtaining justice by petition and pleading will have been forever dispelled so far as Ireland is concerned. The unceasing efforts of Mr. Parnell, the claim of a united people, the cause of justice and humanity will have been ignored. Will the Irish forever submit to be oppressed, misrepresented and expropriated by a cruel, foreign government? They would be unworthy the sympathy of humanity did they not make an effort by force to obtain that justice that has been denied them by pleading, calling to their assistance the aid of the ruler of nations and the inventions of men. Twenty millions of Irish exiles will not remain silent and idle spectators of the annihilation of their race in the old land. The struggle will be fierce and sanguinary. Ireland may go down in the effort, but if she does she will go down amid the ruins of the British Empire.

Toast—"The Women of Ireland," by Miss Cleo C. Ice, of Clements.

"I sing of arms and the hero," thus begins the Æneid of Virgil, and a very lofty theme it was, but to-night we have a better—we sing of the women of Ireland. Go, search the wide world over, and you will not find a nation or country where women are so chaste and pure, so free from all wrong doing as those same women of Ireland.

Let the daughters of France, the haughty English beauties, and the flirtant girls of America bow low at the shrine of Ireland's pure and unspotted womanhood and learn of them. There you will find true affection, love that will endure for a life time, the wife's for her husband and children. Here you find the true mothers. Mothers who, under the stress of poverty and overwork, still keeps her little flock together, and provides as best she can for their wants—her boys who always honor and reverence mother and the girls who never disgrace her.

A woman is not allowed equal rights with men in any country.

In Ireland she has a third of the Shamrock emblem, which, with its three leaves signify love, wit and valor, and true it is that where her heart leads, there she follows, be it to the uttermost parts of the earth, leaving home, parents, country, every thing a woman holds dear, to meet trials and hardships for the sake of him she loves so well, and whose qualities are embodied in the other two leaves of the Shamrock, wit and valor. It was this dominant spirit of love in the women of Ireland that was the very first cause of poor Ireland's misery of to-day. Yes, there was a woman in it, and here is the story:

Dearbairg, daughter of Roderick, King of Meath, was the promised bride of O'Rourke, Prince of Breffin. But she loved another, McMurled, the King of Leinster, and braved her father's wrath by eloping with McMurled, to his home in Leinster. Lit-

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County,
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

There seems to be a general strike in many parts of the county against wages and time.

A special dispatch to Maj. C. Hood, of Emporia, says the bonds were carried in the townships of Sycamore and Chelsea in Butler county to aid in the construction of the C. E. & S.-W. railroad.

Messrs. Geo. W. Crane & Co., of Topeka, have placed us under obligations for a bound copy of the laws passed at the recent session of the Kansas Legislature. Send fifty cents and get a copy.

The March number of *The Pansy* is as bright and winning as its flower-nameline. It has good serials from Pansy herself and from Margaret Sidney, while every branch of good reading is represented—history, natural science, travel, behavior and morals, all in the most entertaining style. *Pansy* is only ten cents a number. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

The President in his "suspension" message reads the Senate some law and some history. We are not astonished that it is read. It is not accessible for an imbecile and infallible body to be charged with maculate and fallibility, and have it rubbed in by facts. Cleveland admits that under the law passed in 1837 to take Andy Johnson, then chief of police, he would be under statutory obligation to do the Senate's bidding and show his hand in each suspension. But he tells the Senate that within five weeks after the inauguration of Chief-of-Police Grant this "suspension" section was repealed and suspensions were left to the discretion of the President.—*Wichita Beacon*.

From the *Midland Farmer*—The Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo., so famous throughout the West for the excellence of stock and extensive business, occupy a beautiful valley about one and a half miles west of the city, and cover an area of more than 2000 acres. Almost every variety of soil is found in the bed or on the slopes of this valley, the bottom lands of which are thoroughly tile-drained in order to promote strong fibrous roots in the stock grown. The immense quantity of stock grown here may be estimated by remembering that a single acre will contain about 15,000 stalks; therefore, these grounds are capable of containing more than four million and a half of stalks. Our readers may form a faint idea of the extent of the business when we mention that during this year alone there have been put out 75,000 pear, 250,000 cherry, and more than a million apple stalks, besides immense quantities of plum, peach, small fruits and ornamental plants.

There is nothing new or desirable in fruits, flowers or ornamental trees that is not found in these nurseries, carefully tested, cultivated and true to name. The Stark Brothers spend more money annually in securing and testing new varieties than many nurseries do in cultivating their entire stock. Nothing new or desirable escapes them. THEY NOW POSSESS ALMOST THE ENTIRE STOCK IN THE WORLD OF THE MARILAND PLUM, WHICH POSSESSES MORE VALUABLE FEATURES THAN ANY PLUM NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

A mention of merely the varieties of their stock would fill an entire number of the *Farmer*. We only say that nothing is missing from their stock that is new, novel, or in any way desirable in the nursery line. The extraordinary success of these nurseries has been the result of careful business management, close study of the wants of the West, and the most scrupulous honesty and fair dealing. In fifty years of successful business, now in the hands of the third generation, it has been the policy of the firm to send out nothing that was named and carefully tested. This policy was adopted by Judge James Stark at the beginning (32 years ago), and it has been rigidly adhered to by the two generations that have succeeded him. Until now the name of the Stark Nurseries is a certain guarantee of purity and excellence, as thousands of orchards in the West can testify.

From the *Florence Tribune*, March 6, 1883.
CEDAR SCINTILLATIONS!
ANNIVERSARY AMUSEMENTS AND SPECIAL SURPRISES.
EDITOR TRIBUNE:—We have for our motto, "*Domus vincit victrix*," and on Monday evening a large party assembled at the residence of B.W. Pinkston, one mile east of our city, to celebrate his 55th birthday. Arrangements for this social season had been made and plans executed during his absence in Kansas City, last week, and as the company gathered in great numbers and the evening's programme introduced Mr. Pinkston was completely surprised and puzzled as to the outcome. A double interest, however, was attached to this occasion. It was also the 20th anniversary of H. W. Emerson, and in union of the two families the summit of sociality was reached.

of regard. Appropriate speeches were made by S.A. Stephenson, A.B. Emerson and F. E. Dulle.

Mrs. Pinkston and daughter Hattie presented Mr. Pinkston with an elegant desk, book-case and cabinet combined, made from red cedar grown on their farm. Mr. Pinkston's farm employees gave him a handsome reclining chair of walnut frame with cane seat and back upon which he was involuntarily raised above the heads of the company amid the acclamations of all present. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Byram presented a lovely embroidered silk cushion with the expressed hope that Mr. Pinkston would never be as crazy as the pattern. Many other useful and beautiful presents were made, but I am unable to list them all.

Hugh Emerson was made happy with a new shaving set which provoked his youthful humor, a beautiful violin case from Miss Hattie Pinkston which won his admiration, and a box of fancy articles made up at Miss Ridgeway's drug store, all of which he treasures as mementoes of the days that know no care. The evening's enjoyment concluded with vocal and instrumental music, innocent games and other diversions.

The host and hostess of this pleasurable affair were most excellent people, beloved by all who know them, and deserve much praise for their social entertainments.

At 2 o'clock the guests took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Pinkston and went to their homes with lighter hearts and warmer friendships than when they came.

Long may they and theirs live to enjoy their abundance, is the wish of

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association, held at Safford, Kansas, on Saturday, March 6, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions relating to the death of Prof. A. L. Greer who came to this county from Tennessee, last April, and who had been teaching in the Canaan school since last October, and who died on the 13th ultimo, after five weeks' sickness, with inflammatory rheumatism, and whose remains now lay at rest in the Friends' Cemetery at Toledo, having been followed there on the Monday after his death by about 300 people, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from our midst Prof. A. L. Greer, one of our dear fellow teachers, thus relieving him of the duties and responsibilities which he would have so faithfully performed; therefore,
Be it resolved, That, in this dispensation of Providence, we recognize the hand of Him who has determined our days and appointed the bounds which we can not pass.

Resolved, That, while we mourn the loss of one who was an honor to the community in which he lived, an honor to the profession which he had chosen, and who loved, and was loved in return by his pupils and fellow teachers, yet we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God who doeth all things well, and that, in this bereavement, He is saying unto us: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye know not the Son of Man cometh."

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of the deceased, and commend them to God who is able to comfort and sustain them in the hour of trial.
Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Chase county papers; that a copy be sent to the parents of the deceased, and that a copy be filed in the office of the County Superintendent of Chase county, Kansas.
J. C. DAVIS, Chairman.

BAZAAR ITEMS.

The late rains and mild, cloudy weather have made the crop prospects for the coming season exceedingly good. There has been considerable sickness in this neighborhood since the cold weather.
C. F. Hays's youngest child has been quite seriously ill.
Capt. H. G. White has sold his farm at Bazaar; but he will probably reside thereon during the coming season.
Nelson Steadman and family, from Crawford county, Pa., have moved into the building formerly used as a cheese factory. They contemplate locating in this part of Kansas.
Rev. H. A. Cook delivered a lecture at Bazaar school-house, last Monday evening, on the subject of Methodism.
Wm. N. Oies had a very pleasant party of young friends at his home, last Saturday evening, that being his birthday.
The attendance at the school here is rather small at present. Mr. Spencer, the teacher, is doing excellent work, however, and every pupil in the district should be in the school, if possible.
Parents can offer no greater discouragement to a teacher than by keeping their children from school when there is no good reason for it.
March 8. L. L. L.

VOYAGE OF THANKS.

At a business meeting of the Emmet Club, held in the Strong City Opera House, last Saturday, afternoon, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the thanks of the Emmet Club of Chase county, Kansas, are due to the proprietors of the Strong City Opera House for the use of their hall free, to the Strong City Cornet Band for furnishing music free and to all the parties who took part in the exercises of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, in Strong City, on the evening of March 4, 1836.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending March 2, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C.:
J. M. Bannon, Chetopa, reel; L. A. Wilson, Greenleaf, road cart; L. A. Beardsley, Dodge City, ship for aerial navigation; A. W. Ramsey, New Kiowa, prairie fire extinguisher; J. A. Minger, Sabetha, harrow.

HOW THEY COMPARE.

The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's *Leiter* was 454. The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's *Emporia* was 318. Total no. of lines in both of said papers, 772. The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's *COURANT* was 710. No. of lines in *COURANT* less than in the other two papers together 62. And still the *COURANT* costs more per year than either one of the other papers of the county. Publishers have been told of the foregoing measurement, and a third party purely reading matter has been taken into consideration. You pay your money and you take your choice.

KIT CLOVER'S HOUSE PLAN.

In the last number of the *Housekeeper* "Kit Clover" tells what she knows about house plans and house planning in her charming fashion, which everybody who has tried housebuilding will enjoy. Another article gives some valuable hints on the same subject. Every one who has the building of a house in mind should send for this number as a specimen which will be sent free. Address Bukeye Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHOICE SOUTHERN DISHES.

Southern people used to be famous for hospitality and excellent cookery. Miss Adelaide Preston has just begun a series of articles in *The Housekeeper* which are to embody all the choice receipts treasured for several generations of an old Virginia family. Any lady who would like to see the number containing the first of this series will receive one free by sending a postal card to Bukeye Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM FOR SALE.

120 acres of land, all fenced, with running water, bottom land, quarries, and timber, four miles south of Cottonwood Falls. Price \$2,300, on easy terms. Enquire of Dr. Walsh, mch 4-tf.

MEETING OF TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

The Township Trustees of Chase county, Kansas, met at the Superintendent's office in Cottonwood Falls, March 1, 1886, to establish an equal schedule for taxation. On motion Geo. W. Crum was chosen Chairman, and Geo. M. Hayden, Secretary. Present, M. D. Lyles, Toledo township; Geo. M. Hayden, Diamond creek township; Clay Shaft, Cottonwood township; George W. Crum, Falls township, and Al. Brandley, Bazaar township.

1st class.....	\$30 00
2d class.....	50 00
3 years old and over.....	30 00
2 years old and over.....	20 00
1 year old and over.....	15 00
Jacks.....	\$50 to \$200 00
Mules and asses.....	\$15 to 60 00
THROUGH-BRED STALLIONS.	
3 years old and over.....	\$300 00
2 years old and over.....	150 00
1 year old and over.....	75 00
THROUGH-BRED CATTLE, REGISTERED.	
Bull 2 years old and over.....	\$100 00
Heifer 2 years old and over.....	40 00
COWS.	
3 years old and over.....	\$50 00
2 years old and over.....	30 00
1 year old and over.....	20 00
GRADE BULLS.	
2 years old and over.....	\$25 00
1 year old and over.....	18 00
DOMESTIC FULL-BRED STEERS.	
3 years old and over.....	\$25 00
2 years old and over.....	18 00
1 year old and over.....	11 00
FULL-BRED COLORADO STEERS.	
2 years old and over.....	\$15 00
1 year old and over.....	10 00
STOCK CATTLE.	
Milch cows.....	\$12 00
2 1/2 years old and over.....	10 00
Heifers 2 years old.....	8 00
2 years old and over.....	5 00
Steers 2 years old and over.....	5 00
Steers 1 year old and over.....	7 00
SHEEP.	
High grade.....	\$ 1 50
Common.....	50
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Swine per 100 lbs.....	\$ 1 00
Wagons new.....	20 00
Wagons used.....	10 00
Buggies and Hacks.....	\$5 to 50 00
Fair wheel per bu.....	25
Bus per bu.....	20
Ree per bu.....	10
Mill.....	25
Corn.....	12
Perches.....	25
Wool per lb.....	8
Money 50 per cent on the dollar.....	50
None.....	25
Mortgages 50 per cent on the dollar.....	50
Stom fence per rod.....	50
Wagon.....	25
Wire.....	20
Board.....	15
REAL ESTATE.	
1st class timber and bottom farms, with improvements.....	12 00
2d class timber and bottom farms, with improvements.....	6 00
3d class timber and bottom farms, with improvements.....	4 00
2d class timber and bottom farms, per acre.....	8 00
2d class timber and bottom farms, per acre.....	4 00
1st class improved up-land farms per acre.....	2 00
2d class improved up-land farms per acre.....	1 50
3d class improved up-land farms per acre.....	1 00
MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS.	
2 1/2 inch.....	\$100 00
3 inch.....	50 00
4 inch.....	25 00
5 inch.....	15 00
6 inch.....	10 00
7 inch.....	8 00
8 inch.....	6 00
9 inch.....	5 00
10 inch.....	4 00
11 inch.....	3 00
12 inch.....	2 00
13 inch.....	1 50
14 inch.....	1 00
15 inch.....	80
16 inch.....	70
17 inch.....	60
18 inch.....	50
19 inch.....	40
20 inch.....	30
21 inch.....	25
22 inch.....	20
23 inch.....	15
24 inch.....	10
25 inch.....	8
26 inch.....	6
27 inch.....	5
28 inch.....	4
29 inch.....	3
30 inch.....	2
31 inch.....	1
32 inch.....	80
33 inch.....	70
34 inch.....	60
35 inch.....	50
36 inch.....	40
37 inch.....	30
38 inch.....	25
39 inch.....	20
40 inch.....	15
41 inch.....	10
42 inch.....	8
43 inch.....	6
44 inch.....	5
45 inch.....	4
46 inch.....	3
47 inch.....	2
48 inch.....	1
49 inch.....	80
50 inch.....	70
51 inch.....	60
52 inch.....	50
53 inch.....	40
54 inch.....	30
55 inch.....	25
56 inch.....	20
57 inch.....	15
58 inch.....	10
59 inch.....	8
60 inch.....	6
61 inch.....	5
62 inch.....	4
63 inch.....	3
64 inch.....	2
65 inch.....	1
66 inch.....	80
67 inch.....	70
68 inch.....	60
69 inch.....	50
70 inch.....	40
71 inch.....	30
72 inch.....	25
73 inch.....	20
74 inch.....	15
75 inch.....	10
76 inch.....	8
77 inch.....	6
78 inch.....	5
79 inch.....	4
80 inch.....	3
81 inch.....	2
82 inch.....	1
83 inch.....	80
84 inch.....	70
85 inch.....	60
86 inch.....	50
87 inch.....	40
88 inch.....	30
89 inch.....	25
90 inch.....	20
91 inch.....	15
92 inch.....	10
93 inch.....	8
94 inch.....	6
95 inch.....	5
96 inch.....	4
97 inch.....	3
98 inch.....	2
99 inch.....	1
100 inch.....	80

C. C. WATSON

At His Old Tricks Again;
This time in a
NEW ROLL.
Now This is Business!

Prices Knocked Clear Out
LOOK AT THEM!

25 boxes of matches for 25 cents, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

25 pounds of beans for \$1.00, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

18 pounds of prunes for \$1.00, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

8 pounds of coffee for \$1.00, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

Horse Shoe, Climax and Star Tobacco
45 cents per pound, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

25 bars of soap for \$1.00, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

The finest syrup to be had at 40c per
gallon, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

Coal oil 15 cents per gallon, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

16 pounds of New Orleans sugar for
\$1.00, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

10 pounds of evaporated apples for
\$1.00, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

Clothing at
LESS THAN COST,

Closing out our stock. Going out of
business. This is business
right from the shoulder.

Boots and Shoes for less than cost, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

Our stock of
FURNITURE & COFFINS

Is complete, and the finest hearse in
the State to be had free at all
funerals by making applica-
tion.

A good first class bent bow chair for
50 cents, at
FERRY AND WATSON'S

Our stock of
Queens and Glassware

Is the largest in Chase county and
can be bought for less than in
Kansas City.

Hats & Caps,
at cost.

NOW LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

Come and see for yourself, and
don't allow any jealous
competitor say that
we can't do it.

Remember the prices are
Strictly Cash.

It don't make any difference whether
we owe you or you owe us, you
can receive for cash.

More Goods
for less money at
FERRY & WATSON'S

Than at any other store in Chase
mch 11-tf County.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

DEALER IN
HARDWARE!
STOVES, TINWARE.

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

STEEL GOODS!
FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,
HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an excellent stock of
Agricultural Implements,
Consisting of Breaking and Stir-
ring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows,
Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent
for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine
and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.
Sole agent for this celebrated wire,
the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.
A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

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.

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

CASH
For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs,
Cheese, Grain, Flour, Hops, Cotton,
Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. etc.
Ship your goods to us and will sell them
at the highest cash price.
Prompt sales and cash remittances.
Address G. W. FOSTER & Co.
oct 22-6ms. 25 Fulton St. N. Y.

Notice for Publication,
LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. 1
February 25th, 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
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. N. O. 4187, for the lots four and thirteen, section
thirty, township twenty-one, south of
range eight, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation
of, said land: Geo. Davidson, of Bazaar,
and Joseph Herring, Geo. Jackson, J. S.
Mitcheil, of Matfield Green, all of Chase
county, Kansas.
FRANK DALE, Register.

TREE! TREES!
Tree planters and all others who are inter-
ested in tree growing, please don't miss this
opportunity, but write at once for my whole-
sale price-list of Evergreen 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. FISKE,
Proprietor of Surgeon Bay Nursery,
mch 11-5m Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

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.
Shop over McGinley's blacksmith Shop,
mch 11-4f

MC'Q. GREEN, M. D.,
ECLECTIC AND HOMIOPATHIC
Physician & Surgeon,
STRONG CITY, KANSAS,
Office, and residence near the Catholic church
pays special attention to chronic diseases, es-
pecially those of females. He carries and
dispenses his own medicines

THE APIARY.

Extracts from an Address by Thomas G. Newman to the Detroit (Mich.) Bee-Keepers' Convention.

A carefully prepared estimate reveals the fact that in North America (the territory covered by this society) there are 300,000 persons who keep bees.

May not these figures give us a full comprehension of the dignity of our mission, the magnitude of the work before us, and the exalted possibilities which may inspire us to fresh zeal and grander achievements in our pursuits?

In passing—let us contemplate, for a moment, how invention, art and science have followed every "progressive step" in apiculture.

Surely, these are achievements! but shall we with them rest and be satisfied? No! says the impulsive and enthusiastic beekeeper—possibilities of the future! Teach us how to obtain a crop of honey day after day, month after month and year after year!

Ask the breeders of stock, the shepherds and the dairymen for the secrets of their success, and they will point you to their well-filled fields, green pastures and mountains of hay.

Now what is the duty of the apiarist in this state of affairs? The answer is plain, positive and unmistakable. Pasturage for the bees must be provided—it is an absolute necessity.

We are well aware that many who keep bees have not enough land to spare to devote to bee pasturage; but in the immediate vicinity of every apiary, and within easy flight of every colony of bees in America, there are waste lands enough, covered with mighty brambles, burdocks, fennels, mullins, rag-weeds, etc., which it would pay to seed with suitable plants for producing honey.

In view of the uncertainty of sufficient continuous bloom being provided by nature, and the certainty of annually recurring periods of cold weather, long and hazardous confinement—to insure success, the apiarist should as carefully and certainly provide pasturage for the bees as to furnish them with hives to shelter them from the cold and storms.

flow of thirty days (which constitutes an average honey season, one year with another) will pay—will not one hundred and fifty days pay five times as much? If by judicious planting we can lengthen the honey season, do we not thereby correspondingly increase the honey crop?

SOMETHING NEW.

A Hair-Cutting Machine Which Promises to Displace Barbers. Brushing by machinery is now an ancient process, so an American inventor has devised a machine for hair-cutting. The appliance is operated by clock-work, and after winding needs no attention from the operator, other than to be passed over the hair to be cut.

ROSE AND CEDAR.

A Most Attractive Object for the Lawn or Garden. One of the prettiest and most attractive objects that I ever beheld, for the lawn, or ornamental grounds near a dwelling, was a climbing-rose in full bloom interwined amid the branches of a cedar.

FLYING FISH.

How They Are Enabled to Fly and to Rise From the Water. The question "do flying-fish fly?" seems to me should have long since been settled in the affirmative. Many years ago the writer was engaged in trading voyages in the South Pacific ocean, where flying-fish were to be seen daily.

There could be no spring or jump in the matter except to emerge from the water when starting, the flight being caused by the wings, which vibrated as quickly and like those of the humming-birds.

Since 1793, as a statistician learns, wars among civilized nations have cost the lives of 4,470,000 men.

A YEAR'S WORK.

A General Review of the Trials and Triumphs of the Democracy. The end of the first year of President Cleveland's term of office is near at hand. It has been a busy year and one fraught with great consequences.

First—It may be paid for in a party organ at a dollar to five dollars a line. Second—It may be inspired by legitimate political hostility. Third—It may be the malice of disappointed office-seekers.

Fourth—It may be from an owner of telephone stock. Fifth—It may be the opinion of an individual or corporation out of pocket from the failure of the steamship subsidy.

Sixth—It may be the desire of an individual or corporation out of pocket from the failure of the steamship subsidy. Seventh—It may be the envy of an enterprising Presidential candidate in reaching for a renomination.

Eighth—It may have its origin in a Mormon apostle. Ninth—It may come from the Beach lobby. Tenth and last—It is the pretentious desire of some forces which have come to deplore honest government.

The Blaine interest began at once to nag the Administration, telegraph reports of discussions in the Cabinet, resignations of Cabinet officers, and distort the relations between the President and his party.

It is only a matter of time before the Administration will be shown to be a mere puppet of the party. The country knew what Governor Cleveland was; of what President Cleveland would be it knew nothing.

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HE HAD A CHECK.

A Circumstance Which Afforded Great Relief to a Bewildered Groom. "Once, at a wedding," said a friend of the family where there had lately been a marriage.

"For heaven's sake, George, what is the matter?" she cried, as soon as she saw the pale face and wild manner. "I've lost the passes!" he answered in a stage whisper that was really blood-curdling for misery.

"What?" exclaimed George, and plunged into the dressing-room. There were the passes in an inner pocket, where he had placed them for safe keeping.

Some of the Mistakes Committed by Lewiston's Handy Andy. Lewiston's Handy Andy is a well-behaved boy in one of the hotels, who in the singularity of his make-up and dress is a pretty good counterpart of Samuel Lover's famous blunderer.

WIT AND WISDOM. In the battle of life all have a chance to win the championship. A New Orleans organ-grinder has been killed by leaning against an electric light post.

Melting Snow With Salt. The Journal des Debats publishes statistics as to the cost of removing the snow in Paris by the process of melting with salt.

Professional Courtesy. Two Texas doctors met on the street "I feel sorry for you. You ought not to be out in this kind of weather. You are a sick man," said Dr. Blister.

Thought a Strange. Literary young lady (to her father)—Paw, I think it's a awful strange that you don't like Tennyson when everybody else does on him.

—The Astor library, New York, contains 221,490 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, and had last year a daily average of 280 readers.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—College professors in the United States get an average salary of \$1,500. —N. Y. Times.

—The English journal, the Revue, says that "it is reported that a Chinese Princess has been converted to Christianity. The lady's name is the Princess Kung, and she has burned her Buddhist books."

—The board of education in Berlin will place warm-water baths for the children in their school houses. If the experiment works well it will be extended.

—This five-handkerchief, nine pieces of Madras cloth, one hundred and five fathoms of cloth, one piece of silk, one hundred and seventy yards of thread, three bars of soap, eleven pipes, seven heads of needles, and one pair of scissors, were contributions to a church dedication recently at Memphis, on the Niger river.

—According to a recent census, there are now, says the Foreign Missionary, 80,000 Christians in Japan, 45,000 of whom are protestants. The number of communicants can not now be less than 10,000, and yet it is but thirteen years since the first Protestant church was organized.

—There are only four students this year in the school of agriculture and horticulture connected with Harvard College. The instructors are so numerous that there is one for every pupil, and a few left over even then.

—The two lower classes of one of our Western colleges have been keeping up a steady fusillade of hostilities against each other ever since the beginning of the school year.

—A paper out West has been trying to tell us why we sneeze. There may be some special reason why Western people sneeze, but in this vicinity we always sneeze because we can't help it.

—Where necessity ends, desire and curiosity begins, and no sooner are we supplied with every thing nature can demand, than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites. —Johnson.

ANCIENT EGYPT.

A Nation so Old That Its Beginning Is Lost in Obscurity.

The story of the Egyptian religion proper has for its mise-en-scene the Nile from the first cataract to the sea. Follow it course as it flows past the colossal stones of Thebes, the ranged columns and obelisks of Karnak, the temples of Luxor in Upper Egypt, and the statues of Memphis, the city of Cairo, the pyramids of Gizeh, and the vast Libyan Necropolis in Lower Egypt. The river itself reaches an average breadth of three-quarters of a mile; in its periodical overflow it waters and fertilizes an alluvial plain nine to ten miles wide; beyond this, for five or ten miles, lies the yellow drifting sand of the desert, edged by a rocky plateau twenty to twenty-five miles wide. Upon this ledge are ranged the pyramids, and beneath it is hallowed the million-caved Necropolis of Memphis. Beyond are seen the Libyan hills, forming a pale blue or lilac background, but flushed with yellow or crimson in the rising and setting sun; these are the same as they were in the days of Cheops, or Seneferu, or Joseph, and our eyes may still look upon what they saw.

Egypt has no beginning. A Caucasian race (not Shemite or negro) from the steppes of Asia settled in the immemorial past on the fertile banks of the Nile. The cave-man became tent-man, and the tent-man a house-man. But of these indispensable stages, which must have ranged over vast cycles of time, there are no traces left in Egypt. When the capricious bull's-eye lantern of history first strikes Egypt it falls upon an accomplished civilization, quite as refined and complex, and under certain physical aspects even mightier than our own. Six thousand years ago the figure of King Menes stands out, ruling over a people who knew geometry, invented an unsurpassed system of irrigation, built temples to the sun, pyramids to the Kings—the stepped pyramid is reckoned to six thousand years old—wrote in hieroglyphs the sacred picture writings, and possessed, at all events, the first two chapters of the Book of the Dead, that sacred ritual which was minutely elaborated later on, and formed a kind of Egyptian missal, rule of faith, creed and funeral service all in one.

It was only in 1799 that a window was opened in the present through which the life of that remote past could be seen with something like chronological distinctness. This window was the famous Rosetta Stone. M. Boussard, a French engineer, discovered, lying amidst the ruins of an old temple near Alexandria, while excavating for a fort, a smooth flat stone. It lay there as it lies now in the British Museum. It is of black basalt, about three feet seven inches long and two feet six wide; the side and upper part is broken away, but what is left is more priceless than any Sibiline book. It contains an inscription in three languages—(1) the previously undecipherable hieroglyph; (2) the Greek; and (3) the Roman. It is a decree in honor of Ptolemy Epiphanes, and it was set up by the priests of Memphis in the year B. C. 195. The discovery of what constituted the name of Ptolemy in the hieroglyph led to the deciphering of all the rest. The key of the unknown tongue was found, and the archives of prehistoric Egypt were suddenly unlocked. It was like coming upon the records of the world before the flood. From that moment Egypt has been the new all-absorbing center of antiquarian research.

Four thousand years ago Abraham was driven by famine into Egypt. It was in the early days of the shepherd Kings, a hardy northern race which ruled Egypt until finally expelled by the Persians under Darius; but Abraham found there the stepped pyramid, which had been standing for, at least, two thousand years. He found, too, some of those temples upon which we still gaze, and I regret to say, scribble our names. Three thousand seven hundred years ago Joseph was carried down to Egypt, and met with the shepherd Kings at their zenith. He saw the ancient pile beneath which Seneferu (5000 B. C.) still sleeps undisturbed. He looked upon the sphinx, which then stood out uncoincidentally with a temple between its paws; he saw the mighty Chephren and Cheops pyramids shining and wholly incased in white alabaster-like marble, fragments of which we shuffle into our traveling-bags and make into paper-weights. Three thousand six hundred and fifty years ago Moses floated down the Nile in his basket, and grew up amid the glories of Karnak, Thebes and Memphis—the oppression growing under the two Ramesses, with whose portraits the British Museum has made us familiar.

From Zoan, now buried beneath the sands, the Israelites on an eventful night set out three thousand six hundred years ago, in the reign of Maneptha I. The last thing which impressed them as they passed out of the land of bondage was probably the newly-erected colossal statue of Ramesses, a monolith then erect, now lying prostrate, and weighing eight hundred and eighty-seven tons.—H. R. Hawcis, in Good Words.

Artistic Embroidery.
Mr. E. L. Gray, of Manchester, Eng., possesses an interesting sample of embroidery applied to book-covering, the book in question being a small Bible dated 1562, covered with silk, on the sides of which raised figures representing King Charles II. and the Queen, Catharine of Braganza, have been worked in colored silks and silver wire, evidently contemporary work. Specimens of this class are of extraordinary rare occurrence; the interest of the book is further enhanced by it containing a MS. pedigree of the Chase family, of American fame.—N. Y. Post.

A great red granite statue has been discovered ten miles in the desert near Alexandria, in Egypt. It represents the famous Pharaoh, who was responsible for all the Egyptian plagues, and on one side of it is a statue of a little baby, said to be that of the next Pharaoh, who perished in his rash attempt to drive through the Red Sea. It has been lying there 3,000 years.

TOILET ACCESSORIES.

Prerogative Designs for the Coiffures—Gloves, Fans and Shoes.

The high shapes of hats and bonnets has determined the forms of coiffures for balls and soirees, which, though somewhat drooping, are even more towering, if possible, and finish in an absolute point, the head dress being composed of feathers, flowers, beaded ornaments, ribbons, jewels, birds, which are extremely fanciful, and insects. Young ladies are not so often seen with their hair dressed in front in short, frizzy curls, but the points only are slightly curled, which gives a very soft, shabby effect, falling from the way bands taken up straight from the forehead. The chignon consists of bows and braids put very close together, or torsades surmounted with slung knots, or a tiny piquet of flowers, often fastened on with a small jewel, looking like an agraie placed between two lightly puffed bands of hair. For these kinds of partures very delicate flowers are chosen, such as small roses without leaves, bright glittering ornaments, or montures of gold flowers or foliage, caught together with a bow of narrow ribbon, bows of velvet sewn over with butterflies or dragon flies, and lastly charming little birds with outstretched wings and spreading tail, appearing as if just perched on the edge of a perfume nest.

The hair is generally dressed in braids, or twists a la Catogan, or a tuft of curls when a low-necked bodice is worn; with high-collared gorges, which are most fashionable for evening concerts and the theater, the hair is caught together at the nape of the neck with an agraie of dark tortoise-shell, a bow of ribbon, or a flower in harmony with the rest of the parure.

Long gloves are still in favor for the evening, the gloves properly so-called, being made of dull chevron of pale hue, or Swedish kid in cream or light tan, the very long upper part being of silk gauze, lace, openwork material, or netting, silk jersey, and dark feathers of insertion alternating with bouillon laces, and insertions of gauze embroidered with small silk blossoms, assorted, or in harmony with, the colors and trimming of the toilette they accompany.

Fans are of all sizes; that is to say, very large and very small, and each lady takes the size she likes best, the fan being one of the objects in which fancy has full play. The most elegant mountings are of mother-of-pearl and white lace with leaves of delicate hues ornamented with paintings of embroidery, and a border of white or light-colored feathers. Tortoise-shell or green mother-of-pearl sticks with yellow reflexions are trimmed with chastilly; black or dark-colored frames are covered with motifs in gouache-painting, and black, bright-hued or dark feathers, the latter being more serious. Young ladies and young girls are also not forgotten by Dame Fashion in this respect, for there are fantasies and novelties enough for their use and pleasure, and every day sees new models, and among these fans with delicate mountings of all kinds, covered with butterflies, birds, flowers and garlands of charming blossoms, embroidered or painted on a white or a Chinese tinted foundation. All these fans are finished with a ribbon tied above, so that the fan may fall low on the skirt of the dress or be attached to the waistband.

Open-worked and embroidered silk stockings assorted to the toilet are worn for balls or soirees; some of these elegant affairs are of light colors, with the foot part shaped like a sock, in a darker shade, others have birds worked in natural colors reaching from the toe half up the leg. Low shoes in dull-black, reddish-brown or black satin, if the toilet is white to match this, embroidered with silks, beads and gold thread, and ornamented with a butterfly bow of narrow ribbon held by a strap of the same, or a buckle of diamonds, are also appropriate for the evening.—The Season.

GAY RIBBONS.

They Will Play an Important Part in Spring and Summer Toilets.
Ribbons are to be used without stint on thin dresses, on summer silks and on matinees and other negligé garments. Picot-edged or purled ribbons will be preferred, and will be imported principally in gros-grain and in watered effects, but gauze ribbons and those of satin and of velvet with the looped edges will also be used. The furure for bows of these ribbons is already seen, and on the thin dresses they are used as dog-collars, with three loops and a forked end of equal length fastening the left side. The elastic sleeves to correspond have a bracket of such ribbon with similar loops, and lace is gathered in a firm loop. A cravat bow and a belt bow of ribbon are used on gathered bodices, and some sleeves have ribbon loops for their trimming, forming a kind of cuff, crossed by a strap on the inner arm and hanging ends below. Rosettes of loops and of small bows and ends thrust together to form a rose shape are on the French muslin dresses. Epaulet bows are also seen, but for some reason these do not become popular. A row of stiffly tied yellow watered ribbon bows across a plastron of crinkled yellow Japanese crepe has a pretty effect on a black silk or velvet corsage. For the coiffure, rosettes mounted on shell hair-pins are made of a great many ends of ribbon cut on in trident points, and quite young ladies wear a bow of ribbon to tie up loops of braided hair that form the low Catogan coiffure.—Harper's Bazar.

An umbrella-dealer says that umbrellas will last much longer if, when they are wet, they are placed hand down to dry. The moisture falls from the edges of the frame, and the fabric dries uniformly. If stood handle upward, which is commonly the case, the top of the umbrella holds the moisture, owing to the lifting underneath the ring; it consequently takes a long time to dry, and injures the silk or other fabric with which it is covered.—Boston Post.

French doctors are placing patients afflicted with gout on an entire milk diet with success.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

The beet is a valuable vegetable, both for the table and for stock.—Chicago Tribune.

The average yield of potatoes in Vermont is two hundred bushels per acre.

The New York Experiment Station has succeeded in raising cabbages from leaf cuttings.

A sod on the orchard is believed to be a protection to roots of fruit trees in severe winter weather.

There is but little doubt that fully one-quarter of the corn fed to fattening hogs is wasted by feeding it in muddy yards or lots or open pens.—Montreal Witness.

Every one should keep a bottle ready of equal parts strong lime-water and sweet oil well shaken together, to use on burns and scalds, or for chapped hands.—Western Rural.

Cheese Fingers: Make a nice puff paste, roll out a quarter inch thick, cut into halves. Grate over one part cheese, mixed with a little cayenne pepper and salt; lay the other half on it and cut into pieces three inches long and half an inch wide.—Tulco Blade.

There is much to learn in the proper fattening of animals. The most important truth is that he who keeps his stock growing and fattening from weaning time until ready for the butcher, or, in the case of horses destined for labor, who so feeds as to best develop the muscular power, is he who makes the most profit.—Chicago Journal.

Cream Toast: Heat one pint milk to boiling, and add a tablespoon flour wet with enough cold milk to free it from lumps. Stir in one teaspoon butter, then pour over half a dozen slices of toasted bread. A quarter teaspoon of salt stirred in the milk after it is taken from the fire improves this.—Boston Budget.

Many farmers in places where their land is swept by fierce winds find it profitable to plant apple trees in masses large enough to make a wind-break on the side of the farm most exposed. The apple tree branches low down, and it bordered by a fence four or five feet high on the windward side, the ground will be covered with snow almost as perfectly as it was in the original forests.—N. Y. Herald.

Ginger Apples: Take seven pounds of American apples, pare and core them and throw them into a basin of water to keep their color. Take weight of weight of loaf sugar, add half a pint of water to every pound of sugar; set it on the fire till it boils; then add apples and three-quarters of a pound of nicely-cleaned ginger. Let them boil till they become clear, which takes nearly an hour on a tolerably bright fire.—Cleveland Leader.

It is very well for a farmer to turn a few sheep in a rough neglected field and let them trim down the briars and weeds if he will provide them with sufficient good food. In this way the old field may be turned to good account by the foaling of sheep upon it, but for regular business one can not hope to raise sheep in this way. A good pasture, roots for winter feeding, well-made clover hay, and good, careful attention and management are essential to success. Sheep are fond of a variety of food—briars and weeds and such things. Confined to that diet they run down fast. They thrive on substantial food.—N. Y. Times.

ECONOMIZE TIME.

Hints which no Prosperous Farmer can Afford to Neglect.

How to use time to the best advantage in the busy season of the year is what every farmer should study well. It is not enough that he works hard all day long, scarcely taking time to eat his meals, if his work is not done right in the right time and in the right way. Doing the work in the right time will save much unnecessary labor, by keeping all kinds of farm implements ready for use whenever needed; keeping fences up so as not to be troubled with runaway cattle; but especially in the raising of crops it is necessary to be in time both in seeding and harvesting and keeping the weeds down in the spring of the year so as not to let them get a start or they will be hard to conquer later in the season.

To do things in the right way includes a great deal, and only the outlines can be given in a short article like this. The first is to do one thing at a time and do it thoroughly, not shifting from one work to another, for in this way much time is lost. One thing which is much overlooked is to have every thing handy; have all kinds of feed close by where it is to be fed; have the corn-crib near to the hog pasture, the hay close to the barn or stable, and water both for cattle and house use near at hand, for in this way it will not take more than half the time to do chores as it will if every thing that is fed must be carried even if not thought to be far. It is surprising how much time will be walked away for nothing in the course of a year. Order should be strictly observed in every thing, in having a place for all kinds of tools and having them in their place when not used. While no method can be mechanically followed in dividing up the labor on the farm, still it can be arranged by establishing certain rules so as to save much time. In this way more can be done in ten hours work than in fourteen hours when no order is followed; therefore it is necessary to plan well before commencing on all kinds of work.—Germantown Telegraph.

Prospective Value of Salt Lake.

A member of the geological survey says that Salt Lake will be of great value in the near future, not only on account of the common salt it will produce, but also for the sodium sulphate it contains. The latter is separated in a flocculent precipitate by the cold weather of midwinter and annually thrown up on the shore in enormous quantities. There are many other lakes in the far west whence an inexhaustible supply of commercial alkalis may be obtained at small cost, Mono Lake, California, alone being estimated to hold over seventy-eight million tons of sodium carbonate.—N. Y. Sun.

A Maternal Sacrifice.

“Now, Eliza, listen to me and pay attention, for on these few words may depend your future happiness.”

“Yes, ma.”

“When Henry comes this evening and you pass him the pie, watch his countenance closely.”

“Yes, ma.”

“If he trembles with joy, ask him how he likes your cookery. But if he shudders, just mention casually that your mother always attends to the pastry.”

“Oh, ma! how kind of you!”

“Don't mention it. He will hate me, but when I live with you after marriage all will be explained.”—Philadelphia Call.

U. S. SENATOR VOHRES, of Indiana, says St. Jacobs Oil cured him of rheumatism.

Hon. R. M. McLane, U. S. Minister to France, certifies to the power of Red Star Cough Cure, which costs but twenty-five cents a bottle.

AMONG our Chinese brethren we notice Ah Tom, Ah Sing, Ah Chong, but no Ah Ter. Is he dead?—Philadelphia Call.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases of women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 25 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (108 pages), which gives all particulars. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

In close application to business nothing on this footstool exceeds a mustard plaster.—Chicago Mail.

Young Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT or 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.

When do one's teeth usurp the functions of the tongue?—When they are chattering.—N. Y. Ledger.

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

Advertising is a good deal like making love to a widow. It can't be overdone.—Chicago Ledger.

Pink's TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Green's Sore Throat and Cough Cure, 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER KILLS CORNS & BUNIONS.

All a farmer wants is the earth.—Lancet Citizen.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers...	42	50
Native cows...	25	35
Butchers' steers...	35	45
HOGS—Good to choice heavy...	35	45
Light...	25	35
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	72	74
No. 2 red...	60	62
No. 2 soft...	81	85
CORN—No. 2...	25	28
OATS—No. 2...	18	20
RYE—No. 2...	45	51
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack...	130	135
HAY—Large baled...	5	6
BUTTER—Choice creamery...	27	28
CHEESE—Full cream...	11	12
EGGS—Fresh...	7	8
BACON—Ham...	8	8 1/2
Shoulders...	5	6
Sides...	6	6 1/2
LARD—No. 1...	11	12
Wool—No. 1 unwashed...	65	70
POTATOES...	14	16

CATTLE—Shipping steers...	35	45
Butchers' steers...	30	40
HOGS—Pair to choice...	35	45
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IRELAND'S FRIENDS.

Great Meeting at Albany, N. Y., Presided Over by Governor Hill. ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—A grand demonstration was held last evening in the Leland Opera House presided over by Governor Hill in aid of the Irish Parliamentary fund.

The Governor then introduced Sullivan, who was greeted with hearty applause. In the course of his remarks he said: "However the people of America may differ on other subjects, they all agree in supporting Ireland in her heroic struggle for liberty."

The Governor then introduced Sullivan, who was greeted with hearty applause. In the course of his remarks he said: "However the people of America may differ on other subjects, they all agree in supporting Ireland in her heroic struggle for liberty."

England feared to fill the Government, because it meant the downfall of the House of Lords. Letters of regret were received from Secretary of the Treasury Daniel Manning, Lieutenant Governor Jones and others.

EXPLOITS OF BANDITS.

Railroad and Stage Passengers in Mexico Robbed and Stripped. EL PASO, TEX., March 4.—A freight train on the Mexican Central Road, in charge of Conductor Mart, north bound, was dethed and robbed at Kilometer, north of San Francisco station last night, by a band of sixty Mexican outlaws.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE.

A Ruffian in Kansas Hires a Man to Murder His Wife and Stepchild. BELLOIT, Kan., March 4.—R. D. Parker, a former resident of this place, but now of Abilene, came back here yesterday evening, accompanied by a young man named Frank Dunn, whom he brought with him from the latter town to assassinate his wife and stepchild, who live here, but have been separated from Parker for some months.

Crushed by a Boulder.

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 4.—Another horrible accident happened in the Lichter mines, eight miles from here, about seven o'clock this morning, which cost Wilson Haines' life. Just after he had entered the drift, which is some eighty feet under the surface of the ground, a large rock fell on him from the roof of the drift.

A METROPOLITAN MOB.

New York Strikers Make Lively Work—Twelve Hundred Police Required to Run One Car. NEW YORK, March 5.—The strike of the employes on the Dry Dock Surface railroad developed into a lively contest yesterday.

A car was started out of the stable about noon. It was halted with derision by hundreds of men on the street. Police Inspector Steers mounted the platform beside the driver and the car started.

The Crosstown line made another attempt in the afternoon to resume operations. At 1:30 p. m. the police reserves were called to the eastern terminus of the Grand street line, and Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers were present and made preparations for the battle.

A BOY BUTCHER.

A Kansas Boy Murders His Father, Mother, Brother and Sister—The Terrible Scene. OSAGE MISSION, Kan., March 9.—One of the most horrible murders ever known in this county was perpetrated yesterday morning near this place.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

Mr. Mendel went with the boy, arousing J. I. Rice, another neighbor, on the way. Upon reaching Sells' house a most horrible sight met their eyes. In the bed in the north room lay Walter, Willie's eldest brother and bedfellow, aged nineteen, his throat cut and the entire top of his head chopped off, exposing the brain, and his left eye hanging upon his cheek.

The boy said that he had been awakened by something and looking up saw a low, heavy set man with dark hair, cut close, standing in the door. This man stepped in and reaching over Willie struck Watty, who lay in the back of the bed.

THE BOY'S STORY.

The boy said that he had been awakened by something and looking up saw a low, heavy set man with dark hair, cut close, standing in the door. This man stepped in and reaching over Willie struck Watty, who lay in the back of the bed.

MINE EXPLOSION.

A Number of Miners Killed and Wounded Near Connelville, Pa. CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., March 9.—Shortly after noon yesterday a series of explosions took place in the Uniondale mine at Dumbur, four miles from here, by which two men were killed and twelve others received injuries which will prove fatal in at least four cases.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Nine of them, who had been working in another entry, managed to make their way out before the mouth of the pit was choked by a massive barricade of cars, wagons and trucks. For blocks in every direction could be seen long lines of cars and trucks in inextricable confusion.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The killed are: John Williams, trackman, aged forty-five years, wife and four children; Joseph Cope, miner, aged fifty years, wife and nine children; Jacob Cope, aged fifteen years, burned so terribly internally that he died soon after being removed; L. Martin, eighteen years, burned about the head and internally so that he died in a short time.

Credited to Rioters.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 9.—J. M. Coleman and William Patton, prominent citizens of Seattle, disappeared about a month ago. They were believed to have been murdered. The fact that Coleman was foreman of the grand jury that indicted those who were arrested on the charge of having participated in the recent riot at Seattle, lent additional interest to the affair.

The Free Press, of Detroit, Mich., has surrendered to the boycott.

TAKEN FOR A TRAMP.

Horace Greeley's Reception at Cincinnati by a Puzzled Committee. The first time I ever met Horace Greeley was on the 17th day of May, 1849.

The committee consisted of J. M. Forbes of Ohio, C. F. Clarkson of Indiana, and I, believe, Nathaniel Wilson, of Maine. Neither of the committee had ever seen Mr. Greeley, but they proceeded to the railroad, arriving there before the train, and stationed themselves at the various points so as to be certain of discovering the distinguished guest.

The committee retired from the car, but one of them discovered on the rear platform a person whom he considered the brakeman. He was asked if he had heard of Mr. Greeley on the train.

LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner's Opinion Regarding Eulogies and Epitaphs. When the meeting had been duly opened the secretary announced the death of Brother Gilmartin Cox, of Mississippi.

Pickles Smith moved that some member be selected to deliver an eulogy on the dead brother's character. "Why all this' citement ober de death of a member?" asked Brother Gardner.

A Remarkable Story. A fishing smack Columbine left one of the Shetland Islands with a captain, two sailors and an old lady who insisted on making the trip to Norway, although the weather was very rough.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Swans live to the age of one hundred and ten years, and wild geese to the ripe old age of one hundred and fifty years.—Chicago Times.

Walter Besant says there is no cookery in America. Did Mr. Besant ever eat any cornfield peas, prepared in Georgia?—Atlanta Constitution.

At Fredonia, which is only forty miles from Buffalo, natural gas has been used for sixty-five years past, and is still so used. The first well opened is still productive.—Buffalo Express.

A Philadelphia tramp who obtained soup at the first house, two boiled potatoes at the second, and cold pork at the third, said he had obtained a progressive luncheon.—Philadelphia Press.

The Russian thistle is a new weed introduced by Mennonite immigrants from Russia with their first importations of seed wheat. It is spreading rapidly on new lands of Dakota and Minnesota, and threatens to become a troublesome intruder.

Gossamers are now manufactured in steel blue and slate colors, which glisten and shine when showered with water, in checks and plaids of light brown, gray and other neutral colors.

"When the city of Augusta was built," says Congressman Barnes, meaning the Georgia city of the name, "the finest plantation in the world was ruined. I have never seen such soil. It will grow any thing from a watermelon to an orange."

The recently published report of the English Registrar-General shows that the clergy are the most healthy people, while hotel-keepers are among the most unhealthy.

"I see it stated," says Mr. Labouchere, "that while Englishmen drink five times as much tea as coffee, Americans drink eight times as much coffee as tea. This in a great measure is due to the coffee that is sold in the United States being less adulterated than ours."

"My good common sense tells me there is no such thing as a devil," said young Thinkeasy; "I know there is no such a creature, thing, state or condition as the devil, and I am to show my convictions in my life."

The number of amateur actresses who desire to go on the stage professionally is said to be enormous. Many belong to respectable families. Most of them will prove failures.

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