

Chase

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

## VOLUME XII.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886.

County

# NUMBER 22

# THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 23rd Mr. Van Wyck reported favorably from committee the bill to confirm entries on the public lands. The bill passed appropriating \$250,000 to erect a Grant monument at Washington. The Education bill then came up, and Senators Gray and Plumb addressed the Senate in opposition and Senator Call in its favor. After a short executive session the Senate aljourned.... In the House Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution directing the payment of the surplus in the Treasury on the Public debt. Mr. Elisberry, of Ohio, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to all invalid soldiers or widows and children who are dependent upon their daily labor for support. The bill forfeiting the Pacific Rairoad Company was taken up and an amendment was adopted providing that forfeited lands shall be subject to settlement under the homestead law only. The bill was then passed. Adjourned. to confirm entries on the public lands. Thebill

In the Senate on the 24th the bill passed for the relief of settlers and purchasers of land on the public domain in Kansas and land on the public domain in Kansas and Nebraska. The Educational bill came up as unfin shed business and was discussed until the Benate went into executive session....In the House the bill passed to annex the north-ern part of the Territory of Idaho to Wash-ington Territory. The Hennepin Canal bill then came up and after some debate the House, in committee, took np the Half-gallon Tax bill and the debate continued. The bill. In the Senate on the 25th among the bills

In the Senate on the 25th among the bills introduced was one by Senator Edmunds providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food, drink, etc. The Educational bill came up and was de-bated at length. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide allot-ments of land in severality to the Indians. The bill finally passed and the Senate ad-journed ... In the House the debate on the Hennepin Canal bill came up in regular or-der, and several members spoke. Then the Pension Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and a lively debate followed. Mr. Morgan reported the bill to incorporate the Atlantic & Pacific Ship rail-way. Mr. Wheeler reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The estimate for 1887 is \$412,075. Mr. Blount reported the Post office Appropriation bill. Adjourned. In the Senate on the 26th Mr. Mitchell providing for the inspection of meats for

In the Senate on the 26th Mr. Mitchell spoke in favor of his bill abrogating all treaties permitting ihe immigration of Chinese, at the conclusion of which debate was resumed on the Education bill and con-tinued until adjournment....In the House Mr. Morrison reported a substitute for the Hanback resolution on the Pan Electric tele-phone matter, enlarging the powers of the special committee. The resolution was adopted after some debate. Mr. Dockery reported back the resolution requiring the Post-office Committee to ascertain whether additional legislation is necessary to prevent the monopoly of telegraphic facilities, and to secure to the Southern, Western and Pacific States the benefits of competition, which was adopted, and the House adjourned. treaties permitting ihe immigration of

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

CLAIMS amounting to \$500,000 have been filed in the State Department at Washing ton by the Chinese Minister on behalf of the victims of the anti-Mongolian out-breaks in the West.

NINE bills are before Congress for right of way through the Indian Territory.

A METEORITE fell upon a farm two milas

cents per ton for drawing small ovens, have returned to work, the operators conunder arrest for riot except the ring leaders.

THE coke drawers at the Morgan foundry.

White and Summit works, near Pittsburgh,

Pa., who struck for an advance of five

THE New York Senate has passed the bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the Drexel cottage at Mt. McGregor in which General Grant died.

A DISPATCH from Easton, Pa., says: The wages of the 400 employes of the Warren Foundry and Machine Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., will be advanced 15 per cent. March 15. Orders have been issued to prepare the Glendin Iron Company's No. 4 in South Easton for blast. The stack has been idle for several years. The Bethlehem Iron Company's No. 6 furnace will be put in blast in a few days.

THE Valambrosia skating rink at Trov. N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 26th. Loss, \$150,000. Loss to other buildings amounted to \$43,000.

AT Westfield, Mass., the other day the steeple of the first Congregational Church was turned completely over during a storm and thrust through the roof of the auditorium

THE New York grand jury was discharged on the 25th. No indictment was returned against any of the aldermen who granted the Broadway railway franchise.

**THE WEST.** GENERAL JOHN S. CAVENDER, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, died at his residence in that city of cirrosis of the liver on the 23d. General Cavender was born in Franklin, N. H., March 11, 1824. He was with Lyon at the battle of Wilson creek, and was also at Shiloh, Corinth and other places during the war.

THE Santa Fe reduced its rates from Missouri river points to the Pacific on the 23d to \$25 first and \$17 second. The Santa Fe declared its intention to rebate under any rate the other Pacific roads might make. FIRE at Mount Vernon, Ind., damaged a

lozen stores, entailing an aggregate loss of \$20,000; insurance, \$11.000.

A CASE was decided in the Superior Court at Cincinnati recently of considerable importance. George Crisp, a lumber dealer, sued Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency on the ground that it had misrepresented him by rating him erroneously, and claimed \$10,-000 damages. The defense was that Crisp refused to furnish the information usually obtained from business men and that the agency was therefore obliged to make an estimate from outside sources, which was done, it was claimed, without malice. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the

agency. Тик boiler of an engine on the Chicago & St. Louis railway exploded near Vernon, Ill., recently. Engineer Ashling was thrown a distance of seventy-five yards over the telegraph wires and killed.

THE Western linseed oil crushers met in pool which will be known as the ConsoliGENERAT.

M. VALLON, president of the agricultural group in the French Chamber, called upon M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, and urged him to continue the prohibition of the importation of the American hog proceding the increase. The coke operators the importation of the American hog pro-have decided to release all Hungarians ducts. M. Lockroy replied, that before submitting the subject to the Chamber of Deputies, he woald wait for the hygienic committee's report, which would decide the question of the alleged presence of trichinæ in American pork.

THE employes of the Adriatic railway have struck for higher wages. The Popelo Romano declares that the strike is due to Socialist propaganda.

Seven thousand Tyne and Wear (Eng.) ship builders who have been on a strike have resumed work at a slight reduction of wages

THE Dublin Board of Guardians has adopted a resolution declaring that only home rule, land reform and the stopping of evictions will satisfy the majority of the Irish people.

AT Zoschen, a village in Saxony, a piece of land twenty acres in area, on which there were several houses, suddenly subsided, leaving a large lake. Three men were drowned. Most of the dwellers in the houses were absent at the time. THE Queen's Proctor has decided to inter-

vene in the Dilke case. THE English House of Commons, by a

vote of 209 to 66, agreed to a grant of  $\pounds1,200$ for medals for the Canadian volunteers who suppressed the Riel crebellion. The vote was opposed by Irish Nationalists.

FREIGHT cutting commenced in the transcontinental railroad war on the 26th, the cut being about 60 per cent. The passenger rate from San Francisco to New York was put down to \$50; to Chicago it was

THE British Government has approved Lord Dufferin's request that a strong expedition be sent against the Shans. The British commissioners in Burmah are authorized to secure the submission of the chiefs either by bribing or by fighting them.

EXCITEMENT was intense in the French Chamber of Deputies recently when a strange man excitedly drew a revolver and threw a paper toward M. Clemenceau. The stranger was immediately arrested, when he said he was an old soldier and wanted redress for his grievances.

In a recent interview with General Crook, Geronimo, the Apache chief, refused to surrender unconditionally and departed for the mountains. It was reported that Geronimo had ninety bucks with him. The total value of merchandise and gold and silver exported from the United States during January last amounted to \$57,959,-562, against \$80,532,584 in January, 1885. The total value of imports for January last was \$47,398,490, against \$42,221,171 in January, 1885.

R. G. DUNN & Co. report busin for week ended February 26 as follows United States, 214; Canada, 34; total, 248; against 286 last week and 275 the week pre-Chicago recently and decided to form a vious. More than half of the failures oc-

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE G. A. R. encampment closed at Wich-

Ita with the installation of officers of the

provide some methods for the permanent

THE other day a detachment of 112 old

reterans arrived at the Leavenworth Sol-

diers' Home, in charge of Colonel J. D.

preservation of the records of the order.

city by a colored man named Davis.

for the late Jardine caused so much com-

ment, and who was censured by Bishop

Vail for so doing, has resigned, claiming

he could not remain in a diocese where the

views of the Bishop and his own were so

THE Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. as-

embled at Topeka on the 23d in annual

session and gave a reception at Crawford's

Opera House to Father Upchurch, the

nder of the order. The opera house was

wded to its utmost capacity and every-

hing passed off pleasantly. Grand Master

George W. Reed, of Topeka, introduced Father Upchurch and that gentleman re-p. 5. delivering a history of the order from the time of its inception to the pres-

ent day, enumerating its benefits and ad-

vantages. Several visiting members of the

at Dayton.

judicial district.

widely different.

order responded.

Parade of the G. A. R. at Wiehita-Election of Officers, WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 25 .-- Yesterday was

KANSAS VETERANS.

Courant.

three branches of the order. Additional soft and warm, but cloudy. The grand resolutions were adopted favoring the apparade of the G. A. R. encampment took pointment of one person to take charge of the different commands at State reunions; place at nine o'clock, after which the members convened in their hall and proceeded indorsing the action of the Legislature in making an appropriation to secure the Nato business by the suspension of the rules tional Encampment in Kansas in 1887; apand the election of grand officers for the pointing a committee of arrangements for the ensning year, as follows: Grand comthe encampment at San Francisco; thankmander, C. J. McDivitt, of Abilene; ing the people of Wichita for their hospitalsenior vice, Thomas Seward, of ity; favoring the pensioning of all soldiers fifty years old who are disabled from any Winfield; junior vice, J. D. Barker, of Girard; chaplain, Colonel Allen Buckcause, and that those who have reached the ner; medical director, Colonel J. M. Lewis, age of sixty-five years and are poor be alof Kinsley. lowed a pension of eight dollars per month,

regardless of disabilities; favoring the hold-The following are the delegates at large, ing of the encampment of 1887 in Kansas; selected to attend the National encamprecognizing Sedan camp Daughters of Vetment: C. W. Blair, George T. Anthony, J. M. Feighan, George D. Orner, A. B. erans; regarding the death of Grant, Mc-Clellan, Hunter, Hancock and others, and Campbell. that the Council of Administration should First District-John A. Fulton, of Brown;

Cy Leland, of Doniphan. Second District-E. P. Diehl, of Olathe;

George Myers, of Fort Scott. Third District-J. M. Doney, W. P. Scholl.

Fourth District-J. N. Mercer, Council Grove; D. F. Everett, Woodson County. Fifth District—W. A. McDonald, of Sum-ner; D. M. Heiser, of Barton. Sixth District—George H. Case, of Jewell

City; A. L. Voorhees, of Russell. Seventh District—W. A. McDonald, of Sumner; D. N. Heiser, of Barton.

the following, which was adopted:

 WHEREAS, The men who composed the military telegraph corps and operators, line builders and repairers, and, where and hardships incident to active service in the field, and faithfully performing all the duties equally well, while under fire in the stations or in camp; and.
 WHEREAS, The men who composed the military telegraph corps and operators, line builders and repairers, and, while under going all the exposure and hardships incident to active service in the field, and faithfully performing all the duties equally well, while under fire in the stations or in camp; and.
 WHEREAS, Enlisted men skilled in telegraph, who were detailed to work the military telegraph lines were, by order of the Secretary of War, deprived of their bountles and other endowments due them as enlisted men in consequence of such detail; therefore, be it
 Resolved, That we do respectfully and earmestly ask the members of Congress and the Sonators from this State to secure the passage of a bill giving, first, to the employes of the telegraph corps actually on duty in the bield, whether soldier or evilian, a military status commensurate with their services and that they be placed on an equal footing with soldiers in every way.
 Becond –That the Secretary of the Troasury be authorized and instructed to pay the detailed soldiers of the telegraph corps, or his heirs, the bounties and pensions if disabled which are due him upon the terms of enlistment. Church, Leavenworth, whose requiem mass

heirs, the bounties and pensions if disabled which are due him upon the terms of enlist-ment. Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be certified by the commander of this department and the assistant adjutant general to the members of Congress and the Sonators from the State of Kansas. Resolved, That as the encampments are not assembles of distinguished citizens, but of vieterans of the Union army, it should be ob-ligatory upon delegates that they appear at the State encampment in the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic. Resolved, That the department commander bost commanders in the department to send the names of all members of their posts who lost a leg or an arm in the service to James A. Neiderwood, secretary Crippled Soldiers' Association, Allegan, Rice County. Resolved, That all post commanders in good and that all such authority heretofore granted, if any, should be evoked. Resolved, That all post commanders in good to vote in the encampment. Resolved, That all post commanders in good standing in their respective posts, are entilled to vote in the encampment. Resolved, That all post commanders in good standing in their respective posts, are entilled to vote in the encampment. Resolved, That in making arrangements for future encampments of the department, the officers are instructed to provide tickets of admission for the delegates, and alternates and other comrades entilled to membership, and that seats be reserved in the front of the hall in which the encampment meets, for such members. Resolved, That the council of administra-

A CANDIDATE FOR HEMP.

A Shocking Crime Unearthed Near Springfield, Mo .- Career of a Despicable Villain.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 26 .- The mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Sarah Graham, wife of George E. Graham, was partially explained yesterday by John Potter and other citizens of Brooklyn, who, under the direction of Detective Ed. C. Davis, explored a deep sinkhole or cave on the farm of Mrs. Malloy, about four miles southwest of this city, and discovered about fifty feet under the ground the nude body of a woman which was partially decomposed. Near the body in the cave was also found the woman's clothing and a small hand satchel. Coroner Van Hoose summoned a jury and repaired to the ghastly scene, and on examination, found that the woman's death was caused by a pistol shot that entered the right side of the breast and passed through the heart. Other wounds had evidently been inflicted on the unfortunate

It is thought beyond any doubt the woman is the missing Mrs. Graham, whose husband was married to Cora Lee, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Malloy in this city, July 18 last, and was arrested on the charge of bigamy a month since and lodged in jail, where he is now confined awaiting big trial at the Mur term of the Circuit in jail, where he is now confined awaiting his trial at the May term of the Circuit Court. When arrested Graham claimed that he was divorced from his former wife and that she left Fort Wayne, Ind., with him as a mistress; that they first went to Elgin. III., thence to Washington, Kan., where he and Mrs. Malloy, who is known as a kind of temperance lecturer, engaged in the publi-cation of a paper called the Morning and cation of a paper called the Morning and Day of Reform. The paper not proving a success, he and Mrs. Malloy came to this eity and his wife returned to her people at Fort Wayne. taking their two boys, aged re-

spectively thirteen and six years. The latter part of last September Graham wrote to his wife at Fort Wayne, request-ing her to meet him with the children at St. Louis. He also sent money to pay her fare. Mrs. Graham did as requested, and her peo-ple not learning any thing of her where-abouts since then, began to suspect foul play and made a vigorous search to find the missing woman, whose brother-in-law, T. L. Breese, came on here and caused Graham's arrest. The latter stoutly protested his innocence and stated that the last he saw of his former wife she was last he saw of his former wife she was standing in the Union Depot at St. Louis when he and the two children boarded a 'Frisco train and came to this city. Gra-ham and his second wife reside on the Mal-loy farm, where the lady was found to-day, and when he was told of the startling dis-covery he turned pale and looked down at the floer protecting that he would not get the floor, protesting that he could not get

justice here. In an interview with Mr. T. L. Breese, of Fort Wayne, brother-in-law of the dead woman, he stated that George E. Graham, who is about thirty-five years old, was mar-ried to the woman now dead at Fort Wayne in 1871, and that Graham was sent to the politoniary for here stealing in 1873. the penitentiary for horse stealing in 1873. While he was in prison his wife procured a divorce, and after his release, in 1878,

Thomas, treasurer of the Central Branch National Soldiers' Home, of Dayton, O. This arrival fills the home to its fullest ca-

pacity until more room can be completed. The new arrivals are said to be a fine looking body of men. The reason of the trans-

fer was the overcrowded state of the home The Committee on Resolutions reported GOVERNOR MARTIN has appointed Hon.

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Repub-lic being anxious to see justice done to all persons who, by their devotion to duty aided materially in the overthrowing of the re-bellion: R. C. Bassett judge of the Twenty-second FIVE prisoners escaped from the county jail at Topeka the other day. Among

WHEREAS, The military telegraph was a actor of great importance in the late war;

them was the murderer Kellum, who, while attempting to rob a Santa Fe train at Coolidge, in 1883, shot and killed Engineer Hilton and wounded the fireman. The escape was made during the absence of the jailor at dinner. A large posse of men went in pursuit and three were captured, among them the murderer Kellum, who was captured nine miles north of the REV. DE MATTOS, rector of St. Paul's

woman.

People in the neighborhood were startled by a loud noise, and later found a large hole in the ground with pieces of rock scattered around. The aerolite was shattered to fragments.

THE American Institute of Civics was in session at Washington recently.

THE House Committee on Public Lands has agreed to report favorably the bill forfeiting the land grant of the Ontonagon & State Line Railroad Company in Michigan.

THE conference of directors of State weather stations, members of meteorological societies and others interested in meteorological work, assembled at Washington on the 24th. General Hazen called the conference to order. Prof. Mendenhall was elected chairman; Prof. M. M. Davis, secretary. It was understood that the Secretary of

the Treasury would recommend that Congress provide specific duties on silk.

GENERAL HAZEN, Chief Signal Service officer, is suing George Jones, the proprietor of the New York Times, to recover \$10,-000 damages for alleged libel, it theing charged that the newspaper published libelous statements concerning the plaintiff's character as a Signal Service offi

THE Senate Committee on Indian Af fairs reported favorably Mr. Dawes' bill to amend the act for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Kiowa Indian reservations in Kansas and Nebraska.

THE House Committee on Railways and Canals has reported favorably Mr. Perkins' joint resolution for the relief of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad.

THE House Committee on Indian Affairs has instructed Chairman Wellborn to report favorably bills granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Fort Scott & Kansas, Fort Worth & Denver, Kansas & Arkansas Valley, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroads.

#### THE EAST.

AT Johnstown, Pa., recently Jacob Shank and William Mishler were crushed to death in the coal bank of Jacob Lovergood, on at work. The bodies of the men had to be dug out from under a mass of "horseback" which weighed many tons.

JAMES HENRY PAYNE, who died recently in a cheap lodging house at New York, was said to have been a millionaire.

THE case of the New England Iron Company against the Metropolitan Elevated D. Pratt, of Wisconsin, was chairman. Railway Company, of New York, for breach which has been in litigation since 1878, has just been compromised for \$250,000.

At the conference of labor leaders, held representative committee of working men to Washington to advocate the interests of were in. the tariff to Congress.

The Indian girls' and boys' asylum at delphia Quakers.

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west of Washington, D. C., on the 23d. dated Oil Company, the capital stock of which will be \$300,000. JAMES WHITELEY, elected city clerk of Pekin, Ill., last fall, is a defaulter and has fled. The exact amount of his defalcation

was not known, but an investigation was under way. He left a note giving the compination of the safe in his office. THE Chinese on three ranches near Wheat-

land, Cal., were recently driven off by a mob. After their expulsion from one of the ranches their quarters were fired. JOSEPH T. MCKEE, a merchant at Wood-

bridge, D. T., and associate judge of the county in which he resides, is under arrest in Chicago on the charge of obtaining goods by false pretense. His accusers are Decker & Co., dry goods meechants.

THE Wyoming Legislature, recently discovered that it had passed a bill relating to school superintendents which legislated out of office the only three ladies holding official positions in the Territory. The bill went through under an innocent guise without being examined into.

THE strike at the McCormick reaper works at Chicago ended by the majority of the hands repudiating the Knights of Labor and seeking a conference with the managers of the firm.

THE SOUTH.

Two colored children were burned to death recently in a locked-up house in Issaquena County, Miss. The parents were away at church at the time.

THE strike on the Louisiana division of the Southern Pacific railroad ended on the 22d. It took several days to move the accumulated freight at Houston, Tex.

A CONFERENCE of the committees of the United Nailers, Heaters and Rollers was held in Wheeling, W. Va., on the 24th, but no settlement was effected.

THE steamer Tensas was burned recently at Eutaw Landing on the Lower Mississippi

MR. WATTERSON, it was reported at Louisville, Ky., continued to improve in health. Without a relapse he was confidently expected to be out again within a month. THE nail manufacturers and strikers who the hillside above the Bedford pike, while were in conference at Wheeling, W. Va., recently trying to compromise, were un-

able to reach an agreement and adjourned. THE Virginia Legislature has adopted the local option law.

THE Inter-State Agricultural convention assembled recently at Jackson, Tenn. Eleven States were represented. Hon. H.

C. M. FREID, general merchant of Dardaof contract, involving about \$4,000,000, and nelle, Ark., failed recently. Liabilities, \$50,000; assets not given.

THE Houston (Tex.) savings bank suspended on the 26th. Deposits amounted to at Pittsburgh, Pa., it was decided to send a about \$400,000; capital stock, \$100,000. It was not known what shape the assets

In the circuit court of Searcy County, Ark., recently, John and Washington Steamburg, near Buffalo, N. Y., was burned Smith, charged with being accessory to the the other morning. The forty-two pupils of murder of John Martin, were found guilty the institute and their preceptor barely es- and sentenced to twelve hours' imprisoncaped with their lives. The asylum was es- ment and a fine of \$75. The verdict and and lynching was threatened.

A FATHER POINT, Quebec, dispatch of the 27th says: The worst snow storm in twelve years is now raging. Twenty-five inches of snow has fallen in twenty-four hours, and the snow is ten feet deep in places.

#### THE LATEST.

PIERCE CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.-Robert Crocket, formerly a lieutenant in a Missouri regiment, a volunteer and a long time resident of this town, was assassinated by some person or persons unknown about eleven o'clock last night while on his way home, not over 150 yards from the court house. The deceased was literally beaten house. death by some blunt instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown. Sr. Louis, Feb. 27. - Philip and Gregory Joral, aged twenty-four and seventeen years respectively, were employed by Joseph Ruprecht to dig clay in his quarry on the river Des Peres, between Barracks road and Gravols road. While eating dinner at one o'clock, yesterday, the clay bank, one hundred feet high, caved in cov-

ering them up. About a half an hour later Ruprecht came along with some teamsters and dug them out. Philip was badly in-jured and was taken to his home on Laughboro avenue, near Twelfth street, where Dr. Breight attended him. Gregory was crushed to death and his body was taken to

Hoffmeister, the Carondelet undertaker at 1810 South Broadway. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, said to-day in regard to the statement furnished to the Ways and Means Committee by John E. Searles about the Hawaiian treaty, that it is nearly four years since Mr. Searles visited Hawaii, and the report which he then signed with the other two commissioners was considered very favorably to the treaty and was so

mentioned by Secretary Folger in his annual report of 1883. Minister Carter said that the statement that the duties remitted would pay for the exports to Hawaii might be made in regard to our trade in regard to almost any country, and one might as well say that the duties remitted by the United States on coffee would pay for all the American exports to Brazil; might as well say, that in any bargain he had made a gift by not charging more than he had charged. He added that a counterstatement would shortly be made before the Ways and Means Committee by his counsel. He regarded the attack upon the treaty as the outgrowth of b jealousy between the refiners of New York and San Francisco.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 27.-Judge James L. Mitchell, of Nebraska, while addressing the convention of early Iowa law makers in this city yesterday afternoon, dropped dead on the floor of the opera house. He was just concluding his speech with the sentence, "I love the old soldiers of Iowa, when he fell to the floor in an apoplectic faint, dying immediately. Memorial services were held last evening, addressed by his former law partner, Fred Lehman, of this city, and by several prominent citizens of the State.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26 .- The National tablished thirty years ago by certain Phila-punishment aroused popular seatiment, and lynching was threatened. Press Association adjourned to-day after a successful three days' session.

HON. W. P. HACK iting Washington, it is said, to secure such an amendment to the bill granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas & Arkansas Valley railway as will compel that company to build through Winfield.

At a late meeting of the Fort Scott board of trade propositions were received from the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad Company, looking to the building of that line into Fort Scott, which were accepted. The work of securing the right of way, which was guaranteed by the board, was placed in the hands of a committee of twelve, and work was to commence immediately.

KANSAS postmasters recently confirmed by the Senate: J. S. McCartney, Garnett: John Wright, Sedgwick; W. B. Meade, Oberlin; G. B. Falconer, Minneapolis.

THE Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., recently met at Topeka and elected the following Stuttard, W. Dr. Humphreyville was chosen medical director and George W. Reed representative to the Supreme Lodge. THE expenses of the recent special session of the Legislature, per diem and mileage of the members, together with pay of In reply to a letter of inquiry from L. A. Emerson, general freight manager of the

Missouri Pacific road at St. Louis, the Board of Railroad Commissioners announce that "yellow pine lumber should be classified in the schedules of freight in the same grade as white pine or soft lumber, and not as hard wood." The effect of this declaration, it is said, will be to cheapen the cost of this lumber, which is a member of troop B, being extensively used by the people of airy, having enlisted in the army on

OFFICERS from the penitentiary were re-Floyd, an ex-convict from Cherokee County, who was released from that institution about two months ago, having served a term of six years for manslaughter. Floyd claims to be commissioned by Christ to kill a number of the citizens of Leavenworth and several officers and guards at the penitentiary. He is about six feet high, black eyes, sandy complexion, full beard, Roman nose, sharp features, dressed in gray, and weighs 180 or 190 pounds. Floyd is considered an unsafe man to be at large, and the officials were making efforts to capture him. In the case of Means, charged with assault upon Mrs. Simpson, the preliminary hearing of which was lately held at Atchison, the justice bound Means over in \$1,000 to answer in the district court. The justice said in rendering his decision that if he were the jury in the case he would not consider the vidence sufficient to warrant a conviction, but as the evidence was so conflicting,

and the parties so well known both to himself and to others in the county, a vindication in the district court would be more satisfactory to Mr. Means than in his court, hence he bound him over. JOE WHITE, a veteran horse-thief, of

Leavenworth, has been retired-sent to the penitentiary for twenty-one years.

Resolved. That the council of administra-tion are hereby authorized to prepare a sui-able testimonial to be presented to Post De-partment Commander Stewart, at the next annual encampment, in recognition of his constant and unceasing efforts for the pro motion of the interests of our order during

Resolved, That the rank of post department commander be restored to John A. Martin, John C. Carpenter, W. S. Jenkins and John Gutherie, they having lost the rank through no fault of theirs and the National encamp-ment be so instructed.

# TAKEN FROM THE RANKS.

#### A Soldier at Fort Leavenworth Arrested for Murder.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 25. Sheriff Churchill some days ago received a telegram from Sheriff Lilly, of St. Clair County, Mo., requesting him to be on the lookout for a man named Henry Hilder, aged twenty-three, about six feet in height and weight about 175 pounds, and to hold him on the charge of murder. The matter was made known to Detective Yerkes, who this morning located in was in the United States army. He was in the United States army. He was

the 3d inst. Sheriff Churchill and Detective Yerkes went to Fort Leavonworth this cently in Leavenworth looking for one morning and arrested Hilder and brought him to the city, where he is now confined in the county jail. Hilder, after being arrest-ed, said be had committed no murder. Some time last fall he got into a fight with a man in Illinois, and both had been pretty badly used up, and he left without learning what had become of him. He will be taken to St. Clair County as soon as Sheriff Lilly, who has been notified, arrives.

### Threatened Trouble.

meeting of coal miners of the Kanawha and New River district, held at Coalburg, the association resolved to request the Virginia Legislature to enact a law to pay wages to workers every two weeks in good and lawful money and make a day's work eight hours, and that the miners' convention, which meets at Colum-bus, O., instruct all dealers that they will be boycotted if they handle coal from with several operators relative to the action of the miners, they stated they would run their business regardless of the action of the miners at Columbus or elsewhere. fear that great trouble will arise valley. There are about 6,000 miners in thought it clear that duce the bill again. be worse than four years ago.

the two were remarried and left For Wayne the following year. He expresses the opinion that Graham has developed into an unscrupulous villain and that his statements regarding the disappearance of his former wife are a tissue of falsehoods. Mrs. Malloy has not been here since the arrest of Graham, and it is stated that she is lecturing in Peoria, Ill. 1t is predicted that further developments will likely implicate others besides Graham in the brutal crime that was unearthed yesterday.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Hawalian Minister at Washington Satisfied With It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, said to-day in regard to the statement furnished to the Ways and Means Committee by John E. Searles about the Hawaiian treaty, that it is nearly four years since Mr. Searles visited Hawali, and the report which he then signed with the other two commissioners was considered very favorably to the treaty and was so mentioned by Secretary Folger in his annual report of 1883. Minister Car-ter said that the statement that the duties. remitted would pay for the exports to Hawaii might be made in regard to our trade in regard to almost any country, and one might as well say that the duties remitted by the United States on coffee would pay for all the American exports to Brazil: one might as well say, that in any bargain he had made a gift by not charging more than he had charged. He added that a counterstatement would shortly be made before the Ways and Means Committee by his counsel. He regarded the attack upon the treaty as the outgrowth of business between the refiners of New York jealousy and San Francisco.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Defunct Porkers to be Officially Certified in Good Condition-Retaliation to Follow Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- Among the bills introduced and appropriately referred in the Senate yesterday was one by Mr. Edmunds, providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink and authorizing the President to make proclamations in certain cases. Mr. Edmunds said this bill had been reported last year from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Besides providing for the in spection of pork, etc., for, exportation, it contained, he said, a section giving the President authority, whenever he was con-vinced that unjust discrimination was made against the admission of American pro-ducts into other, countries, to suspend the importation from those countries of such articles as he thought fit for the protection operators who pay miners 2½ cents a of the just interests of the United States. In view of what he (Mr. Edmunds) saw in the newspapers about current events in other countries touching American products on the theory that they were posed to be diseased, when the fact was that the object was to exclude them under from this as soon as trade opens in this valley. There are about 6,000 miners in thought it clear that it was time to intro-

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 25,-At a West

Kansas.

the employes, amounted to about \$30,000.

officers: W. D. Gilbert, M. W.; J. J. Mc-Feeley. G. F.; W. H. Greenwood, G. O.; H. L. Taylor, G. R.; C. Steel, G. G.; J. W.

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. TTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

### LEGEND OF YELLOWSTONE LAKE.

[As Related by an Indian Guide.]

Southern sun.

soft,

their side.

Brittany.

friends.

perb hair off.

lustrous, silvery-white hair-

the sake of a few silver coins and gorge-

Once, when the wandering Sioux Traversed Wyoming's plain, And bold and savage warriors Were chiefs of its domain, A benuteous Indian maiden Unto her lover spake: "If you would prove to me your love, Go swin o'er yonder lake."

The air was raw and chilly; Ice floated in his wake, But manfully against the waves He struggled for her sake. The maid upon the pebbly shore Saw his form recede from view. Until at last he disappeared, Across the waters blue.

Then down she sat and waited For her lover to return: And the stars peeped down in silence On the bills where camp-fires burn. Dark clouds obscured the western sky, The wind howied weird and loud, And the white capped peaks in the far north-west Gleamed like a ghastly shroud.

But still upon the stormy shore The maiden keeps her seat, And listens to the roaring surf That dashes at her feet, While from the west the storm bursts forth In bilding spore and elect In blinding snow and sleet.

Far o'er the lake, the gallant brave-His arduous task complete-Steals forth in search of elk or deer, To furnisn him with meat. He spies an elk upon a knoil; Creeps forth in haste to slay, When loi a grizzly in his path Causes his foot to stay.

The monster notes his human foe, And quick to combat springs. One arrow—two—the monster brute Heeds not the fragile things; But down upon his victim's head His massive paw he brings.

Tis o'er—a crushed and bleeding mass Is all that now remains Of the dusky brave, who yesterday, Was chief of these domains.

The maiden still, upon the shore, Her lonely vigil keeps, A heap of bones among the stones, Or which the wild wave leaps; And far across the lonely lake, Her lover's bones lie bleaching. Where coyotes bark and puna's growl, Mingle with stround own's screeching: Mingle with strought strought strong stro

# A WOMAN'S "GLORY."

# A Chapter on Her Hair as a Pow-

er in History.

Hung by a Hair-Made Rich by One-Rope of Woman's Locks-a Cruel Duchess and a Generous Countess.

Poets have always shown a keen appreciation of woman's crowning glory. That little, grand man Pope wrote: "Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare, And beauty draws us with a single hair." ducal pair ever had. The particular hair which suggests this pretty figure of speech could scarce-

ly have ornamented the head of the author's adored Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, for it was a notorious fact that the learned lady entertained a profound prejudice against brush and comb,

young virgin but yesterday made "the bride of Christ," for the Church, like "blondine." The stuff did metamor phose the color. The pretty coryphee made up her complexion and eyebrows the guillotine, demands a woman's hair before she quits "this world." Here is to match, and for a brief season she ena package of shining chestnut curls, with such a look of life about them that joyed the special admiration of the high-collared, eye-glassed young cock-neys in the stalls. But alas! frequent it is easy to imagine the dark blue eyes, the pink and dimpled face they once enapplications of the dye brought on pains

wreathed—cut off, perhaps, to keep a roguish lover from prison. That luxur-ious mass of long, blue-black perfumed hair. "How came it here?" I asked be touched to her head. Her eyes were the swarthy foreman, burnt under the closed, her features distorted, and the "It was cut off the head of a young wife, madam, whose husband left her once pretty face frightful to look at; but wife, madam, whose husband left her here ill—abandoned. She wished it to be sold to pay for her coffin, and she cut off," the poor girl fell on her knees, knew that dealers do not like to buy and begged and prayed to be allowed to keep it. But said the doctor: "It is in a terrible condition; no human bedead hair any more than they do feathers plucked from a dead goose," he ing could straighten it out, neither could you endure having it tried." concluded in a most matter-of-fact way. Most pathetic of all was a package of

"Pray, sir, don't make me cut it off. mother's sacrifice, no doubt—and which, oh, grim Fate! will bring a higher price than even the heavy flaxen braids at entreaties For the rest, for those pounds upor

In speaking of this he said: "Never pounds of brown and yellow and black have I seen a more touching spectacle tresses, one can look at them without of patience and endurance than that suffering creature presented for the next ration. But corn-meal is not rich in the emotion, for, take the sheep's wool, they were grown only to be shorn and for fortnight. Day after day she sat, racked with pain and blinded by tears, but ous 'kerchief that tempers the wind to persistently and tenderly, comb in hand, the peasant lambs of Auvergne and straightening out a few hairs at a time. straightening out a few hairs at a time. It was two months before she left the Two women, both celebrated in their hospital, and by that time, I think, she way, deliberately cut off their hair. was reconciled to the natural color of Charlotte Corday was one. She had no her hair.'

trinkets nor mementoes to distribute The darker and grosser passions are typified by artists and authors, as a rule, among her friends, so she forestalled the grim valet of the guillotine and cut off her beautiful hair herself, sending whether of the material or spiritual off her beautiful hair herself, sending whether of the material or spiritual locks of it to her family and nearest world, being crowned with a glory of golden hair, and even the little cheru-

Of that proud arrogant and ambitious woman, Sarah, Duchess of Marlbor-round their plump faces. But this point ough, we might say she cut off her hair opens up too broad a field of discussion, and leads one away from some curious instead of nose to spite her face. To be more explanitory, it seems that the Duchess had very splendid hair, un-usual in length and abundance, and exfacts in relation to the various uses that woman's hair has been put to beside that of decorating the head of her own ceedingly fine. The great soldier, her kind and furnishing material for sentihusband, who was very much in love mental watch-chains, painful memorial with her entertained for it a profound

bictures and agonizing jewelry. The Japanese, for example, have shown particular ingenuity in utilizing it, and on a grand scale. The women admiration, and was wont to say he loved every hair on her head. Indeed, it was his delight to unbind her tresses himself and let them fall in a luxurious of whole provinces are shorn to manucloud about her stately person. Never-theless, the noble couple indulged at times in very ignoble domestic battles, the construction of the splendid Buddin which the warrior was apt to get worsted; but on one occasion he did hist temple at Kioto, which cost, by the come out victorious, which so chagrined way, over three million dollars, a whole ton of ropes made of hair, furnished by and enraged the Duchess that she determined to do what she thought would devout women as their contribution, outrage her husband's feelings the was used in the construction of the building. most-so going to her tiring-room she

At South Kensington is exhibited an took a sharp knife and slashed her suextraordinary coil of rope, weighing six hundred pounds and eight hundred As the last locks fell to the floor the feet long, made in Japan by order of a Tycoon whose name I can not undertake to spell from memory. During six years all the "spare hair" Duke entered with a jewelled peace-offering in his hand. At a glance he took in the situation, and then, without a word, he stooped down, gathered up one long tress from the shinging h eap of one entire province was consumed upon the ground, placed it in his bosom, in its manufacture, but at the time it and, with the tears rolling down his was completed an English nobleman bronzed face, silently passed out. It is traveling through the country was so said this was the last violent quarrel the struck with it as a curiosity that he offered in exchange for it the finest steel Then there was the Countess of Sufcable that could be made in England. His Japanese Majesty accepted the offer. and the hairy hawser was afterfolk, who wedded poverty and Mr. Howard. One must admire her for her ward presented to the great Kensington collection.

pluck, as well as her beauty. When it became necessary for the couple to give a state banquet, though their money-The idea that savages are the. only chest was empty, the Countess did not hesitate to sell her exquisitely fine and fair hair, of which she had an abund-is quite a mistake. Lace made of it is and was wont to conceal her tangled ance. Twenty pounds (one hundred an ancient invention. In the "Chevatresses neath a hideous cap. Dryden dollars) was the sum she received for lier aux y Eppes" a beautiful lady de-

# DAIRY RATIONS.

Lessons Taught by the Increased Winter

Milk and butter production in winter has become so thoroughly established that dairymen are gradually abandoning the laying down of the whole summer make, and selling it in the late fall or early winter. They find fresh butter is so much preferred that the entire product of dairies is sold from twenty to forty per cent. less. This offers no inducement to accumulate the summer's make, because it is not likely to bring more than if sold when fresh. This increased winter butter production has led dairymen to study somewhat the proper food required when only dry fodder is at hand. They are aware that milk can not profitably be produced on hay alone, and they first turn their at-tention to corn-meal. This is certainly

excellent as a part of the ration. Good, sweet corn-meal is not only healthy and profitable food for the cow, but assists in giving a fine flavor to the milk, and when as cheap as other foods should always form an essential part of the nitrogenous elements required to form the casein or curd of the milk, and this composes almost one-third of the solid contents of milk. If the cows are fed upon the best clover hay, then cornmeal may make up the balance of the

ration, because clover hay is rich in nitrogenous or muscle-forming matter. But dairymen often have to feed a poor mixed quality of hay, or even straw. and then other foods having more muscle-forming element should make Besides. part of the ration. dairymen should remember that they can hardly err in giving too many kinds of food in the dairy ration. The greater the variety, the better the flavor of the milk, and the better the condition of the cows, as well as the larger the quantity of milk. It has become popular among the best Jersey feeders to give a portion of pea-meal. This is strongly nitrogen-ous food, and its office is to keep up the

condition and vigor of the cow, by replacing the waste of the muscles, and the surplus goes to make the same ele-ments in the milk. But as pea-meal costs as much or more than new process linseed-meal, we think the latter more valuable in the ration for milk, because it possesses all the good qualities of pea-meal, besides being more soothing to the digestive organs and slightly lax-ative, while pea-meal is the opposite. Wheat bran is also a good food for milk, and often bears a very reasonable price, generally slightly less than the best hay, but it has a higher feeding value than any hay. Wheat middlings is also a most excellent food, having more starch than bran, and more nearly approximates to corn-meal in quality. Malt sprouts are often found at a low priceten dollars to twelve dollars per ton, and if of good quality may be used profitably in the ration, but these require soaking some twelve hours before feeding. When oats are as cheap, per weight, as corn, then corn and oats should be ground together, in equal

weights, and this meal will be found a profitable food for milk. Now, let us see how we can combine these rations:

 
 No. 1.
 No. 4.

 20 lbs. best clover hay.
 20 lbs. cut out straw.

 10 lbs. corn meal.
 6 lbs. wheat bran.

 16 lbs. meadow hay.
 5 lbs. straw.

 5 lbs. straw.
 6 lbs. wheat bran.

 6 lbs. corn meal.
 6 lbs. short cut corn

 7 lbs. linseed meal.
 70 lbs. short cut corn

 8 lbs. linseed meal.
 8 lbs. short cut corn

 90 lbs. short cut corn
 6 lbs. corn meal.

 90 lbs. short cut corn
 9 lbs. linseed meal.
 a) bs, cut out straw.
b) corn meal.
c) bs, wheat bran.
d) bs, linseed meal.
b) bs. short cut corn fodder.
b) bs, malt sprouts.
c) bs, corn meal.
c) bs, corn meal.
c) bs, corn meal.

#### NATIONAL CORN-FIELD. The Official Chiropodist Who Has Charge of Congressional Corns.

The gas is always burning dimly in the bath-rooms of the House, and Robert's eyes are almost gone. Robert is the colored man who has for a long time been in charge of the betts Wil time been in charge of the baths. Wil- the work of making adulterated cheese. liam is his assistant. He is younger It is the man who does know how tothan Robert, and the dimness of the light doesn't affect the keenness of his bright little black eyes, and he is well suited for the duties he has to perform. He trims the Congressmen's corns. William is a rather bright mulatto, and very spry. Robert is darker in color, has chin whiskers, and looks rather sedate with eye-glasses on. But the glasses don't help him much; he has to take them off to rest his eyes, and he can't see much with them.

The House bath-rooms are in the basement of the Capitol, in the southeast corner, under the elevator, where the light of day never reaches. The gas, like Robert's eyes, is very dim, and can not reach very far.

"Is you the gentleman that wanted his corns trimmed?" asked William, as the reporter passed down the dim, vaulted corridor.

"Want a nice bath?" said Robert, throwing a couple of towels over his arm, and taking off his glasses, so as to get a better look at the reporter.

"Why, do you have a chiropodist here?" asked the scribe, in surprise. "That's me," said William. "That's what I am."

"That's him," echoed Robert. Then he added: "He's a mighty clever hand at it. I've seen him take a corn as big as my thumb nail out ov a member's foot and never draw the red. Some ov the members have mighty big corns. He's mighty clever 'bout it. If you've got any corns you'd better let him get hol' ov 'em."

While his praises were being thus sung William stood modestly by, whet-ting an odd-shaped knife on the palm of his hand.

"I used to be a little clever in that line myself," continued Robert. "I's cut the corns of lots of the members, but my eyes got too bad .now on account of that gas, an' I can't see to do it. That gas is mighty bad on the eyes, and it takes bright ones like his to see

to cut corns and not draw blood." "Do many of the Congressmen have corns?" asked the reporter, conscious that he had made a discovery. "This is a new field of study."

"You mean the corn-field? Yes, sir; that is a big field of labor," replied William, seriously, unconscious of his very bad pun. "Most all of them has corns. Some of 'em has pretty bad ones. There's Mr. ——" then he stopped himself suddenly and added, "I disremember his name, but he's got awful bad feet. I's got most of those who has been in Congress a long time in pretty good trim. Some of them, when they first come in, are mighty hard to handle. Their feet's in bad condition. With the ingrowing nails, and bunions they has a pretty hard time. It ain t those city gentlemen with tight shoes that has the bad feet. It's them that hasn't had no one to 'tend to 'em. Why, there's ----, but, as I was saying, I mostly disremember their names. Howsomever there ain't many that don't have corns, and most of 'em are bad. That gentleman whose name I just didn't know had the most curious corn I ever saw. He couldn't scarcely walk about. It was a great big fellow just subject with the thought that they are under his great toe nail, but I got him only the first or temporary teeth, which out." "Are you paid by Congress especially

cheese could be instructed to make it properly. It would be millions of dollars every year in the pockets of our people. But we must not forget that our knowledge already is much better make the best cheese that was ever manufactured who does that. So we need something more than

which everybody who makes butter on

lecturer on cheese-making. We need to send out a few lecturers to talk on. moral principle, and they ought to be gifted with such eloquence that they could portray the business of adulteration so graphically that the adulterator could not fail to see what a consummate rascal he is. Of all the stupidity of which mankind has ever been guilty, the adulteration of our food products, and the consequent shutting or partial shutting of home and foreign markets. against our products takes the lead. There is no sense and certainly there is no decency in it.-Western Rural.

## EGYPTIAN TRAMPS.

Shrewd Fellows Whose Cheek Is Not Equaled by the American Vagabond.

The tramp was formerly well known in Egypt. The people are given to hospitality, and this virtue created a class known as "spongers." Taking advantage of their hospitable countrymen, these worthies would be present at every entertainment, and could only be induced to retire from the company by a present. Subsisting entirely by spong-ing, they traveled about the country, intruded into private houses, and practiced various tricks to secure a "square meal." Two of these "spongers" once went to a religious festival, held at Tanta, two days and a half journey from Cairo. At the end of their first day's journey, they found themselves Klyoob, a small town, and at a loss for supper. One of them went to the Cadi, and saluting him, said:

"O Cadi, I am a traveler, and I have a companion who owes me fifty purses, about one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which he has with him but refuses to give me and I am actually in want."

An officer was sent to bring in the accused, and in the meantime the Cadi expecting to be well feed for a judgment-he did not care for whom he gave it-ordered a good supper to be prepared. The two men were invited to sup and sleep before the case was tried. The next morning the Cadi ex-amined the parties. "Yes," said the accused with the utmost composure, "I have in my possessiou fifty purses belonging to my companion. I am ready to give them up now, for they are an encumbrance to me, being only the paper bags in which coffee is sold. We are *Tufeylees* (spongers)." The mortified Cadi dismissed the two

men in anger. - Youth's Companion.

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Second Teeth Dependent Upon the Healthy Condition of the First.

Children's teeth are often neglected by parents who give the young mouths little attention until decay and the child's complaints of toothache warn them of their duty. Even if they know there is decay going on they dismiss the will soon be replaced by the permanent ones. This is a great mistake, as the regularity of the second set depends largely upon the healthy condition of "Not exactly for that. Robert is in the first, which should be retained in to appear, when they will generally drop out or become loosened and are easil, removed. Much mischief is done by premature decay and the extraction of the temporary teeth. Many think that they should be removed to make room for the permanent teeth-a dangerous mistake which should be avoided if after trouble would be p vented. One of the most beautiful provisions of nature in the human economy is that for the removal of the first teeth by absorption of their roots to make room for the second to advance. Sometimes this absorption does not go on fast enough, and the second tooth is observed to be coming through before the first is loosened. In such a case the dentist should be consulted, who, if he has made a proper study of this frequent condition of things, will very readily correct it.-Dr. Gilbert, in Boston Budget.

said of the one hundred and fifty thousandth part of a woman's capillary attractions:

"She knows her man, and when you rant and Can draw you to her with a single hair."

Carew added his testimony in the lines

"These curious locks, so aptly entwined, Whose every hair a soul doth bind."

That a solitary hair might prove as fatal to a man's neck as to his soul was shown in the execution of the California murderer, Waslelewsky, a few years ago. Judge Belden, a grim satirist, sentenced the criminal and then sug-gested that justice should be made peculiarly retributive by an original method of hanging, in which a long, black hair from the head of the woman so brutally murdered, and which had figured in the testimony, should be the final means when cut of letting the weight drop and sending the murderer

into eternity. In the profession of quackery, it is often made the foundation of incantations and love charms, as the hair may come from the head of the loved or hated one.

In olden times, when a monarch of France condescended to pluck a hair from his royal head and bestow it upon loyal subject, it was a sure indication of further and more substantial benefits to come.

We are told, both on scientific and scriptural authority, that the very hairs on our head are all numbered. Dr. Winslow, after many laborious experiments, asserts that the average num-ber of hairs to the square inch on a woman's head is by actual count one thousand and sixty-six; on the whole head from one hundred and thirty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand. Take this number of hairs en masse, let It be long, fine, lustrous and pure in color, and whether it falls straight as an Indian's in unbroken folds, or in curling, clustering masses, or yet in graceful, shimmering waves and ripples, it does, indeed form a really glorious ornament, and one that any woman is loth to lose or part with.

Do you remember that master-touch of a master hand—poor "Fantine" sell-ing her splendid locks that her child might have bread? I have known similar instances in real life; and among the hundred tons of human hair that are bought and sold each year in European marts, how many bundles of silky hair lying among the coarser grades from sants' heads breathe of a silent sacrifice? For just as much as the hand and car does the hair betray good blood and fine breeding.

In the great port of Marseilles one has a capital chance to test his acateness by examining the piles of hair Collected for exportation. That bundle of burnished golden

locks, breathing a faint odor of violets, you feel sure is from the head of some

9

it, and that, doubtless, provided a right mands of the King Ris a silken mantle fringed with the beards of nine conroyal feast in those days of cheapness and plenty. An old copy of the Protestant Mer-

cury tells of a Lancashire lass who quor. sacrificed her tresses for even a more notable object. She was in love with a worthy youth, who hesitated to return her affection, as she was poor and her friends would not give her the portion young man demanded. Therefore, the courageous maid journeyed up to London and sold her hatr, which was long and of a tender yellow, to an honest

chapman in London, who paid her sixty pounds (three hundred dollars) for it, and soon sold it in wig to his advantage, To an Indian girl no humiliation is so

great as to have her hair cut off. The matron of the London Institute, in giving me a description of the introduction nees and Chippewas, said: "It requires great persuasion to induce them to enter a bath for the first time, and still more to induce them to desist from eating the soap, which they invariably take for something good to eat. To don the garments of the white woman

and sit on chairs instead of floors their red skins rebelled against; but all these difficulties are mere bagatelles when compared with the hair-cutting process. Persuasion, bribes and sometimes threats even have to be used to gain

this sacrifice to the altar of cleanli-"How do you account for it?" I asked.

"Altogether because it is the Indian fashion when mourning the dead to let the hair fall over the face like a thick veil, and which muffles the wailing the women give vent to. The mere thought that if any brave of their blood should be summoned to the happy hunting ground they could not mourn him in proper Indian fashion causes them extreme mortification, and consequently when the coarse black braids fall to the floor in our little lavatory almost tragic scenes ensue. Later on, when they are made to understand that cleanliness is the only condition imposed on its growth they become reconciled, for their hair

grows rapidly." Women in prison, even under a life sentence, never give up all attempts to embellish themselves, and, I am told by the officials, find enjoyment not only in giving their hair extra attention, but even in scraping the whitewash off the walls with their finger-nails to use as powder, and substitute red ink for rouge.

An incident of the unwillingness of woman to part with her hair was given with skates, he is said to be able to out-me by a physician from one of the great strip and sail around the fastest ice

London hospitals. A poor coryphee boats. from the Globe Theater was brought to

quered Kings, and hemmed with that of King Arthur, who was yet to con-Queen Elizabeth valued highly her pointe tresse" lace, made of silvery white hair, and the most expensive and rare of its kind, woven, by the way, en-

tirely in Bedfordshire; hence Turner's of fifty pounds that the mildly-smitten allusion "And Bedford's matrons wove their snowy locks." The Countess of Lennox presented her beautiful daughter-in-law, Mary Queen of Scotts, with a "pointe tresse" collar made from her own hair and woven by her own fingers-a tribute of affection which historians claims would scarcely have been given had the Countess believed her fair daughter-in-law guilty of Darnley's dreadful death.

In concluding this article I must mention the most superb head of hair ever seen in this country-that of the Marquese Conception Montalvo de Quene of Cuba-a very beautiful woman, who has made occasional visits to New York. Of exquisitely modelled figure and tall, her apparent height is added to by massive plaits of hair wound tightly about her finely-shaped head in the form of a coronet and fastened with a small diamond dagger. When these plaits are unwound they fall in a shimmering cascade of burnished brown to the floor, eighty inches in length-over two yards -and as fine as spool silk. One's pen rather lingers on the picture of the Marquise, for ber hair was only one of her personal charms. Her skin was as soft and pure as a garden rose; her large dark eyes had the peculiar freshness and open look of a child's; her mouth was lovely enough to drop nothing but pearls and rubies, which I am sure it did in the shape of pretty speeches, and her manners befitted a Princess Charm-

ing.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

-Vineville, Ga., was built by rich planters in the old days, being selected as a well-drained, healthful place, free from the intrusion of business cares or the disturbing influence of those who toiled. Grand old mansions, set back in handsome parks, formed fitting dwelling-places for Georgia barons, but the times are changed, and few of these lordly estates now belong to the families that built them. - Philadelphia Press.

-The Plattsburgh (Mass.) Republican says: There is a long-geared young man on Isle La Motte who has rigged up a pair of canvass wings, by the skillful use of which, in combination

him in a most piteous condition from attempting to change the color of her hair to "the glorious golden." protn-ised by the makers of a well advertised

 
 No. 3.
 6 lbs. corn meal.

 20 lbs. short cut corn
 2 lbs. linseed meal.

 6 dos. corn meal.
 20 lbs. prairie hay.

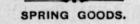
 6 lbs. wheat bran.
 9 lbs. ground oats an corn.

 6 lbs. linseed meal.
 corn.
 No. 6: 20 lbs. prairie hay. 9 lbs. ground oats and

corn. 6 lbs. malt sprouts. These rations are intended for cows

hundred pounds. There may be almost infinite combinations of rations, but these will suffice to show the way. It is supposed, in all these cases, that these ground feeds are to be fed mixed with cut fodder. Ground feed, if fed alone does not go to the first stomach, and get remasticated with the cud, but passes to the third and fourth stomachs, and thus loses the mascerating process of the first stomach, as well as remastication, and the result is, that it is not completely digested. Western feeders know the result when cattle eat ear corn-a large part of the grain passes quite indigested. It is bet-ter digested when ground, but it is not well digested without being eaten with

coarse fodder and raised with the cud and remasticated. Dairymen should be provided with a good power-cutter for winter feeding.-National Live Stock Journal.



The Probable Popularity of Boucle, Home. spun and Diagonal Woolens.

The earliest hints of spring goods boucle and diagonal woolens, with many canvas stuffs, for summer. The homespun and twilled fabrics are softer homespun and twilled fabrics are softer than the serges now in use, and are be injured by it if his digestion is in necessarily of lighter weight, but retain the broad diagonals worn all winter. It is also promised that they are more firmly woven than the sleasy stuffs now in market, and will therefore not draw and frey easily. English serges of light weight in wide double diagonals prom-

ise to be the choice for dark blue woolen dresses instead of the flannel suits that most women, both young and old, consider a necessary part of the summer outfit. These serges are also shown in cream white, in almond shades and in the beige colors that are liked for house dresses or for city streets. Another fabric, less pronounced, but of excellent style, is camel's-hair in natural ecrue and beige shades, woven in medium serge twills that will be sold in cloth widths for seventy-five cents a yard. Tobacco browns and blues of lighter shades than have been used of late are largely represented in the new stuffs. Stripes for parts of the dress are shown with nearly all plain goods. These stripes are from one to two inches wide, and self-colored. Boucle stripes alternate with diagonal stripes of the same

to take care of the members' feet?' asked the scribe.

charge of the bath and I'm his assistant; their places until the second set is ready the rest is thrown in by me as a sort of of one thousand to one thousand two extra, and if the members want to give me something for it they can. They mostly do, though I never charge any thing. They're mighty glad to get rid of a big corn, and they ain't slow about giving me something."— Washington Star.

# ADULTURATED CHEESE.

How It Has Affected Consumption and Exportation.

The prospect of raising the consumption of cheese to a legitimate point is not very promising. There is in the first place a deep-seated prejudice against eating much cheese. It is regarded as an unhealthful article of diet, and candidly we confess that we see little hope of removing that objection which seems to be bred in the bone. Of

course we admit that a person can eat too much cheese. We admit that comparatively speaking a small amount is sufficient. It is a concentrated food, just as pressed corn beef, for instance, is a concentrated food. Many people are injured by eating too much pressed corn beef. They do not believe that gleaned from enterprising merchants they are eating so much because of the point to the continued use of homespun, compact form of the beef. But the way the average person eats cheese is ridic-ulous. One little piece is taken usually with pie. Now a person can eat a quargood condition. If it is not we do not advise him to eat cheese at all, or anything that will not pretty nearly digest itself. We are not prescribing a diet for dyspeptics. But for an ordinary person of fair digestion, we know of no better and certainly no more convenient food than good cheese.

But another thing that has led to a derease in the consumption of cheese is the miserably poor quality of much of the cheese that is sold, and the adulteration of cheese in this country. Both these things have greatly hurt the cheese market at home and abroad. A writer for an English publication affirms as many before him have, that the reputation of American cheese in Europe has been greatly damaged by the persistent adulteration of our cheese. Prof. Arnold thinks that the way for America to keep her place expect? How much resisting immu-in the cheese markets of the world is nity can such over-strained and exhaustto send out lecturers to instruct the people how to make cheese. This is foe-Sanitarian.

good as far as it goes. It is a position that we have always taken. We firmly pelieve that one of the most profitable the law library of the late Merritt King. dertake is to adopt some means by rare and valuable works.

# PREMATURE DECREPITUDE.

Some of the Causes Responsible for the General Nerve Degeneracy.

The cause of much of the premature decrepitude and nerve degeneracy and break-down is in the many inventions man has devised whereby he robs himself of timely rest. The morning newspaper, often read through before breakfast; the telephone in his house, to call him at any and all times aside from his repose; the electric light, to keep his brain unduly stimulated through the retinæ; the railroad and the sleepingcoach, which may keep him continuously on the rail (if he chooses to so travel) for many weeks without rest from the noisome and exhaustive cerebrospinal concussions of this mode of travel, hasty meals, and telegrams, and night-mare sleep, all commingled, wither and wreck lives innumerable, which, under wiser management, might end differently; and the needless noise of the city-the bells and whistles, howling hucksters, noisy street-cars, yelling hoodlums that make night hideous with their howls-hasten the premature endings of useful lives; and when, superadded to all this unphysiological strain, we have the assault of a pestilence that poisons, like cholera, how much exemption can such over-wrought organisms ed nerve-force oppose to the invading

-Cornell University has purchased things that our Government could ua- containing 4,100 volumes, chiefly of

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . XANBAS

### A SORE CATASTROPHE.

With many a high-flown . The ? did he pop; His ! ! ! ! myriad She thought would never stop.

He reasoned like the scholars; Her face was pretty, & She had a million \$ \$ \$ \$, And so he wished her [37].

Blows quick as cuts from + + + Were — ed into his face : He's : out, he staggers, And tries himself to }.

It certainly was, cal; Her father showed him Mars; The end was astronomical, And he saw countless \* \* \* \*.

Cut up, as with a -In fragments did he blend; His shape was like a siphon: And this is now

THE END. -Tid-Bits.

## A TOTAL ECLIPSE.

Its Weird Effects Heightened by Smart Clerk.

A total eclipse of the sun is one of the most interesting natural occurrences that human eyes have ever beheld. Bavage and barborous peoples have always looked on such eclipses with the greatest alarm. Even among our own people, many persons seem unable to look upon an eclipse without feelings of ings, and if it had not been for the darkfear. As the area of country over which an eclipse of the sun can be total is very small, never being wider than about one hundred and seventy-five miles, and as the phenomenon may not be visible in the same tract of country twice in a century, it follows that many human beings may live to a good old age, yet never see a total eclipse of the

On August 7, 1869, a total eclipse of the sun occurred visible in parts of Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky and North Carolina. The writer lived at the time just on the southern line of totality. To the people in the country town where we resided the eclipse was total, the line running from northwest to southeast, at a distance of possibly half a mile from town. We had occasion to go out of town for an hour during the afternoon, and the moment of totality occurred while we were on our way home. and a mile distant, in a southwest direction.

At this point, which was just outside the line, a mere dot, or speck, of the sun remained visible. Consequently we did not see the eclipse as "total," but we were so near the line that all the characteristic glories of the pheno-menon-the "corona," the "red flames," etc.-were distinctly seen. flames," etc.-were distinctly seen. We had one most interesting sight, which those inside the line of totality could not see. Running up through the atmosphere to the very heavens, we could see the line of shade, the "edge" of the moon's shadow, the line between a total and a partial hiding of the sun from the earth's surface beneath. To the northeast all was ash-colored and spective of distance, is attracting attendark, such a shade as we have seen at tion in Philadelphia as well as in Lonno other time. It appeared as a great ing from the earth to the skies. But to few evenings since, which shows that if the southwest the scene was very differ-Here there was a glimmer of light, ent. and the rays of light could be seen, somewhat as when the sun breaks through rifted clouds. The light shone brighter and brighter as we looked off to the horizon. The contrast with the "wall"-the solid darkness-in the other direction was very striking. When the moon had passed over the disk of the sun, and the light burst forth from the other side, there was another vision that, once seen, can never be forgotten. Just as we see the shadow of a summer cloud fly over the hills and fields, so the wondrous shadow that had been seen hanging over the earth was seen to fly away toward the southeast, chased by the ever increasing brightness. It did not rise from the earth, but simply rolled away with a wonderful velocity. But in the village occurred a special event, that, more than even the glory of the eclipse itself, will make that occasion ever memorable to many observers. The eclipse had been long discussed in the town. As the sun's light diminished, smoked glass was in demand, and everybody was on the watch, to see what could be seen. Of course, all had been told of the strictly "natural" character of the phenomenon, but among the observers, few, if any, of whom had ever before seen a total eclipse of the sun, there were some superstitious persons, and some weak-minded ones, who were expecting Times. to see something marvelous, and they were not disappointed. The main street of the village ran north and south. The sidewalk on the east side of the street was a particularly favorable place from which to view the sun, which was now descending to the westward. The eastside sidewalk was crowded with people, and as the sun's light grew less and less, they were in a fever of excitement. Some thought that the end of the world had come. An Irishman, with his family, had ome into town in his farm wagon, during the day, and having finished his business, and having no fear of the celipse, had started homeward. He lived in the northeast part of the town, and had gone possibly a quarter of a mile, when, the moment of totality having arrived, he stopped his team, and all, turning in their seats, gazed at the wonderful sight. Chickens were going to roost, cattle, and even hogs, showed their "appreciation" of the occasion. The dogs sought safety with their mas-Post. ters, and crowded up against them. When the weird, wonderful shadow had fully enveloped the earth, a chill, as of midnight, fell upon every thing. On the west side of the street, and near the middle of the block, was a oysters per annum, which in the Del-moderate-sized two-story building. The aware and Long Island Sound increase

charge of a young man, whom we will call Jack Brown, a mischievous chap, who never missed an opportunity for having some fun and who now resolved to utilize the eclipse. Some teams were fastened to the posts on the west side of

the street. On the east side, with his head from the sun, was a horse, a great, big, awkward beast, fit only for the plow, but which some country boy had saddled and ridden to town. The street

commissioner had not very well attended to his duty, and the street at this point was in very bad repair. In fact, there was a big mud-hole just back of where the big horse spoken of was

standing. While others were attentive studying the eclipse, Jack was preparing for his part of the programme. Having a number of rockets left over from his Fourth-of-July stock, he selected the largest an immense one of several pounds' weight, and prepared to send it off from the rear of the store. The darkness was now complete. Scarce a sound broke the stillness of the moment. One could almost hear his pulses beat. The crowd stood gaving into the sky in speechless wonder. Suddenly, with a hiss and a scream that was all the more horrible from the silence that had fallen on the village, that immense rocket went flaming up toward the sun, and burst with a crash that, to the excited people, seemed like the noise of a score of thunders. The effect was indiscribable. The

saddle-horse spoken of, hearing the hiss and seeing the reflection of the flash of light, broke his halter, and stood upon his hind feet; but not being in the habit of standing in that manner, he lost his balance, and went over on his back. sprawling in the mud-hole, from which he emerged later a sorry-looking beast. Some of the teams broke their fastenness, would doubtless have run away. But the people! Women and children screamed; men-well, some of the grave ones, who knew there was nothing alarming in an eclipse of the sun, cried out; and some persons, who were not known to be church-goers undertook to pray, though I can't say that they succeed very well. Others looked on in mute horror, wondering what would happen next. To the Irishman and his family in their wagon outside the that when it burst, it was, to their view, directly under the disk of the sun; and in the flash, it seemed for a moment as if the sun himself had burst, and his fragments were flying through space in the most promiscuous manner.

The moment of totality passed; the sun began to shine again, the shadow flew away, and Jack's agency in the "wonderful scene" was detected. The reaction was as indescribable as the first effect of the trick. People laughed till they cried, and if Jack failed to get a good booting, it was not because he had failed to earn it, but because the crowd rather enjoyed the excitement that had been caused by the rocket. That crowd will never forget the total eclipse of the sun of August 7, 1869.—Youth's Companion. ---

## TELEPATHY.

# A Subject Which is Agitating Its Devotee

in England and America. The subject of telepathy, or the action of one mind upon another, irre-

## STREET BEGGARY.

The Frauds Practiced by Experienced City

The charitable workers in New York City have nearly succeeded in driving professional beggars from the streets. The system of street begging in cities is an intolerable nuisance. Those who practice it, as a rule, are not really in want, but have adopted the practice for the profit it yields and because it is easier than manual labor. A large proportion of the beggars are boys, hardly beyond the period of infancy, but they

have the persistency of sneak-thieves and the cheek of a hardened bunkosteerer or confidence man. It is most frequently the case, also, that the beg-gar is a criminal, and that if he can not wheedle the passer-by out of his money, will pick his pocket if possible or knock him down and rob him if the time, place and surroundings are favorable to the commission of such a crime. It is not uncommon, when a pedestrian answers the demand of penury by pulling out a handful of coin from which to select a reasonable donation, for the beggar to snatch the money exposed to his view and escape by running down an alley. Yet, because in refusing a whining appeal for charity an oppor-tunity to perform a real act of mercy may be lost, many people give some-thing indiscriminately to everybody

that asks for it. A New York journal, in describing the frauds and impositions practiced by professional beggars in that city, cites several cases, among which are the following:

"In one instance, a Frenchman was accumulating a fortune of twenty thousand dollars, on which he meant to retire to France and live upon his income, and at the time of his detection he had nearly made up the amount. An Italian beggar was found with the same ambition and a like success. A woman was followed to her home in New Jersey, where she laid aside her garments of penury and entertained company with her daughters in a house of her own. The wife of a farmer in excellent circumstances was in the habit of coming annually to New York to attend a religious convention, and while in the city she went to begging in offices to replenish her purse.

An agent of the New York Charity Organization Society examined into the circumstances of one thousand seven hundred and eighteen cases of street beggary. He declared, as the result of his investigations, that the great mass of beggars were simply unmiti-gated frauds. The proportion who were able-bodied and should have been earning an honest living, was sixty-four per cent. of the whole. The great bulk of the money donated by charita-ble people, on the streets, to beggars, aside from that going to misers, who hoarded it up and had acquired wealth by the practice, was spent in dissipa-tion. In nine cases out of ten, the man tion. In the cases out of ten, the man who begged a dime "to pay for a night's lodging" or "to buy something to eat," spent it for a drink of bad whisky. The same is the case in Chicago, and all other cities. Such is the nuisance and fraud of street beggary.

Reasonable provision is made by cities and by private institutions for the re-lief of all cases of genuine destitution. Any policeman will direct a real sufferer to the place where food and lodg-ing may be procured by those really in want. It is, then, safe and best to refuse all street appeals for money, and when all such appeals are refuse

# LONC SHOTS.

Wonderful Feats of Marksmanship Per-formed by Columbian Hunters. Perhaps no one disciple of Nimrod can point to a like success in the chase as has been experienced by Mr. James Porter, of Thibert Creek, Casslar, who under all circumstances is credited with being a capital shot. While on a hunting excursion during the winter of 1882-3, in company with Mr. Charles Cameron, both of whom were armed with Winchesters, and the cold being forty to fifty degrees below zero, they came upon a band of thirteen cariboo browsing on the bushes which are to be found on the mountains above the timber line. Cameron took one direc-tion, while Porter took a circle to take advantage of a ridge, so that he might get within shot, which he succeeded in doing, and fired his first shot at one hundred and fifty yards, which counted one bagged. The band then started on the run, and before they had got out of reach he had sped twenty-two bullets among them, killing nine and wounding the tenth severely. Night coming on they had to gather the slain, so that the wounded cariboo could not be followed, but when the carcases were skinned it was discovered that the nine were hit nineteen times out of the

twenty-two shots fired. Last winter Mr. Porter, while out with Mr. B. Sullivan on a sporting trip, came on a band of some fifteen or sixteen cariboo on the mountains at the head of Dease creek, and eclipsed all his former feats of marksmanship. Owing to the nature of the mountain side on which they were feeding, Porter could not possibly get nearer to them than five hundred yards, so he quietly adjusted the sight for that range, dropped on one knee, and at the crack of his rifle there was one cariboo less. At the sound of the first shot they commenced running, and be-fore they got out of range, Mr. Sulli-van says, there were seven lying at al-most equal distances apart. Mr. Porter told the writer that he did not take time to raise his rifle sight as the distance increased, but that he held at the top of the back of the last two which he shot.-Victoria Times.

## WEDDING PRESENTS.

An Ancient Custom Observed by the Greeks and Romans.

The custom of giving wedding presents, as it now exists, is a social tax which, though paid by every one, is only paid grudgingly and on compulsion. It represents neither affection nor interest, and is not productive of the smallest profit to any save the manufacturers whose wares are sold for the purpose. History does not say much about wedding presents, except as to the presents of the bridegroom and the bride given to each other. The Greeks, we read, always presented a newly-married couple with a basket of acorns mixed with bread. They gave household furniture besides, according to their feelings, admiration running to a four-post bedstead, while respect contented itself with a footstool; but acorns were compulsory, and were to the Greeks what the tea pot is to us. Why acorns we do not know; but every thing those people did was em-blematical. If they coughed it was highly emblematical, and if they stabbed their friends through the back,

# for Their Labor.

In view of the interest in the quesor a man ran away with his wife, it

# THE HUMBLE BOB.

## Wherein It Surpasses Its Aristocratic Ri-val, the Toboggan. Rome had its chariot races and

Greece its Olympian and Isthmian games, the glories of which have been sung by poets innumerable. But what were they as inspirers of enthusiasm compared with the Albany bob? The patrician youths of the Eternal City or the ardent competitors on the shores Press. of the Ægean never knew the tingling sensation of sliding down hill with a score or more companions on a lightning bob, with gong sounding, horns blowing, and a steersman in a dazed condition of mind, uncertain whether he will run into a horse car, a policeman or a snowbank. The most frantic struggles of the charioteers in the Flavian circus, or even in Byzantium, when the wars of the greens and blues were at their height, could not be compared, in the estimation of the adolescent Al-banians, with the excitement of a race between two well-appointed bobs on an icy slope, with the delightful uncer-tainty of where they may land.

The toboggan may turn up its nose, or what serves for that nasal organ, at what it considers its plebeian rival, and claim certain fashionable prerogatives. But the bob holds its own in popularity, and goes its shining way down hill in triumph. The dainty toboggan must have a slide especially constructed for itself; the sturdy bob asks for nothing more than a fair sprinkling of snow, and never winces if it encounters a cobble-stone or two on its journey. It does not believe in discreet silence, either, but lustily announces its approach with all the discordance that brass, tin and the lungs of its crew can furnish. It is as tenderly cared for when not on duty as the petted toboggan could wish, and when in its snug quarters it is regaled with stories of its powers narrated by the enthusiastic crew in their adjoining

The æsthetically inclined may not be able to discover any quality of the beautiful in the bob, but the small boy does, and is ready to argue on the sub-

ject at a moment's notice. Ruskin says: "Any material object which can give us pleasure in the single contemplation of its outward qualities, without any direct and definite exertion of the in-tellect, is beautiful." Now, the bob does not call for any direct or definite exertion of the intellect, but as for its outward qualities any small boy in Albany will tell you they are "immense." It has the appearance of the felicitous fulfillment of functions in many things such as getting to its destination in a hurry, spilling its crew occasionally in the most unexpected manner, and never mother of her boy, who suddenly laid pausing for a moment to consider what down his knife and fork as he caught may be in its way. There are occa-sions in the brief life of a bob when it indulges in a sort of royal progress or lad. "Why?" "Cause it's crowded out triumphant procession. On such occa- to make room for more interesting matwith a brass band playing uncertain music before it and a legion of enthu-siastic urchins after it, The bosom of the bob, if the carpenter had provided it with such an appendage, would on such occasions swell with pride, and its steel runners would glisten with pleasure.-Albany Argus.

DAILY WAGES. What the Workingmen of Chicago Receive

-The Interior says that a Christian ought to be honest first, and then pious tion of wages at present, the Tribune of he can; but the usual practice among

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Memory of the past is the only paradise out of which we can not be driven.

--Smiles are not only the most becoming of all adornments, but also the least expensive.

-All you can carry into the life hereafter will be what you have given, not what you have saved.—Rhode Island

-"Give an example of syllogism." Local freshman-All men are more or less alike. I am a man, therefore, I am more or less alike. - Chicago Mail.

-"In my opinion," says a citizen, "if the Government would stop running up them there durned cold-wave flags, we'd soon have some respectable winters.' N. Y. Mail.

-A bright little girl of our acquaint-ance asked us the following conundrum: "How many letters are there in a post-man's bag?" We gave it up, and she said there were three-b-a-g.-N. Y. Telegram.

-The most censorious are generally the least judicious; who, having nothing to recommend themselves, will be finding fault with others. No man envies the merit of another who has enough of his own.-Rule of Life.

-An Englishman in Madras has by a lucky accident made a photograph of a tiger in the act of seizing its prey. It was only a partial success, however, as he didn't have time to tell the beast to "look pleasant."-Boston Post.

-Fate of the speller:-

-Fate of the speller:--If an S and an i and an o and a u, with an x at the end spell "Su." And an e and a y and an e spell "i," pray what is a speller to do? Then if also an s and an i and a g and an h e d spell "cide," There's nothing much left for a speller to do but to go and commit Siouxeyesighed. --Chicago News.

-Even editors are sometimes un-reasonable. The editor of a Georgir paper said in a recent issue of his paper, 'If the man who sold us five dozen rotten eggs doesn't come in and make them good we will teach him what the penalty is for cheating and swindling." Just as if any one could make that kind of eggs good.-N. Y. Tribune.

-Young Van Tromplandt de Lafayette Smith Jones, a particularly juvenile dude, is a music-maniae, but a tender-hearted and soft-voiced little fellow. "Wagner!" he exclaims; "Divine Wagner! What genius! His music makes me weep!" "Bosh!" says a bystander. "A kick well applied would have the same effect on you."—Adapted from the French.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Arizona's public school has been closed for lack of funds-Chicago Mail.

-Philadelphia has twenty-eight free kindergartens, maintained at a public expense of \$10,896.

don. A singular incident occurred a there is nothing in telepathy there is at least something queer in coincidences. Dr. J. J. Levick was sitting in his library talking to a friend, and incidentally the subject turned upon telepathy. He had been illustrating it by anecdotes of what he had noticed in hospital practice, and in this way the subject of the great fire of 1850 in Philadelphia was brought up. He spoke of the fact that it originated from the explosion of saltpeter in Brock's warehouse, and remarked:"This gave rise to the question, will saltpeter explode?" He had not spoken or thought of this matter before for twenty years. The conversation reverting to telepathy; it was explained by saying: "Now, if what we are talking about should be interesting another mind, as there is nothing to suggest it, that would be telepathy." The con-versation broke up about midnight, the friend going home and Dr. Levick re-tiring. The next day each accidentally took up an evening paper and read the following paragraph: "There used to be a much-vexed question in Philadelphia as to the explosive nature of saltpeter, growing out of the explosion at

Brock's store, in Water street in 1850. Now that a brewery has been blown up by an explosion of oat meal, the old question comes up in a new form: 'Will lager beer explode?'" While they were talking some one, unknown to either of them, was penning the paragraph in question.—Philadelphia

### German Posts and Telegraphs.

Herr Stephan, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs for the German Empire, in his latest report gives some account of the progress that has been made in internal communication in Germany in the course of the last four years. The telegraph stations have in that period been increased by 1,639. They now number 7,535, or one office to every 5,000 inhabitants. In the same space the post-offices have been increased from 7,580 to 13,651, an advance of some 70 per cent. The average annual value of the enclosures in registered letters passing through the post amounted to £75,000,000. Compensation for loss and damage to these was paid to the extent of about £6,000 per annum, or roughly speaking, 100th per cent. Of non-registered parcels one in 30,000 failed to be delivered.-N. Y.

-"Maryland," writes General Bradley T. Johnson to the Baltimore Sun, "has furnished 3,750,000 bushels of seed in size so as to make 17,000,000 bushels. main floor was occupied as a drug store. The proprietor was absent, and the stablishment at this moment was in a year sells for \$10,000,000."

nuisance of street-beggary will disappear for the want of support .- Chicago Journal.

# THE CONFEDERATE SEAL.

History of How It Was Obtained by Its Present Owner.

When the Southern Confederacy was about to collapse-after Richmond had been evacuated-as the vanguard of the army was about leaving the city, a raid was made upon the Government buildings. The Confederate archives, which were afterward sold to the United States Government, had been taken away, and nearly everything of value had been either carried off or destroyed, Colonel John T. Pickett, who had charge of the remaining forces, found the great seal in the capitol building, not wishing it to fall into the and hands of the enemy, put it into his pocket.

After the close of the war Colonel Pickett went to Mexico, taking the seal with him, where he remained for some years, and amassed considerable property. Returning to this country in 1872, he settled in Washington City, commenced the practice of law, where the writer became acquainted with him and learned this bit of history of the seal. We saw the seal in the possession of Colonel Pickett on more than one occasion.

In 1873 Colonel Pickett conceived the idea of turning this valuable treasure into a blessing to the widows and orphans of the Confederate States. Accordingly he had quite a number of fac-similes of the seal made, some in gold and some in silver, nicely mounted and put in a handsome case. The golden ones were sold at seven dollars and the silver ones at five dollars. The proceeds of the sales were placed in the hands of a large firm in Washington, to be distributed among the widows and orphans of the late Confederacy. He also wrote a little book, giving a history of the "Great or Broad Seal of the Confederate States," as well as of Great Britain States," as well as of Great Britain diess and wearing it in your next rep-and other countries, the proceeds of resentation in Paris." And at the the sales of which were put in the same channel.

From this book we learn that the seal was received in Richmond just before the Confederate Government was which was solid silver, with ivory handle, was engraved by Mr. Joseph S. Wyon, chief engraver of her Majesty's seals, London, England, and with its fixtures cost £122 10s. Only some three or four impressions were ever made with the seal after its arrival in Richmond.-Fredericksburg News.

-A knight of the grip married the girl who dusted his room and furniture because he said he understood dusters were very useful traveling companions. - Merchant Traveler.

was still emblematical, so that, no doubt, both giver and receiver perfectly understood one another, and their acorns found their way to the pigs and the bread to the chickens. with benefit all around. Among the Romans, whom we could no more afford to lose than the Greeks, the relations and friends of the newly-married pair, we are told, were very great at parting with nuts at the marriage festival. The nuts in this case were also obligatory; the present-giver might throw in a toga, or an electro plated chariot, or a fasces for the back-pocket if he liked, but the nuts he must disburse. The nuts again were emblematic of something serious. though historians have not yet made up their minds exactly what. Clacking nuts is still a standing pastime with the youth of certain classes even in our own day, and the custom probably has the above weighty sanction. But beyond the acorns and nuts we have nothing very definite as to what was expected of friends and relations in the way of presents.-Chicago Tribune.

# MADE HIS FORTUNE.

How a French Comedienne Enriched a Silk Manufacture:

The formal announcement that the latest styles for ladies' costumes are to be chiefly distingnished for the striking colors employed in the stuffs out of which they are made, recalls to mind a little anecdote told of Mlle. Mars, the once famous comedienne-an anecdote was artfully forced upon the world some sixty or seventy years ago. The actress was fulfilling an engagement at

Lyons, when one day the chief silk manufacturer of the town was ushered into her presence. "Mademoiselle," said he, "I demand

of you to make my fortune." "Monsieur, nothing would give me greater pleasure, but how am I to do

"Simply by accepting from me this

piece of cloth, by having it made into a same time he unfolded a package which he held in his hand and spread it before the actress. It was a piece of the most brilliant and screaming yellow, as the blondes would say-intense, barbaric, soul-stirring! At first the actress refused-she could never commit such

an act of audacity and hope to live through it; but at last she was prevailed upon to make the trial. The experi-ment succeeded beyond the crafty merchant's wildest hopes. In less than a week all Paris was frantically pursuing the latest phantasy of its favorite star. The Lyons manufacturer, who alone had a sufficient stock on hand, was soon overflowed with orders. And the fashion for bright colors thus oddly begun endured for several seasons.-Paris Cor. Boston Record.

various kinds of labor in Chicago: The following classes of skilled labor are paid \$4 per day: Stonecutters, masons and bricklayers, lithographers, sum does not include the organ, bells, engravers, eigarpackers and plumbers. stained glass furniture, etc.-N. Y. Under the list of those paid \$3 a day | Mail. are blacksmiths, horseshoers, japan-

ners, gasfitters, machinists, printers, type-founders, bookbinders and up-holsterers. There is a long list of trades in which the laborers are paid \$2.50 a day, among them boilermakers, church will reach \$30,000. brassfounders, brickmakers, butchers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, carvers, cigarmakers, copper and tinsmiths. druggists, glasscutters and stainers, furriers, ironworkers, modelmakers, painters, photographers, piano and organ makers, pipemakers, roofers and slaters, ship-carpenters and shipsmiths, stairbuilders, sewerbuilders, turners, watchmakers and jewelers, workers in electric goods, custom tail ors and shoemakers and confectioners.

makers, fishpackers, gold and silver beaters, gunmakers, hair workers, lastmakers, metalworkers, millers, platers, soapmakers, trunkmakers, watchcase makers, wireworkers, woodworking machine hands and furhiture-workers, tobacco-cutters, leather workers, streetpavers, boatbuilders, meat-packers, makers of velocipedes, carriages and wagon makers and lampmakers. And these are paid \$2 a day: Billposters, which explains how the same fashion freight-handlers, broom and brush makers and sawmakers.

From \$1.50 to \$2 per day is the rate paid to makers of artificial limbs and trusses, awning's, tents and sails, bags, barbed-wire, bedding and mattresses, ready made boots and shoes, clothing, paper and wooden boxes, chemicals, cigar-boxes, cords and tassels (men), corks, cutlery, drugs, elbows, flavoring extracts and perfumery (men), hosiery (men), ladders, locks, paints, picture frames, showcases, veneers, white lead, willow-ware, tanners and curriers, teamsters, lumber-shovers, meat-canners, and workers in glocuse factories, planing mills, glue and fertilizing establishments and bottling establishments. Then under the \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day rate are workers in laundries, laborers in rolling-mills and axle-grease factories .- Chicago Tribune.

daughter forty years old, living at Spartanburg, S. C. He was married in Tennessee about the time the Marie in -Dr. Mitchell, of Washington, has war broke out, and his wife's family, who were opposed to the match, made things so uncomfortable that he en-listed and went to Mexico. Before the troops were disbanded he heard of his wife's death and never returned to the old neighborhood, so that he did not know about his child.

has obtained the ruling prices paid for many is to be pious anyhow and honest whenever it comes handy.

> -The total cost of the Garden City Cathedral, L, I. as estimated by the architect, is nearly \$1,700,000.

> -Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernacle pews were sold the other evening, and brought premiums amounting to \$5,000. The pew rental for the year amounts to \$17,240, and the total receipts of the

-At a Yale dinner Rev. Dr. Clapp told a story of a student who asked his father's consent to an engagement with one of the New Haven beauties. The father consented at once, saying he himself had courted the same girl when he was a student at the college.

-The legacies from the Vanderbilt estate to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$100,000 each for domestic and foreign missions, Earning from \$2 to \$2.50 per day are are to be appropriated for special work, barbers, brewers and maltsters, chair- as is the rule of this society with legacies .- N. Y. Examiner.

> -On one of the New Hebrides in the South Pacific is the lonely grave of a Presbyterian missionary, the Rev. John Geddy. A marble slab bears the following inscription:

When he came here There were no Christians; When he went away There were no heathen.

-There is only one Protestant Foreign Missionary Society in France, in which all evangelical Christians, Reformed, Lutheran and Free, unite. Its missionaries are found among the Ba-sutos of South Africa, with 7,000 converts; on the Zambesi, East Africa; at St. Louis and other places in Senegal, West Africa, and in Tahiti. For these missions 300,000 francs were contributed during the past year.

-Students are graded at Princeton in six groups. The athletes stand well down in the ranks, according to President McCosh. Fifteen of the twentyseven are in the lowest two grades, all but seven are below the middle, and only two get up into the second grade. The doctor is in favor of athletics, but believes that excessive bodily exercise takes too much time.-Boston Bulletin.

-The German traveler, Butler, speaks in complimentary terms of the work of the Basle Missions on the Gold the smiths, joiners and coopers on the west coast are from its industrial schools. The missions also carry on a number of factories or trading houses, which are distinguished from the other concerns of the kind, not without some reduction of their pecuniary power, by not selling rum or powder, although beer and wine may be bought at them.

# the Chase County Courant.

### "ficial Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

# W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Behemian Oats Company filed their articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, at Topeka, January 28, 1886. Farmers should beware of if they do not want to be swindled out empt the wages of the laborer from such this Company, as it bears a bad name, of \$100, more or less. The agents of of \$100, more or less. The agents of this Company are abroad in the land, the head of a family and that his wages with neat looking promisory notes and were necessary to its support. They highly embellished bonds, papers that were therefore subjected to many har are calculated to mislead the unwary. So, farmers, beware!

Seven years ago to-day, when the Leader man was Representative for from all such proceedings. While it Chase county, and when the substitute | may be argued that this discriminates for House bill No.35, An act making an appropriation for the erection of addi-others who sell to them on credit, this appropriation for the erection of addi-ti onal buildings for the Insane Asylum at Osawatomie, and for the completion of said asylum, was put upon its final less they want to. Surely a man has passage, and the question being, Shall the bill pass? he is reported as voting the same protection as the man who against said bill. See pages 925 and ownee a quarter section of finely im-926 House Journal for 1879. Now proved land which together with team, then, was it old Belial himself or just machinery and other things necessary Room 1-M. Hazel. Ella Goe, Orphia to carrying on the farm are exempt Strail, Frank Foxworthy, Ralph Zane, then, was it old Belial himself or just machinery and other things necessary thus?

To-morrow afternoon seven years ago when the Leader man was the Rep-resentative from Chase county, and the substitute for Senate bill No. 68, An act making an appropiation for the State Fish Commissioner for the years cut of paying their just debts.— Leavenworth Standard. Engages T CLUB ending June 30, 1880, and June 30, 1881, was put upon its final passage. and the question being, Shall the bill pass? he is reported as voting for the bill; but when the very next bill voted on that afternoon, Houes bill No. 181, An act making appropriations for the Home for Friendless Women, was put upon its final passage, and the question being, Shall the bill pass? he is reported as "absent or not voting." See pages 969 and 970, House Journal 1879 session. "How we fishes swind out of the hearing of the appeals of distress for aid and comfort; but, per-bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was one of bane it was old man Belial or one of bane it was old man Belial o

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To-morrow afternoon, seven years ago, when the Leader man was in the Legislature, from Chase county, and Senate bill No. 41, An act making an appropriation to rebuild the State Normal School building at Emporia, and providing for a donation thereto by the city of Emporia and the county of city of Emporia and the county of Lyon, was put upon its final passage, in the House, he, the said Leader man, is reported as "absent or not voting;"but when the very next bill voted upon that same afternoon, a substitute for House bill No. 139, An act making ap-periations to the State University sponse by T. H. Grisham.

1880 and 1881, a school in which his son was to finish his education, was put upon its final passage, "the gentleman from Chase" was there and yoted for the bill; however, when the very
1880 and 1881, a school in which his education, was put upon its final passage, "the gentleman from Chase" was there and yoted for the bill; however, when the very
1880 and 1881, a school in which his education, was put upon its final passage, "the gentleman from Chase" was there and yoted for the bill; however, when the very
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1880 and 1881, a school in which his education, was put upon its final passage, "the gentleman from Chase" was there and yoted for the bill; however, when the very
1880 and 1881, a school in which his education, was put upon its final passage, "the gentleman," Converting the provident of th Irish Dialogue and Jig, by Mr. and C. C. WATSON AT HIS OLD next bill voted on that same afternoon, Mrs. Alex. McKenzie. the substitute for House bill No. 242, An act making an appropriation for etc., by Miss Carolan, Mrs. Campbell, the Kansas Orphan Asylum, at Leav-enworth, was put upon its final pas-McKenzie, Ed, McAlpine, Wm. Stewsage, and the question being, Shall the art and others. Closing-Song, "God Save Ireland," bill pass? that same identical fellow is by the Club and Guests. Supper will be served at O'Reily' reported as "absent or not voting." See pages 982, 983, 986 and 987, House and O Donnell's restaurants and at the Ferry & Watson's. Journal for 1879 session. It seems, Ohio and Commercial Hotels. our Representative was playing "now COMSTOCK-STAPLES. you see me and now you don't see me" Married, Feb. 25, 1836, by the Rev. during that session of the Legislature; W. B. Fisher, at the residence of the however, the question arises: "Was it the old man himself, or just one of the Samuel Comstock to Miss Lizzie Sta-The fiem 'sons of Belial,' who made all this ples. After the performance of the ceremonies, a most bountiful supper thus?"

#### PROM THE NORTH SIDE. The whole civilized world extends to him the right hand of fellowship.

PROTECTING THE WACES OF THE LABGRER. The new garnishment law passed by

the recent session of the legislature provides:"That the wages of any laborr.mechanic or other person, resident of

this State.who earns his livelihood by manual labor or daily toil, shall be and is absolutely exempt from all process of garnishment or attachment except in case of fraud.

While the old law pretended to exsuits, it was found to be very de ective rassing and vexing suits, being compelled often not only to lose time and go to the expense of employing an attorney to protect their rights, but to pay need-

less costs in many cases. As the law now stands they will be protected from attachments, as are also the finest residence properties of our city where To-morrow afternoon seven years they are occupied as homestead by their ewners. The laboring men as a

The Emmet Club, of Chase county, Kansas, have made full arrangements to celebrat: the 106th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, at the Strong City Opera House, this (Thurs-day) evening, March 4, 1886, and the order of exercises will begin at 7:30 to the following

Bong, "Wearing of the Green," by Miss Nona Carolan. Opening address, by J. B. Johnson, Speaker House of Representatives. Song, by Mrs. Colin Campbell, of tions in Falls and Bazaar townships,

Reading of "Emmet's Reply," by Chas. H. Carswell. Song, "Harp of Tara," by Geo. W.

Weed. Toast, "Ireland of To-day," response by John Madden. Song, "Home Rule," by Alex. Me-Kenzie.

Toast, "Charles Stewart Parnell," response by P. B. McCabe. Song, "Moonlight at Killarney," by

March 1st, 1886. To the Editor of the Courant: Minneapolis, Minn.

Wesley Cunninghon and his mother have moved ou to W. J. Dougherty's farm, and Redart Jones has moved on to their farm.

S.P.Watson is making arrangements to set out a large quantity of grape vines and apples trees. John Montgomery moved to Fox

Billy Wolfrom will take charge of

the Gandy ranche. The fine weather that we have

making farmers count the number of bushels of grain they are going to raise per acre the coming season. raise per nere the coming season. W. W. Guthrie was up looking over

his land last week. Tom McDonald has moved on to the farm that he bought of Isaac Ham

Matt. Thompson's hired hand did his six months' work in six days and

then left. The children about Peyton creek have colds that cause them to whoop Mr. Roberts, Emanual Humbert's father-in-law, has got the whooping couch.

The Will Wood road that runs through W. W. Gathrie's pasture was traveled over in safety this week.

OBSERVER.

### GITY SCHOOL.

The following pupils of the city schools were neither absent nor tarily for the month ending Feb. 12:

Charley Brace, Emma Vetter and Amanda Arndt,-8. Room 2-Isaac Harper, Stacy Pen-

PARTY OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF

OFFICIAL OGUNT. The Board of County Commissioners met, last Friday, to canvass the result of the recent railroad bond elecand found the vote to have been as

follows: FALLS TOWNSHIP.

For. Ag'st. Maj'ty. Strong City..... 146 109 Cottonwood Falls., 324 22 302

Majority for the bonds ..... 339

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. For. Ag'st. Maj'ty.

Bezaar precinct... 89 Matfield Green.... 119 46 73

Majority for the bonds ..... 134

PATENTS CRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizons of Kansaduring the week ending Feb. 23, 1886, reported expressly for this pa per by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C.

TRICKS ACAIN,

bacco's 45 cents per pound at Ferry &

25 bars of soap for \$1.00 at Ferry &

The fienest syrup to be had at 40c

Coal oil 15 cents per gallon at Ferry

16 pounds of New Orleans sugar for

Clothing at less than cost; closing

out of the business, at Ferry & Wat-

This is business right from the

Boots and shoes for less than cost,

at Ferry & Watson's, Our stock of furniture and coffins are complete; and the finest hearse in

the State to be had free at all funerals.

chair for 50 cents, at Ferry & Wat-

A good first class bent bow back

15 pounds evaporated apples

at Ferry & Watson's.

per gallon at Ferry & Watson's

Watson's.

\$1.00,

ion's

houlder.

for

number, which is mailed free to any view said road and give to all partles a address by Buckeye Publishing Co., By order of the Board of County Commis County Clerk. [[-1]

ROAD MOTICE.

est half of the south-west gamter 124 etion thirty-bye (32), thence west on ction line to a point at or near interse-

present trait and travel dread the th and nontreast only direction ac-est half  $(t_2)$  of a relayer quarter  $(t_1)$ 

# Notice for Publication.

TATE OF KANSAS 1 ... Office of Case 1 st Office of Cauty Clerk, Jan 7, 1885 Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th 4

LAND OFFICE AT WICHURA, KAS. ( Pebruary 26th. 1884. Soties is her by given that the following-man d set lar has all d notice of bislatention to make the base of a sender of the catant an that sati proof will be made before the jud e, and in his absence E. A. Konne, Clerk of District Contrat Cottorwood Falls, on Aard 19, 186, viz: dames f. Habbard D. S. No sils. for the los form and thirteen, sec-don thirty, township twenty-one, south of mage right cast. He sames the following witnesses to prove bis or thunnons residence .pon, and cut type Office of Gauch Cherk, Jan 7, 1886 Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th 4 of January, 1866, a p it do signed by T Western Land and Chine Company and others, wis pressived to a Board of County Commissioners of a county and state above and praying for t location and vacation of a certain road a serviced as follows, viz:

meh 4-St

Bennix Prank Dale, Register.
ROAD MOTICE.
STATE OF KANSAS, [ st. Chase Of Wardship (2) of a rinive control (3) of a still before and trail before the north line (2) of a rinive control (3) of a still before and trail before the north line (2) of a rinive control (3) of a still before and trail before the north line (2) of a rinive control (3) of a still before and trail before and trail before the north line (2) of a rinive control (3) of a still before and trail before and trail before and trail before and trail before the north line (3) of a rinive control (4) of a riniv (6) eval.
 Wherenpon said Board of County Countries stoners appointed the following named p r sons, viz: Wm. Maxwe'i, S. M. Wood and Robert Brasic as view, res, with instruc-tions to mere in conjunction with the Courty surveyor at the point of commencement of said process of road, in Dianch? creck township, on Wednesday, the 21th day of March, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a heaving, By order of the Board of County Countis-tioners.
 County Cierk. etion line or as near as practicable to (17), town-hip (22), range nine (9), east; the southeast content of section Seventeen (17), town-hip (22), range nine (9), east; thence south on section line or as near as oracitextile to the country has believer Chassa and Greenwood counties; there west on sold county fice or as near a presticable to the southwest corder of the southesst quarter (2) of section thirty-one

southerst quarter (4) of section thirty-one (3), town-hip twenty-two (22), range pine (9) cast; thence on the bail section line, or is near as privateable of sections thirty-one, thirty and nine con (31, 30 and 19), or said township and range, to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (4) of sec-near unreferen (10) over to the pine and ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, | 58.

County of Chase. 88. County of Chase. 88. Office on County Clerk, Jan. 7, 1886 Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of Jan. 1886, a petition, signed by Riley Pendegraft and 23 others, was presented to the Board of County Com-missioners of the County and state afore corner of the northeast quarter (4) of sec-tion mindsen (19), sam township and range, and again commencing at the south east corner of the southeast quarter (4) of -ection eighteen(18) township twenty-twe (22); range must (9) east; thence north on the section line or as near as practically o the portheast corner of section sever (7 ame township and range. And commencing again at the southers

presented to the board of County Com-mission ers of the County and state afore said, praying for the foculty and state afore said, praying for the foculty and state afore said, these one of a state afore to mercing at the south east corner of section thirty-one (3), township eighteen(18) runge nine(9), east, thence can in gwest of soution lines between said section thirty-one (3) and section six (6, township instead(3), range nine (9) east, thence can in gwest of soution lines between said section thirty six(36), township eighteen (18), range eight (8) east, and section one, township instead and section thirty-six(36), township eighteen (18), range eight (8) east; said road to see forty (40, feet wide. Whereupon, suit Board of County Com-mistioners ap, ounted the following named person, viz: Richard cuthiert, A Hickl-and Jas Anstin as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the Counts sur-veyor, at the point of common ement of said road, in foled iownship, on Monday, the 22 day of March, A. D. 1886, and preced to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Com-missioners. J. J. MASSEY. And combined again at the souther corner of the nor-hydret quarter (4) of section thirty (30), township twenty-two(22) range hime (9) east; thence west on the section has no as near as practicable to the northwest corner of section thirty six (36), township twenty-two (22), rate e-ship (3) east; theree south out no section light (8) east ; thence south out the section the or as near as practicable one mile to county line between Classe and Greenwood counties: abit commencing again on said county lines at southeast corn-r of the southeast quarter (4) of section the rty-six (36), tow ship twenty-two (22), range eight (8) e-st; there west on said county line or sis a ras precises the to the south west corner of the south-east control of section there (56, 68). to the south west orner of the south-east quarter ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of section thiry-five (35). township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), east; and commencing again at the north east corner of section twenty-three (23), township twenty two (22), range eight (8) east; thence south on the section line or as near as practicable to a point where the old C-dar creek road crosses the aid section line between sections twenty-five

[L 8] M. A. CAMPBELL

HARDWARE!

two [22], tange eight (8) east. Therefore, ordered by the board of county commissioners, that Wm. Cox. H Brandley and Harvey Underwood are

ROAD NOTICE.

Accimultanol Implomenta

ATTONNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. LICENAM ATTORNEY - AP - LAW.

Office apstatrs in National Cank building

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

G. M. STERKY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS,

or h east corner of th Will practice in turneversionarts of Lyon onese, fighter, Marion, Morris and Geng reme Court of the state, and it the Fod aral Courts therein. jy18

### CHAS. M. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice to all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly related. Office, east side of Broadway, routh of bridge mch29-th

JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

2 > > > >

courts

J. J. MASSEI County Clerk.

J. J. MASSEY.

County Clerk.

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Marvey, Roso, Rice and Barton. (e23-1)

N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JA SMITH

WOGD, MACKEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal

> Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPENA, KANBAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once, that arything else in America. Both excess of all sgess can by eat home and work in spore time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start yo a limmense pay sure for these who that a conce. Suppose for who start at once. STINSON & CO. 2-1c Portland Maine. nov12-19

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages. ADVERTISING suit, be he experi-It contains lists of new spapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the in-formation he requires, while forbin who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in ad-vertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by cor-respondence. 140 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (105pruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage you to more money right sway than any-thing else in this world. All of elthersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, abso-tutely sure At once address TRUE & CO, A ukrusta, Maine.



SODA

Best in the World.

JOHN FREW.

LAND SURVEYOR.

AND

CIVIL ENGINEER.

STRONG CITY; - - - KANSAS.

WIN more money than at anything elso by taking an agency for the best selling bookour Beginners suc-ceed gravedy. None tail. Terms free HALLET BOOK Co., Augusts, Maine.

M. LAWRENCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges

Reasonable,

CA

missioners. see ion line between sections twenty five and twenty-six (25 and 26), same township and twenty-six (25 and 25), same township and range And also to vacate that portion of the old Cedar creek road running through section twenty five (25), township twenty-

H Brandley and Harvey Underwood are hereby sponted as view rs. with in-structions to meet in conjunction with the Courty Surveyor at the point of com-mencement of suid proposed road, on Monday the 19th day of March, A. D. 1886 and proceed to view said road and STEEL GOODS

1886 and proceed to the give all parties a bearing. Ry order of the Board of County Comm-J. J. Massay missioners. County Clork.

10 + 10-

WITH PARNELL. The New York Herald in discussing

the Irish question says that"it is clear Hayden. that a period of great political disturb ince is imminent in England. Mr. Glalstone will not and can not persuade the Parnellites, who are fully conscious of their strength, to accept singer. Silver butter dish, F. F. Hungerford probably accord. Irishmen wanthome rule, and nothing less will satisfy them. Gilmore and wife. Mr. Chamberlain, as Mr. Justin McCarthy cabled us yesterday, may push the williger and wife, of Central Bridge. land question to the front, but Irishjand question to the front, but Irish-men declare that home rule includes Central Bridge, N. Y.

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

9

Volunteer -ongs, reading, recitations

was served to those present. The fol- & Watson's.

lowing is a list of the presents: Silver butter knife, J. W. Holsinger. Fancy lamp, Miss Mary and Dora 16 pounds of New Orleans \$1.00 at Ferry & Watson's. 15 pounds evaporated a mustache cup and saucer, Adolphus

and Charles Hayden. Glass water pitcher, Miss Jennie Hayden. .

Silver pepper box, Miss Nancy Hol-

and Miss Phronie Schimpff. Fancy plush work basket, Mr. M. W

Fancy dressing case, Mr. C. C. Ter-

TRICKS ACAIN.TRICKS ACAIN.This time in a new role; now this is<br/>business; prices knocked clear out in<br/>the first round25 boxes of matches for 25 cents at<br/>Ferry & Watson's.Ferry & Watson's.24 peunds of beans for \$1.00 at<br/>Ferry & Watson's.Ferry & Watson's.10 pounds of prunes for \$1.00 at<br/>Ferry & Watson's.Ferry & Watson's.S pounds of colfee for \$1.00 at<br/>Ferry & Watson's.Horse Shoe, Climax and Sier Tob-<br/>bacco's 45 cents per pound at Ferry &

down South Fork. Whereupon, said Board of County Com-missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G W. Yeager, Pat McCane

and R. H. Chandler as viewers with instruccounty surveyor, at the point of commen-ment of said road, in Baziar tow ment of said road, in Baziar town-ship,on Tuesday, the 24th day of November

A. D. 1835, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a heating. And, whereas the viewers a d Courty Surveyor failed to meet on the day appointed, or on the following day, it was, therefore, ordered by the Board of County Commissioners that said viewers meet. in Commissioners that said viewers mee', in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said pro-posed road, in Bazaar townsbip, on Friday, the 19th day March, A D 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing

By order of the Board of County Com-J. J. MASSEY. County Clerk. ers. [1.8.]

## ROAD NOTICE.

TATE OF KANSAS. 1 55

Agricultural implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows.

DEALER IN

STOVES, TINWARE,

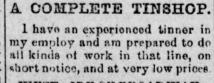
Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Mch ine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire.

the best now in use.

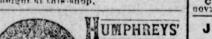
Full L'us of Paint & Oil on Hand.

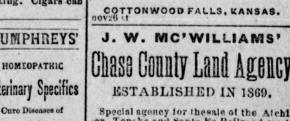


WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

JO. OLLINCER, Central Barber Shop. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS-

Particular attention given to all work in my tine of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can hanght at this shop.



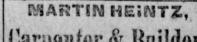


Special sgency for thesale of the Atchi-on. Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well wa-ered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing engagemented. Cell as an interaction dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

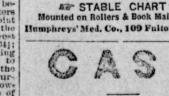
In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building,

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



Carpenter & Bailder.

Reasonable charges, and good work guar-t. ed. Shop, at his home, northwest or men Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Fa Kansis.



## The Chase County Courant,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886.

Biggam, last Thursday.

Territory.

ter, at that place.

of the bride's parents on Bloody creek,

The Santa Fe folks have withdrawn

main in the county.

by the Rev. W. B. Fisher.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

11n. 12 in. | 3 in. | 5 .n. | 1 col. | 1 col weeks. weeks. weeks. months months months Miss Jennie Morgan, of Canada, Marion county. year Local notices, 10 cepts a line for the first in-sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for leeps under the head of "Local Short Stops."



TIME TABLE.

EAST. PASS.MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Eemporia, Tuesday. 
 EAST.
 PASS.MAIL.EMT.PR.1.R.1.P.1

 pm
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 Cedar Pt, 10 03 10 08
 8 52
 3 05
 6 48 11 00
 closents.
 ten in the Nation three or four weeks

ago had his two great toes amputated at the last joint by Drs. Carnes and WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T. Walsh, last Saturday. Married, Feb.25, 1886, at the residence

am pm pm am pm am pm am Safford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong... 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elmdale... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 05 10 03 Mr. Geo. Ellis and Miss Lennie M The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and go-ing west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and Thu Stuart, the ceremony being performed

only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cloudy the fore part of this week. Rain, yesterday, last night and today. longer.

It snowed some, Monday night and Tuesday night. their proposition in Butler county, and

Clint Breese is suffering with a rising on his neck.

The Santa Fe folks are surveying from Elinor south. osition.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pitzer have returned from Lebo.

Capt. W. G. Patton has returned home from Topeka.

Mr. Chas. Barker, of Florence, was in town, last Saturday.

Mr. W. F. Rockwood is again work

ing for Mr. J. P. Kuhl. Mr. J. F. Barr, of Marion county. was in town, last week. Mr. John B. Shipman has been appointed a Notary Public.

Mrs. Barbara Gillett went to Empo-Hill, Chase county, Kansas. ria, last Friday, on a visit. Work has been resumed on the

abutments at Cartter's ford. Col. S. N. Wood, of Topeka, was in town, Monday, on law business.

Mr. J. G. Burton, of Strong City, has returned from his visit East. Mr. Peter Egan has gone west to

Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Mrs. Jabin

Mr. James B. Clark sold 20 hogs, 10 father of the three former persons, which was 230 pounds, to Mr. David assault on said Isaac Jones, with intent to kill him. . The difficulty as far Mr. F. D. Mills, of Atchison, has as we can learn, grew out of a dispute sold to Mr. A. R. Palmer 2,280 acres in regard to the father renting his of land in Bazaar township, for \$20,- farm on Bloody creek to his son, El-000, and the deed has been recorded. mer Scott, who together with the County Treasurer W. P. Martin enaforesaid parties, went to said farm, loyed a visit, last week, from an old last Monday, to begin work on the chool-mate, Mr. J. Home, late of Ar- same, when the difficulty began, the kansas City, but now of the Indian father shooting a hole through the coat of his son Charles, who, in turn shot his father's horse; and, we hear, Married, at Marion, February 20th, after disarming the father the old 1886, by Judge B. F. Brockett, Mr. gentleman was badly beaten with a Robert Weachians, of Elmdale, and club. The parties were taken before

Squire Hunt, and addmitted to bail, the trial being set for this morning, Mr. J. K. Crawford and wife rebut, on account of the severe illness turned home, on Wednesday of last of Mr. C. W.Jones' child, the trial will week, from Pastion, Ill., after attend- no doubt, be continued to some other ing the funeral of Mrs. Crawford's sis- day.

CONSIST LYTTLES WAR AND

Mr. A. B. Moore, of Emporia, and MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. his sister, Mrs. Sweet, of Indiana, ar-The North, Central and South Ameririved here, last Saturday, on a visit to friends and relatives and relat friends and relatives, and returned to management report that a more exten-sive display than last year will be made Parties who contemplate visiting it or going to Florida should ask for tickets Ezra Hubbard who was frost bitover the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway, and make a trip through the Sugar and Rice plantations of the Mississippi Valley. For price of tick-et to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New

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

Dr. W. H. Cartter's daughter, Tottie, HOW THEY COMPARE. celebrated the sixth anniversary of her birth, on Monday of last week, with a very pleasant party of little folks who were served to a most enjoyable repast.

Total No inches in both of said papers... 770 The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's COURANT was..... 719 Mrs. Mary Rogers who has been assisting the Rev. S. Davis, of this city, No. of inches in COURANT less than in the in his revival meetings now going on in the Congregational church in Strong City, will continue the same a while

## FLOWER SEEDS FREE.

there will be no vote in Sycamore and The publishers of The Housekeeper Chelsea townships in that county, next re anxious to secure a larger numbe Saturday, on the Santa Fe bond propof three months' trial subscribers and offer to mail postpaid to any lady whe sends 25 cents for a trial subscription Mr. Jas. T. Butler and family and three months, twelve packets American Mr.M.Ellister and family, son and songrown choice flowerseeds. For specimen copy of this charming home paper, and full particulars to offer, address in-law of Mr. T. Butler, on the Cottonwood, arrived here, last Thursday, from Putnam county, Indiana, to re-ueapolis, Minn.

#### FARM FOR SALE.

Married, on Monday, March 1, 1886, 120 acres of land, all fenced, with by Judge C. C. Whitson, in the Proby Judge C. C. Whitson, in the Pro-bate Court room, in this city, Henry Loshboug, Esq., of Greenwood county, and Miss Mary J. Morris, of Prairie

The Rev. L. J. Pierson who had At a bargain, if taken soon, an imbeen assisting the Rev. W. B. Fisher been assisting the Rev. W. B. Fisher proved farmof 120 acres, 4 miles from in his series of meetings at the Con- Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some gregational church, preached his fare-iy30-tf JAMES P. McGRATH. well sermon, last Thursday night, and NOTICE.

FOR RENT

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

All persons indepted to the firm of





make improvements on his claim. Mr. E. F. Holmes returned from the

East, on Wednesday of last week. Win. C. Thomas has returned to his

heme at Kendall, Hamilton counto. Capt. H. Brandley, of Matfield Green, came home, last week, from Topeka.

Elmer B. Johnson leavse for Kendall, Hamilton county, this morning.

Mr. J. V. Sanders, of Emporia, was in town, last Thursday, on law business.

Mr. Virgil Brown got one of his feet badly cut by a buzz saw, one day last week.

The citizens of Strong City have re cently donated \$50 to the Cornet Band of that place.

Mr. Ed. Oldberry has returned from Medicine Lodge where he was looking up a location.

Don't forget the teachers' associa tion at Safford, next Saturday, beginat 11 o'clock,a. m.

Born, on Saturday, February 20th 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. George Mann, of South Fork, a son.

There will be a general class meet ing at the M. E. charch, at 11 o'clock, a. m., next Sunday.

Miss Phronia Schimpff has returned from Louisburg, Kansas, where she was visiting her sister.

Born, on Monday, February 22d. 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hunter, on Sharp's creek, a daughter.

Born, on Thursday, February 18th. 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. O'Byrne, of Strong City, Kansas, a son.

Mr. William Turner, of Emporia, has rented a portion of Mrs. Barbara Giluseful and valuable. lett's house and moved into it.

Ex-Mayor J. W. McWilliams left, Sunday night, for a visit at his old home in Washington county, Pa.

Mr. M. D. Umberger and wife, of Diamond creek, have returned from a water set, as a token of their kind visit in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. K. Crawford will deliver a lecture to young men, at the M. E. ties taking the refreshments with church, at 7:30 o'clock, next Sunday them. Mr. F. P. Cochran made a neat evening.

The Rev. S. Davis leaves, to-day, for the annual South Kansas M. E. Churh Conference to be held at Parsons, March

Johnson, Mrs. W. A. Morgan, Judge Smith & Mann are hereby notified C. C. Whitson and Messrs. G. W. Hill, & Harper and settle their accounts, in G. W. Crum and Joe Gray were out to whose hands they are for collection. Wichita, last week, attending the en-STOCK HOCS FOR SALE. campment of the G. A. R. and W. R. C.

ampment of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. Members of the Cottonwood Falls ibrary Association are requested to O. H. DRINKWATER. Library Association are requested to meet at the Good Templars' Hall,

Monday evening, March 8th, at 7 o'clock, to make some disposition of the library books. A proposition will

left, Friday, for Diamond Springs.

be submitted by the Good Templars. The revival meetings at the Con-

gregational church will close to-night. The City Council met, last Thursday afternoon, and employed Mr. C. F. Nesbit, at a cost of \$110, to survey, can furnish that periodical, together stake off, and plat the city, so that the with the COURANT, including postage people can tell exactly where their

lots are, and Mr. Nesbit is now at said alone is \$4.00. work

China dinner set.

Last week, in publishing the list of keep warm when it has come; therefore, presents received by Mr. and Mrs. L. you should go to M.A.Campbell's and P. Jenson at their surprise party the get a heating stove that will be an name of Mrs. Harriet Hilton, a lady

ornament to your room as well as a who did much towards making the comfort to your body. party the successit was, was unin-J. S. Doolittle & Son have their

tentionally omitted from the list of shelves filled with good goods that those who presented the gold-band they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Some of the lady friends of Mrs. M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller Sallie Kellogg's took occasion, last Sallie Kellogg's took occasion, last that we never saw its likes before. All Saturday, that being the anniversary you have to do is, to fasten the sheller

of that lady's birth, to give her a to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) pleasant surprise party, taking their and turn the crank, and-well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will

supper, a bountiful repast, with them; see for yourself how rapidly it will and when they sat down to eat there shell corn. were sixeen ladies present, but no Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J.

Evans are now running a sure-enough hack, and orders left at Central Hotel gentlemen, and a most pleasant time they had. The presents given were

About 100 of the new converts to the M. E. Church met at the Parson-age, last Monday night, and presented found, at all unimployed times, at the M. E. Church met at the Parson-do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at About 100 of the new converts to the Rev. Mr. S. Davis and his estimahis drug store.

ble wife with a handsome \$25 silver feelings and good wishes for that lady stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should give him a call. Falls and Strong City will be allowed and gentleman. The party was a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, the parprise to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, the par-ties taking the refreshments with them. Mr. F. P. Cochran made a neat little presentation speech which was responded to in a few well timed thoughts by Mr. Davis. Messrs. Chas. W.Jones, Elmer Scott

sons, March Miss Sussie Brace celebrated the 12th anniversary of her birth, last Sat-urday, with a very pleasant party of her young folks. Herson out by Mr. Isaac Jones, spring and summer suits. her young folks. Herson out by Mr. Isaac Jones, spring and summer suits. He

houghts by Mr. Davis. Messrs. Chas. W.Jones, Elmer Scott ones, Harry Grant Jones, and Wm. M. Lawrence has just received a

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Fruits, Ornamental. Evergreens

Roots Grafts--Everything.

feb25-tf

M. A. Campbell has just received a dition to all regular styles, presents large supply of heating and cooking many novelties peculiar to his own A car load of Moline wagons a round trip fare to Emporia on orders

Wonderful New Iron-Clad Plum

Stark Nurseries 52nd Year. 200 Acre LOUISIANA, MO.

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-tf

## YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A PUZZLED PUPPY. Yes, indeed, I'm in disgrace. Hard?" If you were in my place I do not think you d doubt it. What, tell you all about it?

Well, there were some chickens-Such frisky, flitting things-"Twas fun to see them go Scurring with their outspread wings. To chase the flying, feathered balls, To me was better fun Thom dragging reas or elimons of Than dragging rags or slippers off, Or blinking at the sun.

They say I was on "mischief" bent; But, truly, sport was all I meant: Yet, someway, how, I can not tell, Aimost before I knew it, One chick lay tight between my paws, The squeaks all running through it.

I thought 'twas best of all \* To hear those sounds from that soft ball. The next I knew it wouldn't squeak, Even when I squeezed it close and hard; And then I heard a stern voice speak: "He's killed the finest pullot in the yard."

And so, I'm tied up here. But, having time for meditation, I've thought it wondrous queer That on my sport fell swiftly degrada

tion: But, when upon my kind "for fun" They bring distress and pain, No hand is tound to tie them fast With stake and galling chain. —Clara J. Denton, in N. Y. Independent.

CAPTAIN HEAD'S COMPANY.

A Severe But Necessary Discipline Bring Them into Proper Subjection.

Young Captain Head was in great perplexity and trouble. In fact, he looked utterly bowed down with the weight of care that was resting upon him. At quite an early age he had enlisted as a soldier in a great army, promising to be faithful and true, to fight manfully under the banner he bore, and ever to uphold the honor of and Captain Head frowned down the Great Commander whose cause he served.

But Captain Head had not sufficiently weighed the difficulties to be met, when with a fervent, glowing heart he and thought much of the glory of a conqueror, but he had little counted out permission. responsibility and vigilance that the would devolve upon him during the long warfare, and when he remembered that he had enlisted for life, he was sometimes utterly cast down.

It was true, he often had troubles of his own, difficult, important work to perform, that often made him ache with to himself, these trials were as nothing compared to those brought upon him by his unruly soldiers, especially by his young officers, who were far more presumptuous and rebellious than those whom they should have helped him govern.

Now, there were the two young guardsmen belonging to the light infantry, two brothers, bright and intelligent, bearing the singular name of Eyes. No sooner were they given some

by the name of Ears, quick and ever on the alert, whom the Captain had chosen as special sentries to stand guard on either side of the camp to guard for the first sound of approach-

blinds being so closely drawn that they could not see a thing without. The two sentinels were out when

this happened at their posts, as usual, doing any thing but their duty. They had just begun listening to a delicious story of scandal, when along came Captain Head, and being caught in the very act, there was no need of trial. Quickly was their sentence pronounced, and they were doomed to be shut up in perfect silence, the doorway of their cells being closely mufiled that they might hear nothing but the buzz of their own unpleasant thoughts. Adjutant Tongue was the next to of-

fend by giving way to hasty, unruly words, and to his great astonishment he too was brought to a sudden check and instantly imprisoned, shut up in a dark and gloomy dungeon, and guarded by two soldiers who held the door, and defied him to speak one word.

Quite unconscious of the new discipline being thus so summarily enforced, the two lieutenants with the ten soldiers under their charge had been off on a little excursion of mischievous enjoyment, having had, as they thought, a rare good time. But all of a sudden Captain Head came up with them, and without a word they were caught, their misdeeds declared, and their punishment decided. They were all chained in a group, pressed so close together that they had to lock arms to be comfortable, and stationed behind a thick rampart with the order to stand

there till released. And where were the two restless corporals all this time? Hearing a faint rumor of what was going on in the ranks above them, they were just about to make off to a place of safety when a sudden "Halt!" stopped them angrily upon them.

It was no use trying either to run or creep out of the dilemma, though they shuffled about uneasily. Their penalty was at once decreed, and they were per-

And now for once Captain Head felt himself every inch a soldier. Free to think and reflect on his responsibilities and duties, he could but see how much

he had been to blame for all the misdemeanors and irregularities that had brought discredit on the great army of which he desired to be a true and feverish weariness; but, as he admitted worthy member. If he had but begun this stern and watchful discipline with his soldiers earlier, how much more respected would he have been as a commander, and how much more surely would he have won the commendation of the Great Commander whom he pro-

fessed to love and serve. By the time Captain Head had concluded these reflections the two young guardsmen were crying piteously to be released, promising ever after faithful-ly to obey orders. The sentinels were special duty to perform than instead of straining every nerve to hear any sound faithfully attending to it, there they were straying off in every direction, looking after things that had best been Adjutant Tongue longed for the use

business but their own. Then there were two other brothers by the name of Ears, quick and ever on the solution is the two the brothers is the two the two the solutions is the two the solution is the two the solution is the

ing danger, and to hear all that could be learned for the good of the army. Yet no sooner were they stationed at their posts, than instead of listening for danger signals, or useful news, they were given and have their free-dom. As for the two corporals, though they had tried to relieve one another, they simply felt that they could stand their pusits ment no longer, and were were they stationed at they were giving all their attention to willing to promise any thing if only persome silly story of gossip, or, perhaps, mitted the free exercise again so neces-worse still, to some wicked scandal of sary to their happiness.

RAIDS ON THE TREASURY. the Attempt, Through Pension Bills, to Capture "the Soldier Vote."

The figures which are given in a letter from Commissioner Black to Mr. Randall, chairman of the Appropriations committee, relative to the cost of the schemes now proposed for Congressional action in regard to increasing the pension list are simply astounding. They afford a striking exemplification of the thoughtless way in which wild plans are mosted on sentimental

or other like grounds, without any consideration of the enormous expenditure to be thereby entailed. It is fair to suppose that if the data for the calculation of the cost were within the knowledge of the authors of such schemes, and were duly considered in regard to their practicability, they

would never be submitted. The inquiry of the chairman of the Appropriations committee had reference to two points-first, as to the cost resulting from the extension of time for filing applications for pensions under the acts of January and March, 1879, and second, as to the probable cost of repealing the limitation in regard to filing applications under those acts. The Commissioner shows that the cost resulting from the extension of time referred to in the first branch of the inquiry has amounted to \$259,-873,972 up to July 1, 1885. In regard to the second branch of the inquiry he says that if the limitation as to time imposed by the acts referred to be removed, all pensions will begin at date of the soldier's discharge, and that the result will be an increased charge on the treasury of \$75,000,000, to pay pensioners now on the roll; and he estimates that the number who would be entitled to be entered on the roll would

increase that charge to \$302,836,200; that is, pension claims would swallow up, in effect, the whole revenue of the Government. This is the gist of the Commissioner's

statement. It is directed with all the force which a plain statement of figares can command against such reckless propositions as that of Mr. Browne, of Indiana, who desires to remove the present limitation of the Arrears-of-Pensions act to January 1, 1886. The cost of carrying this scheme into effect would be something over \$300,000,000. If Mr. Browne had taken the cost into account it may readily be believed he would have long hesitated before advancing so extravagant a proposition.

The truth is-and these figures loud-ly emphasize it-it is high time to call a halt in regard to further extravagant legislation for the benefit of pension-No nation in history has acted so liberally as ours toward its disabled soldiers. What was generously given it does not now begrudge, but maintains and pays faithfully. Not only has the vast and expensive machinery of a great bureau been called into existence for the thorough consideration of every case which should be presented, but, lest any deserving claimant should be neglected, the time for making application to share in the Nation's beneficence has been amply extended. The money-limit of generous and grateful regard has been reached. In the matter of pensioning its disabled soldiers or their dependent survivors, the Nation has done its duty. Congress has other duties to which its attention is invoked by the most patri-otic considerations. It is not enough to regard the past. It is requisite also to secure the present and to provide

for the future.

Office law could give the Senate. Among other things he said:

Among other things he said: The Senate now provides for itself becoming the executive branch of this Government, so far as reappointing suspended officers is con-cernod. If it the Tenure-of-office bill, then pending; doubly gives them the power which they have wrenched from the co-ordi-nate branches of the Government in reference to patronage. I do not claim that this is a contest for patronage, but it is a struggle for power on the part of the Senate, and nothing else. Although I have maintained this law the Tenure-of-Office act or 1833, for which the Tenure-of-Office act now in force and then pending is a substitute to be constitutional; although I have argued in favor of its consti-tutionality, yet I have believed and believe now that it was passed for a purpose; not be-cause it was demanded by the constitution, but because there was a necessity for it (the Republican necessity of buil-ragging Andrew Johnson). Having once been passed the Sen-ate are determined, seeing how well they can hold that power in their hands, never to give it up again for fear that if they give it up now you will never give it back into their hands again. General Logan, in the last part of

General Logan, in the last part of the foregoing quotation, "gave" the secret of the passage of the present Tenure-of-Office act "away." The Republican representatives were almost unanimous in favor of repeal, and, of course, the Democratic representatives were to a man. So were Sherman, Morton, Yates and others of the Senators. But Trumbull, Edmunds and Conkling were strenuous for main-taining "the dignity of the Senate," and holding on to all the power they had got into their hands; and they were able to control a majority of the Senators by promising that the law would not be enforced while Republican Presidents should continue to occupy the White House. That promise was kept. No attempt was made to enforce the law until Mr. Cleveland became President.

Messrs, Hoar, Dawes, Cullom, Hale, the House with Logan and are now Republican Senators with him. They acquiesced in his remarks and voted with him in favor of repeal. Holding such opinions in 1869, which, by the way, are the simple truth, how do Gen eral Logan and the others above named justify their present course? An explanation is in order if they have one to give.

asserted to be true in 1869-that all the important offices ought to be in the hands of members of the party in power -is true now. The President has cer, tainly been moderate in making changes, and there is no tenable ground off men. Settled all bills. Have vouchfor maintaining that any greater necessity exists for the enforcement of the Tenure-of-Office act than existed then. when all these gentlemen were in favor of abolishing it, because it might be made to hamper the President in the exercise of the executive power which rightfully belonged to him. The fol-lowing was the language of one of the leaders of the Republicans of the House in 1869, which General Logan, Senators Hoar and Dawes and the rest indorsed: We have now before us a proposition to clothe the Senate with power to control the appointments made by the Executive. Now, I hold that it is against the principles of this Government that its executive officer shall be called upon to do work when he can not con-trol independent of the officer strail be called upon to do work when he can not con-trol independent of the officer strail be called upon to do work when he can not con-trol independent of the officer strail be called upon to do work when he can not con-trol independent of the officer strail be called upon to do work when he can not con-trol independent of the becautive is respon-sible. Any officer can be called beio whin and the Executive can say to him: "W hy do you do this?" An's representative of the peo-ple can call an unworthy officer to account before the President. But the Senate sits there, one Senator being a shield for another. You go to a Senator and say: "Why was not this man turned out?" The answer is: "Oh, the Senate refused to turn him out." Each Senator is able to make the same answer to such an inquiry. You can hold no man re-sponsible. "By the constitution, the Senate has Hoar and Dawes and the rest indorsed:

By the constitution, the Senate has the right to advise and consent, or to

# TELEPHONE FREAKS.

#### The Peculiar Disturbance Caused by Electrical Currents.

Superintendent Eckert, of the Metropolitan Telephone Company, tells a story of the effects of that peculiar disturbance which electrical currents exert apon one another. This subject is of interest now on account of the approachiug enforcement of the law packing away all sorts of wires in one subterranean conduit. The telephone people say that this disturbance is so great that no amount of insulation will enable them to work their wires if they are put in the same conduit with the conductors of the electric light companies. "Before I came to New York," says

Mr. Eckert, "I was in charge of the telephone system in Cincinnati. We were extending our lines out of the city and had reach d Hamilton, a dis-tance of about twenty miles. It was Saturday and the construction gang must be paid off. I had no time to get out myself, so I sent out a young clerk in whom I had great confidence with the money, amounting to over four thousand dollars. After he had gone I realized the risk I had taken and began to worry about it. But it was too late, and the best I could do was to telegraph instructions to Hamilton that the clerk should send me an account of the situation immediately on his arrival. There was dissatisfaction among the men there and the possibility of a strike, and the more I thought about the matter the more anxious I became. When I went out to my home, about five miles out of the city, I left Conger and Allison were members of instructions at the Western Union office that they should immediately telephone out any dispatch that came to me from

Hamilton. "Still I grew more and more uneasy. worried so much over the matter that I couldn't eat my dinner, and left it to go to the telephone to ring up the Western Union and ask if any message had come in as yet. As I took the sounder off the hook and stood a moment with The doctrine which Senator Sherman it at my ear, thinking what I should say, I heard 'W. H. Eckert, Cincinnati,' ticket off in Morse characters. You may imagine that I became somewhat interested. I listened and caught the whole message: 'Arrived safely.' Paid ers in my possession. Will return on 10:30 train,' and then came the signature of my clerk. I was at once delighted and astonished, because the telegraph wires came in at one side of the city and the telephone wires at the other, and there seemed to be no possible connection. I at once rang up the telegraph office and told them of the message they were about to receive. They laughed at me, but in a few minutes it came in just as I had dictated it to them. The thing never happened again and we were never able to solve the mystery or to find a place where the wires came within many yards of each other."-N. Y. Tribune

### THE INDIAN STOREHOUSE. Hut Designed for the Preservation of

Dried Fishes and Game.

Upon the plantation and near the resdence of Colonel Seaborn Jones, known as Mill-Haven, in Screven County, Ga., may be seen, in excellent condition, one of those structures at a remote period in general use among the Southern Indians. refuse to advise and consent, or to refuse to advise and consent to the President's nominations. When they ation of dried fishes and game. For undertake to go further, and seek to quite a century and a half it has main-

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-Edwin Booth's full name is Edwin Thomas Booth.

-The new Swedish minister to the United States is named Kjolt. The way to pronounce this name is to begin in the middle and kick the sides off .--St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

-General Wesley Merritt, the commandant at West Point, is a tall man, with a round, red face and a light silken mustache. He stands as straight as his cadets are instructed to do .---N. Y. Herald.

-Henry F. Gillig, of the American Exchange, London, who recently sailed for London, after a flying trip to the United States, is only thirty-five years old, yet he has crossed the Atlantic just fifty times.

-Merced County, Cal., can boast of the largest man in the State in the person of McKean Archibald, a native of Nova Scotia. He is over seven feet high and built in proportion. He wears a No. 15 boot and carries his own last.

-Joseph Cook refers to the Americans in a recent lecture as "the most drunken race on the planet;" but Canon Farrar says that "the temperance cause in the United States is far in advance of the temperance cause in England.' -St. Louis Globe.

-Mrs. James K. Polk has found it necessary to deny the report that she is a Catholic.- While she has the highest respect for that church, she is and always has been a Presbyterian, and was once called a blue Presbyterian because opposed to dancing .- Chicago Inter Ocean.

-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, several years ago gave his wife the choice between a block lot in Minneapolis and a nice new bonnet. Disregarding the traditions of her sex she took the lot and recently sold it for ninety thousand dollars. The present value of the hat she had in mind at the time is not known.-Chicago Mail.

-Of Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, author of America's nearest approach to a national hymn, who is living in Newton Center, Mass., at the age of seventyseven, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his poem, "The Boys," wrote:

And there's a nice fellow of excellent pith. Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith: But he shouted a song for the brave and the

free, Just read on his medal, "My country, of thee."

-"Diamond Joe" Reynolds is one of the millionaire curiosities of Chicago. He invariably wears a plain gray suit without an overcoat, a hat several seasons behind, prunello gaiters that have been out of style for years, and always has in his shirt-front a first-water diamond as large as a filbert and as bright as a dewdrop. He owns more grain elevators than any man in the country and ships more grain than any two men on the Chicago Board of Trade .--Chicago News.

-West Brookfield, Mass., has six couples who have experienced more than fifty years of wedded bliss, and one of the marriages was fifty-seven years ago. One of the marriage cer-tilicates recently issued by Town Clerk Bush was to Rev. W. B. Stone, aged seventy-five years, and brother of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell. The veteran groom's bride was Miss Martha Robinson, aged seventy-one years, the sister of Mr. Stone's first and second wives, and also of ex-Governor Robinson, of Kansas. - Boston Journal.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

others, or even to some impure joke.

fellow, it is true, yet quick and active This was Adjutant Tongue, apsions, delivering messages of advice. warning or encouragement. What was the Captain's mortification often to or worse than all, sometimes uttering words that for hours afterward filled Captain Head with shame.

Then there were two Lieutenants, two cousins bearing the name of Hands. It is true, they had under their charge quite a number of stupid young pri-vates to drill and keep in order; but this should only have made them the more serious. On the contrary, however, half the time, when detailed to lead off on some necessary work or action, instead of doing so, the whole party would be found engaged in something else, having either forgotten the duty assigned them, or perhaps rebelliously idle and indifferent.

Then there were two others, Corporal Foot and his brother, most necessary and useful officers, and surely not so handsome or high in office as to be afflicted with vanity; yet for some unac-countable reason, they were the most restless, most unreliable of the Captain's troop. Never contented, everbehind when the order came to march, and when least expected, actually assuming command and leading the whole company off in some direction wholly contrary to orders, and bring-ing Captain Head into disgrace and to receive a reprimand from his superi-ors. Truly he sometimes felt inclined to hang himself for shame!

But the Captain was beginning to wake up to the serious importance of this state of affairs; surely he must be somewhat to blame as a commander. for such disorderly conduct among his own soldiers. Perhaps he had been too amiable, or too indifferent, or, most probable of all, too thoughtless; he would rouse himself, institute a new order of things, and teach these unruly officers who was Captain among them. He would at once begin a course of discipline that would astonish them, and he was not long in putting his determination into practice.

That very day the gay young guards-men were placed on duty, and as usual, no sooner was the Captain's attention diverted than off they darted, straying away after pleasure. But they had

9

And having brought them all now to

Then there was the Adjutant, a little this state of submission Captain Head proudly drew himself up to his greatest in his movements, but verily the most height, and looking down upon them unruly member of the Captain's comhenceforth this rule of discipline was pointed to carry his commander's or- to be rigidly enforced, and no offender ders, and to speak for him on all occa- need hope for escape nor for any impartiality.

He is now said to have one of the best drilled and best regulated companies hear this spry young officer pouring forth a perfect volley of abuse on some companion, raving loudly in passion, but one universally looked up to by his pointed out as not only a wise Captain but one universally looked up to by his brave and honorable soldiers.—L. L. Robinson, in N. Y. Observer.

#### A VALUABLE MAGNET.

Some of the Late Prof. Henry's Historic Apparatus.

Among the many valuable and historic pieces of apparatus about the college are several instruments which were invented and used by the late Prof. Henry in his experiments on electricity. In one of the laboratories of the School of Science may be found his "big magnet," as it is called, mounted on a large frame, which, when charged with electricity by means of his "big battery" of one cell, was capable of lifting thirty-three hundred pounds. He afrerwards made one of nearly the same size and capacity for Yale, which has been in constant use there until within a few years, when it was laid aside, and is now preserved lastingly wanting to march when the among other relics of the college. Prof. order was to halt, to stand still or lag Henry's large magnetic globe, made partly of wood, constructed so as to show the electric currents of the earth and the dipping of the needle, together with the galvanometers, coils, electromagnets and recorders, are ot special interest and peculiar historical value. In the E. M. Museum also there are

several pieces of apparatus worthy of mention, not made, however, by Prof. Henry, among which we note a mag-netometer used by Humboldt in South America, an original Fahrenheit thermometer, a large collection of barometers and three sections of the Atlantic telegraph cable. Such relics are specially invaluable among the large col-lections the college already has. -Princetonian.

-Ocean currents at the equator, according to information received at Jacksonville, Fla., have been reversed this winter. The westward current, that usually flows at the rate of sixteen miles a day, has been running eastward at the rate of seventy miles a day.

-Small iron safes for jewelry and other valuables are said now offended once too often. Instantly they were caaght, and after a brief trial, cach was imprisoned in a small cell, doomed to perfect darkness, even the rent.—*Chicago Journal.* 

An evil feature in every new pension proposal is the demagogic spirit which it inevitably a wakens. Congressmen vie with each other in propounding absurd plans for increasing pen-sions, which, if they were carried into effect, would bankrupt the treasury of the United States. Of course, many of them are not even seriously intended. and their real object is to ensnare and capture what is known as the soldier vote. But, like all insincere issues, they exercise a delusive effect on the public mind, and a belittling influence on political methods.

The time has come for answering with a decided negative every proposition to increase the pension charges of the Government whether the proposition is inspired by demagogism or corruption. Congress has done its full duty by the soldier, let it now turn its endeavor to doing its full duty to the people. - Washington Post.

## THE CASE ALTERED.

Where Prominent Republicans Stood in 1869 on the Question of "Executive

Judging from Washington dispatches, one of the most vociferous and thorough-going of Mr. Edmunds' lieutenants in the contest of the Senate with the President is General John Alexander Logan, the son of thunder from Illinois, who never willingly lets slip a chance to lift up his voice and cry aloud. To-day, General Logan is one of the most strenuous upholders of the right of the Senate to investigate the President's reasons for suspending Republican office-holders, and in interviews with numerous correspondents he manifests a disposition to insist on all the rights which an extreme interpretation of the provisions of the Tenure-of-Office act confer upon the Senate.

It was not always thus. In 1869, when the Tenure-of-Office act was pending, General Logan was a member of the House, and his views upon the propriety of the Senatorial prerogatives were exactly opposite to those which he holds now. At that time General Logan fought

in his fiercest manner the passage of the present Tenure-of-Office act, and in his most stentorian tones demanded its abolition. His ideas upon the necessity of a total change in the incumbency of the offices were embodied in the following resolution, which he sent to the Speaker's desk and asked to have passed:

That all civil offices, except those of Judges of the United States Courts that were filled by appointment by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, before the 4th of March, 1869, shall be vacant on the 30th day of June, 1869.

He denounced in round terms the bail bonds for power which the present Tenure-of- O. Picayune.

country in his refusal to comply with their demands.

It must not be forgotten that Senators Sherman, Allison, Hoar, Dawes, Cullom, Logan, Hale and Conger are on record as professed believers in the right of the President alone to control the removals, and that Senator Evarts has solemnly declared that the interference of the Senate in such matters is unconstitutional. Yet they are now asserting the right of the Senate to restore suspended Republican officeholders to office. Circumstances alter cases with them, and all regard for consistency is flung to the winds .- Boston Globe.

### DEMOCRATIC DRIFT.

-William Walter Phelps says Mr. Blaine will run again if he can be as-sured that he will receive the Irish vote. Oh, well, there will be no trouble about that. And we dare say Ben Butler will run again if he can be assured of the vote of Charles A. Dana.-N. Y. Graphic.

-There is nothing to refute the claim of the Democratic members that they made no attempt to check an investigation into the Cincinnati election, on which depended four Democratic seats. The names of these four members accredited from Cincinnati have the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Republican minority, though not constituting a quorum, is attempting to usurp the authority of the Senate .-- St. Louis Republican.

-The Second Comptroller has made a report on the accounts of the Signal-Service Bureau. The investigation has exposed great extravagance, flagrant violations of law, and arbi-trary assumptions of authority in the administration of that office for the last three or four years. After the frauds and forgeries of Howgate, which are still unpunished, it was at least supposed that common care would be exercised in redeeming the bureau from the disgrace that had fallen upon it by his crime. It now appears that the liberality of Congress toward the Signal Service by increased appropriations has been shamefully abused. Instead of prudence and strict fidelity in its management there has been scandalous prodigality and defiance of legal restraints. We are in favor of Signal-Service reform. The service needs it,

and the country demands it .- N. Y. Sun.

-A New Orleans judge the other day sent a monkey to jail in default of bail bonds for appearance at trial.-N

interfere with his right of removal, as, tained its identity. It is located upon under the lead of Mr. Edmunds, the the declivity of the right bank of Briar Republican Senators are seeking to do now, they are overstepping the consti-in the midst of a beautiful forest of oak, meant by "at par," replied that "ma tutional boundaries of their power, and holly and pine. Cylindrical in shape, the President will be sustained by the ties receptacle has a diameter of eighty feet, and is about six feet deep. The

excavation in the ground was at first carefully and regularly made; and when completed its sides and bottoms were covered with a uniform layer of wellkneaded red clay four inches in thickness. These clay walls, the interior surface of which were pressed hard and smooth-are still nearly perfect. As one looks upon the structure it presents the appearance of a huge cylindrical

terra-cotta vessel let into the earth. To Briar creek, and especially to this eighborhood, did the Creek Indians resort to fish and hunt. The adjacent bluffs and fields give token most abundant of former and long-continued occupancy. Village sites may still be recognized, littered with fragments of earthware flint chips, spear and arrow points, scrapers and other objects of primative manufacture. Even now this stream abounds in fishes, turtles and alligators; and its dependent swamps at an early period were filled with wild tur-keys, deer and other game held in re-pute by the natives. Doubtless, during

the use of this receptacle, it was furnished with a roof or covering which long since perished. It is probable that in it were stored from time to time the fishes caught by visiting Indians. These, having been previously dried, they accumulated until the season arrived for bers accredited from Cincinnati have been arbitrarily struck from the roll by the Lieutenent Gaussian and the Bernanent abodes of their captors. Physical proofs of the prior occupancy by the red race of our region are each year be-

coming more indistinct, and it is hoped that care will be exercised in the preservation of this i nteresting object .---Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

-The Atlanta Constitution records a specimen of Confederate wit during the war. A soldier was caught in a persim-mon tree by General Longstreet. When sternly asked by his commander what the lady shall give the signal for the he was doing there the veteran at once termination of a visit from a gentledisarmed wrath by saying: "I'm eatin" some green persimmons to lraw my stomach up so it'll fit its rations."

-Railway men complain of the weight of the passenger cars now built, and show by figures that an engine hauls between five and six pounds dead weight for every pound of paying pas-senger weight, reckoned when all the seats are filled.—*Chicago Tribune*.

-New Jersev stands at the head in the free pass business. The law makes it obligatory upon the railroads to issue sses to the members and officers of the legislature, even down to the pages. Railway managers naturally complain of the extortion.-N. Y. Herald.

-Little Johnny, on being asked by was always at pa when he came home late."—*Philadelphia Call.* 

-Fogg-Phew! open the window, the room is full of gas. Fenderson-That can not be, for I took the precaution to blow it out before I lay down.-Boston Transcript.

-Pasteur was so successful with the Newark children that it is said he will next tackle a Jersey mosquito. But if the mosquito sees him first he won't.-- Yonkers Statesman.

-A poet says: "For thee I'd cast the world aside." It is hoped that he will do nothing of the kind. The world might fly off its axis, go bumping up against some of the other planets, and frighten timid persons into fits .- N. Y. Telegram.

-A man came into a cigar store, bought a cigar and threw a bad five-cent piece on the counter. He was hurriedly departing when the dealer called after him, "Hold on, hold on, it's bad!" "Never mind," answered the purchaser as he quickly passed out, "I'll smoke it anyhow.". N. Y. Commercial-Advertiser.

-Brown-I never could endure that Jones, he is so infernally lazy. Smith-Is he lazy? Brown—Too lazy to wink. And the worst of it is he sets such a wretched example that every one about him gets to be just as shiftless as he is himself. Smith-Is that so? Brown-Yes. They do say that even yeast won't work in his house.-Somerville Journal.

-A Yankee who had never paid more than a shilling to see an exhibition, went to a New York theater one night to see the "Forty Thieves." The ticket seller charged him three shillings for a ticket. Passing the paste-board back, he quietly remarked: "Keep it, mister; don't want to see the other thirtynine," and out he marched. -N. Y. In dependent.

-Japanese etiquette requires that man. Japanese customs are singularly like our own. In this country the lady gives the signal for the termination of visit, and the signal is: "George, I think I hear papa out in the backyard untying the dog." The signal never fails.—Boston Courier.

Inquisitive Robbie.

Robbie-Say, Mr. Featherweight, don't you live anywhere at all?

Mr. F .- Why, my little man, of

course I do. What a question! Robbie-Well, I didn't know. You see sister Maud said last night that you had no address whatever, and, of course -I-What, ma? All right, I'm going. The Rambler.

## **RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.**

#### ASSURANCE.

I know that I shall stumble, in treading the path of right; That gilded hopes of morning will be blasted ere the night; That after wearisome sowing, and waiting in

long suspense, Tares will grow, and weeds will spring, my labor to recompense.

labor to recompense. But 1 know that my Heavenly Father-though fait'ring be my aim-Despiseth not the endeavor, if wrought in Jesus name: And though no reward appeareth, my faint-ing heart to cheer, Perchance, when the sheaves are gathered, His "Well done!" I shall hear.

I know that earth's pleasures are transient, that joy is akin to grief: That glad hearts will bleed with anguish and sigh in vain for relief: That clouds will obscure and darken the bright

of my summer sky: That calm will be followed by tempest, with bibows stern and high. But I'll clasp His hand the tighter, when dark-

But fil clasp His hand the tighter, when dark-est is the night. And I know-though strange the pathway-He'll guide me into light. And when wild waves rage and threaten my frail bark to overwhelm-Whon strength fails-hope s.nks and dies-the Lord will take the helm. -George Fletcher, in Detroit Free Press.

### TWO KINDS.

## Preachers That Stand Above Their Audiences and Those That Stand Beside

If a man wants to persuade another to engage in any important scheme, he sits down beside him and talks with him. He does not stand over him and orate and berate; he speaks quietly and orate and berate; he speaks quietly and moral sense revolts against it no less than our intelligence."—Golden Rule. and confidential tone, showing to his reason how reasonable is the scheme, and how well it will be to engage in it.

There are two styles of preachersthose that stand above their audience and those that stand beside them. The one makes himself a master, and the he also is but a man.

We have noticed that the young ceived, and he imagines that it is some- into Heaven .- Dr. Guthrie. thing and peculiarly his own, which he hearers with a certain authority re-quiring their attention. Let him learn a lesson from the insurance agent or the book agent.

Religion is the matter of supremest importance to man. Men are willing generally to talk about it and to think about it. But religion is the most purely personal matter in the world. It is something that no one man can impose upon any other man. A man must do his own repenting, and his own believing, and offer his own consecration, in his own time, in his own way, for his own reasons. It is every man's duty, but every man must do it himself; and every man somewhat resents the air of superior authority which a preacher may assume. wants reason and persuasion, not dictation and authority.

"Come, let us reason together," says the Divine wisdom to man. The preacher can do no better. His business is not to reason at men, but with them. In the pulpit, the preacher can not make his address personal, as he could if sitting down by a man's side; but he should come as near to the effect of such personal conversation as he can. Let him seem to be putting himself into confidential relations with his hearers, talking to them, hearing and anticipating their objections, meeting their inquiries, treating them as on the same plane with himself, trying to science approve. It is not wholly a matter of words, but of tone and maninto fellowship with his hearers. He may rise at times to passion and eloquence, but as one might do it in talking with a few friends.

forests and concerts of Birds-it is incrèdible! I never saw them, I never heard thêm, and I am an old Mole, and am counted a wise one, too; for I have burrowed long and far, with scientific

skill, beneath the ground." "Dear me!" whistled the Robin, merrily. "That is no proof at all; for

Earth has a life more lovely and wonderful above its surface than beneath?" "Nay, nay!" laughed the Mole, scornfully. "I have burrowed all my ife, and know and affirm that Earth

produces nothing but fishing-worms!" "Poor, blind Mole!" said the Robin, and flew away toward the setting sun. "Poor, deluded Bird!" squeaked the

Mole, and ran back into his burrow .-H. C. McCook, M. D., in S. S. Times.

### Atheism and Humanity.

Atheism dethrones man as well as God, and it is this inevitable conclusion of its premises that has rallied to theistic tendencies the men of science who, for a time, allowed their thought to drift away from God, because their methods did not seem to reach his throne. When God goes out of philosophy, man steps down from his position of importance among the creations, and takes his place with the per-ishable things of earth. Is it any won-

der that men like John Fiske, with brilliant philosophical skill, but deep humanitarian devotion say: "We are wont to look upon atheism with unspeakable horror and loathing. Our

#### CHOICE EXTRACTS.

-You know truth by being true; you recognize God by being like  $\operatorname{Him}$ .-F. W. Robertson.

-The ideal charity is that rare and other a confidant. One imposes in-struction and direction, like a little work up and down and around itself. god; the other persuades, knowing that | It is, in fact, an atmosphere rather than an avenue.-E. S. Phelps.

-Give me these links: First, sense of preacher almost always begins with a need; second, desire to get; third, betone and in a manner that is magis-terial and authoritative. He knows more than he will by and by, and he belief that asking will obtain—give me feels that people ought to accept his these links, and the chain will reach superior wisdom. It has lately come from earth to Heaven, bringing all to him in the instruction he has re- Heaven down to me, or bearing me up

-Some persons are disposed to view can lay down to his less instructed hearers with a certain authority re-deavor to comprehend what is, always has been and forever must remain incomprehensible to finite minds. This way of looking at truth they continue year after year, wondering meanwhile why faith is not strengthened. They might as well expect to cook a dinner by the heat of an iceberg .- Dr. J. S. Van Dyke.

the Divine hand to secure the result. good is done of which he has no knowledge, and will have none until the great day .- J. W. Chambers.

-Everyman has his chance, not his neighbor's chance. Every man is not only measured, but weighed. The scales of God weigh as exceeding fine as the mills of God do grind. We are do not weigh so much over yonder. And what if the feathers on which we

# USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Milk that stands too long makes bitter butter.-N. E. Farmer.

-In shipping butter the style of package has a great deal to do with the price obtained by the seller. -It is much easier to keep an animal

fat than to fatten it; hence the stock should always be kept in good condition, as they can be then more readily prepared for market .- N. Y. Telegram. -Kentucky is said to have the best the country roads to be found in America.

They are made of limestone macadam, and are described as "broad, smooth, level, white, glistening turnpikes."

-In cases of poisoning, for arsenic give ground mustard, warm water and cil or milk. For strong alkalis give vinegar, oil and milk. For acids give white of egg, soap-suds, chalk or soda. Warm effusions and fresh air are always in order.-Chicago Tribune.

-Housekeepers who take their hands out of hot soap suds, and who frequently run out of doors afterward, need to have warm mittens for quick putting on and off. It is necessary to keep the wrists warmly covered, so that the blood passing into the hands shall not be chilled.-Toronto Globe.

would be removed if farmers tions would learn to be more tidy and orderly, and I also believe hundreds of farmers' sons have left the farm in consequence of disorderly management .--

Toledo Blade. -It is not so much what a bushel of

corn may be worth on the farm as what it may contribute that is important. When converted into beef, butter, lard or pork it is only more easily transported, but also more readily salable. In the conversion of corn into concentrated or higher-priced products, manurial matter is left on the farm, instead of being carried away, as would be the case if the corn were sold in its grain form-Troy Times.

-To make Boston brown bread, mix well together a cup and a half of yellow corn-meal and the same of rye-flour, if rye-meal is not to be had. Into this put one teaspoonful of salt, a heaping teaspoonful of earbonate of soda and one cup of molasses (not syrup). Stir cold water very gradually into this till you have a moderately stiff batter, beat it well; pour into a well greased threequart pail, cover and set in a kettle of boiling water, steaming with the kettle covered at least four hours. This makes a large loaf. It is very nice when hot, and is good cold.-Boston Budget.

Cup Plum Pudding: Take one cup each of raisins, currants, flour, bread--Many a man put in the seed who crumbs, suet and sugar; stone and cut never saw the harvest, just as many the raisins, wash and dry the currants, another brought home ripe sheaves on which he bestowed no labor save that gredients well together; then add two of the sickle. The worker for Christ, ounces of cut candied peel and citron, therefore, is to work in faith, expecting a little mixed spice, salt and ginger, say half a teaspoonful of each, stir in four He has abundant reason to believe that well beaten eggs and milk enough to make the mixture so that the spoon will stand upright in it; tie it loosely in a cloth or put it in a mould, plunge it into boiling water and boil for three and a

half hours.-Boston Globe. -How to Brush the Teeth: This is a matter of no small importance. Most people brush across the teeth from right

many an hour, especially in the winter, is thus pleasantly passed which would otherwise be tedious. Several of the railroads have placed tables between the seats, at which can be seen daily

same "set," and in front and behind interested spectators watch the game. The game of whist played on the forris & Essex road has been noted for its perfection. There is one set composed of Mr. Dumont, of Summit, E. D. McConnell, of Madison, and Messrs. Tolers, of Short Hills; for over

ten years they have played together and they are considered the crack set of the road. Passengers crowd the aisles of the car, standing up all the way so as to watch the game. Mr. Mc-Connell had an experience recently on account of which he is naturally puffed up. He was playing fourth in hands; clubs were trumps and he held the following hand: Ace, king, queen, ten, eight and four of clubs, ace, king queen of diamonds; ace, king, four roundings is one of the greatest barriers to farmers. A multitude of little vexa-tions would be remembered by the second took all the thirteen tricks himselfan extremely rare occurrence in whist.

-N. Y. Tribune

DR. SAMUEL K. Cox, Washington, after a eareful analysis, pronounced Red Star Cough Cure purelysvegetable and most ex-cellent for throat troubles. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

and

Hon. Thos. L. James, ex-Postmaster-General, indorses St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-cure

WHEN a run once starts on a bank the more check you give it the worse it is for the bank.—Oil City Derrick.

THE GENERAL IN			
KANSAS (	TTY.	Fel	o. 26.
ATTLE-Shipping steers	\$4 00	60	4 75
Native cows		(C)	3 40
Butchers' steers		õ	4 00
IOGS-Good to choice heavy			4 15
Light		(a)	3 65
VHEAT-No. 2 red	72	õ	75
No. 3 red	55	à	60
No. 2 soft	853		87
ORN-No. 2	28	60	28%
ATS-No. 2	27	60	
TYE-No. 2	45	és	51
LOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 80	à	1 85
IAY-Large baled	5 00	0	5 50
UTTER-Choice creamery	27	(a)	28
HEESE-Full cream	11	60	12
GGS-Choice	12	a	12
ACON-Ham.	8	60	9
Shoulders	Ð	60	6
Sides	6	Ø	614
ARD. VOOL-M ssouri unwashed.	6	0	61/2
VOOL-Missouri unwashed.	14	60	16
OTATOES	65	60	70
ST. LOUIS.		1	111111
ATTLE-Shipping steers	4 00	0	4 35

THIRTEEN TRICKS. One of the Most Marvelous Games of Whist Played in This Country. Whist-playing is a favorite pastime of commuters on the various railroads which carry passengers between this city and the New Jersey suburbs, and Dn. PIRROE'S "Favorite Prescription" fs not extolled as a "cure-all," but admiral-ly fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses potent specific in those chronic weaknesses potent specific in those of Diseases Peculiar to Women. 160 pages, sent for 10 cents in stamps. 'Address WonLo's Dispensary MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE right hand is the most sensible mem-ber of the body. It never gets left.

#### Asking One's Age.

A lady asked a gentleman his age. He re-plied: "What you do in every thing"-X L. So does Taylor's Cherczse Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein excel all other medicines for coughs, croup and consump-tion. Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga.

Born to blush unseen-Colored ladies.

\* \* \* Rupture, pile tumors, fistulæ and all diseases of the lower bowel (except cancer), radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address, World's Dis-pensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY is an ice-cream flend like a cre-matory? Because he is a cream-ater.

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

It's the little things that tell-especially the little brothers and sisters.

THE most desirable hair dressing ever offered to the public is Hall's Hair Renewer.

TOOTH IN-Getting acquainted with a cross dog.-Hot Springs News.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c

A CORNER in pork-the tip of the pig's ear.-Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water, Druggists sell it. 25c.



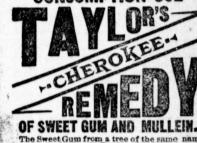
# A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times." How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure every-times." How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure every-times." Woll, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe 1809 Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows con-clusively that iron is acknowladged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discov-ery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfect by satisfactory iron combination had ever been found. DOUMING ION DITTER Con do mot mure

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS the teeth, cause headache, or produce constitution all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Billousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neural-gia-for all these aliments Iron is prescribed daily. DDOMNIC IDOM DITTERS BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does **DRUWN O INUM DIFIERS**, not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles ther become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In some the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up, healthy color comes to the checks; nervounces disappears; functional derangements become request, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters in the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. Physicians and Druggits recommend if.

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# **CONTAGIOUS!**

I am a native of England, and while I was in that sountry I contracted a terrible blood polson, and for wo years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not curedsuffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, an I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs, Finally I completely lost all hopein that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.
I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and can asy with great joy that they have cured me en-tirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my-'ife.
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This is a very simple and primary lesson; but we know ministers whom it all: "Put nothing but good deeds into took years to learn it, and when your lives!"-Zion's Herald. learned, it was a great discovery to them and a great delight to their hearers.-N. Y. Independent.

THE ROBIN AND THE MOLE.

A Fable Illustrating the Difference Between the Materialist and the Christian.

A Mole, who had been hunting Earth-worms all day, stopped at the door of his long dark tunnel, and listened to the evening song of a Robin. The bird was perched upon a clump of Golden-rod, close by the Mole's run, whistling soft notes of praise.

"Who are you?" asked the Mole. "I am Robin Redbreast," was the answer; "one of the great Bird fam-

ily." "You sing very sweetly," said the

Mole.

"Ah! that is nothing," the Robin replied. "Have you never heard the morning concert of the Birds, Mr. Mole?'

"Concert? I know of no such thing,' was the Mole's response. "You surprise me!" exclaimed the

Redbreast. so long in these parts, and not have food. During this long hybernating heard the morning praise of the Birds? You have much to learn, I assure you. Why, the air and trees are full of Birds, who float and sing in the early sunlight, and soar away into the heavens. Our Mother Earth has many other beautiful things; there are gay flowers of many colors and sweet fragrance; there are green grass, waving boughs and luscious fruits; there are blue skies, golden, white and rosy clouds, nodding forests, sloping hills, and myriads of painted insects sporting in the sun. But there is nothing fairer to my eyes than the Birds, the beautiful Birds!"

So saying, Robin flew to the very top of the Golden-rod, and as he rocked back and forth whistled loudly the notes of his song.

"What are you saying?" cried the Flowers and clouds, forsooth! Insects, nation .- Cornhill Magazine.

most plumed ourselves do not weigh at teeth at the gums, and rotated towards all?-Christian Union.

-The influence of a man's work outlives him. Both his good and evil deeds tooth-picks. In order to make the bear fruit long after he is counted with | work effectual, the brush should be apencourage and persuade them to do the dead. Take the case of Abraham for what their own good reason and con- an illustration. His wonderful faith still lives as an encouragement to Chrislian believers; and his sins still furnish ner, by which the speaker puts himself an excuse for evil to those who seek excuses for their own offenses. This continuity of one's influence on earth-and who dare affirm that it will not act everlastingly?-is a startling fact. Were it vocal, it would say to each and to

### A USEFUL FISH.

#### The Carp and Its Marvelous Adaptation to Environment.

Some amphibious habits on the part of certain tropical fish are easy enough to explain by the fashionable clue of "adaptation to environment." Ponds are always very likely to dry up, and so the animals that frequent ponds are usually capable of bearing a very long deprivation of water. Indeed, our evolutionists generally hold that land animals have in every case sprung from pond animals which have gradually ada sed themselves to do without water altogether. Life, according to this theory, began in the ocean, spread up the estuaries into the greater rivers, thence extended to the brooks and lakes, and finally migrated to the ponds, puddles,

swamps and marshes, whence it took at last, by tentative degrees, to the solid shore, the plains and the mountains. Certainly the tenacity of life shown by pond animals is very re-markable. English carp bury them-selves deeply in the mud in winter, and there remain in a dormant condi-"How can you have lived tion many months entirely without period they can be preserved alive for a considerable time out of water, especially if their gills are, from time to time, slightly moistened. They may then be sent to any address, by parcels post, packed in wet moss, without serious damage to their constitution; though, according to Dr. Gunther, these dissipated products of civilization prefer to have a piece of bread steeped in brandy put into their mouths to sustain them beforehand. In Holland, where the carp are not so sophisticated, they are often kept the whole winter, being hung up in a net to keep them from freezing. At first they require to be slightly wetted from time to time, just to acclimatize them grad-

ually to so dry an existence; but after awhile they adapt themselves cheerfully to their altered circumstances, Mole. "I do not believe it! There are and feed on an occasional frugal meal no such things as these you tell of. of bread and milk with Christian resig-

the masticating surfaces. It will thus act somewhat like a bundle of fine plied, as described, both inside and outside the teeth, and also upon the grinding surfaces of the double teeth. The mouth should then be thoroughly rinsed with tepid water.-Dr. Gilbert.

#### WOMAN'S REST.

The Necessity of Keeping on Hand & Reserve of Physical Power.

Let every woman who finds her vital forces failing, who is growing nervous, as well as always weary, whose chief longing is for rest of mind and body, who begins to feel that life if not worth the living, stop now and here. Cut off all expenditure of effort that is not an absolute necessity, and curtail that necessity as much as possible. I do not mean that you should give up your worthy aims and purposes, but be sure that you can devote yourself to them safely.

Remember this: It is as important that you should keep a reserve of physical power on hand for future draughts, as that you should provide in a money way for sickness, accident and declining years.

So long as youth lasts you do not greatly feel this exhaustion of the physical forces, that is, your powers of recuperation are greater, yet every time you draw upon your strength to excess, you are obliged to go deeper and deeper into your vital resources in order to make repairs. And you never do get quite back to the old place, even though you are not conscious at the time of the act. You find after a while that a night's sleep does not make you as good as new again, after "overdoing." but it takes another day of rest and night of slumber to enable you to get back your usual vigor.

You can not help it? I know that is true of some of you, that there are duties so absolute in their demands that you are compelled to do them so long as you are able to bear the strain, but by far the greater part could, an' ye would, diminish your burdens by a third. Social ambition in some cases-the fear of not doing as your neighbor does-a false idea of duty in others, a desire to accomplish much that would be pleasant to be able to do, the inability to say no to demands made upon time and energies, all of these things, singly or together, cause women to apply the lash when they find their physical nature lagging, and on they go until they fall down in their tracks.-Colman's Rural World.

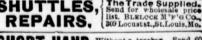
-Governor Hauser, of Montana, says f he would relate his experience in life it would read 'ike a yellow - back dime acvel.

and all external disea

es, and every hurt or accident

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### STATE APPORTIONMENT.

The Apportionment Bill as Finally Passe by the Legislature.

Following is the apportionment bill egreed upon by the Conference Committee and finally passed by the Legislature: SENATE DISTRICTS.

2. Brown and Doni-27. Marion, Morris and phan, Chase. 2. Atchison. 28. McPherson and 

 2. Brown and phan.
 Chase.

 2. Atchison.
 28. McPherson and Harvey.

 3. Atchison.
 28. McPherson and Harvey.

 4. Wyandotte.
 29. Dickinson and Clay.

 5. Johnson and Mit. 30. Washington and ami.
 30. Washington and Marshal.

 6. Linn and Ander-son.
 32. Cloud and Republic.

 9. Dickinson and Mit. 30. Washington and Marshal.
 31. Ottawa and Saline.

 9. Linn and Ander-son.
 32. Cloud and Republic.

 9. Dickinson and Mit. 30. Washington and Marshal.
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 33. Ottawa and Saline.

 9. Dickinson and Mit. 30. Dicki eon. 7. Bourbon. 8. Crawford. 9. Cherokee. 0. Labette. 1. Montgomery. 2. Neosha and Willic. 33. Jewell and Mitchell. 34. Osborne, Russell, Lincoln and Ells Montgomery. Neosha and Wil-son. Woodson and Al-ka. Coffey and Frank-lin. Osage. Douglas. Jefferson and Jack Sn. Shawnee. Jefferson and Jack Son. Lincoln and Ells-Worth. S. Smith, Phillips and Norton. Graham, Trego, Gove, Sheridan, Decatur, Naka, Wallace, Sher-man and Cheyenne. Jefferson and Jack lin. 15. Osage. 16. Douglas

 Jefferson and Jack-57. Rice, Stafford and Barton.
 Nemaha and Pot-38. Reno and Kingman. tawatomie.
 Riley, Wabannseo and Davis.
 Lyon and Green-qua.
 Clark, Meade and Co-manche.
 Lyon and Green-qua.
 Chark, Meade and Co-manche.
 Lyon and Green-qua.
 Cowley.
 Sedgwick.
 Sedgwick.
 Sedgwick.
 Sedgwick. 24. Sumner. 25. Sedgwick. 26. Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. District 1-Doniphan. 2-City of Atchison. 3-The townships of Shannon, Lancaster, Grasshopper, Walnut, Mount Pleasant, Cen-ter, Benton and Kapioma and the city of Muscotah, in the county of Atchison. 4-The townships of Morton, Jefferson, Union, Oskaloosa, Sarcoxie and Rural, in the county of Jefferson. 5-The townships of Delaware, Osawkie, Rock Creek, Fairview, Kentucky and Kaw, in the county of Jefferson. 6-The First and Fourth wards in the city of Leavenworth, in the county of Leaven worth.

worth. 7-The Second and Third wards in the city of Leavenworth, in the county of Leaven-

of Leavenworth, in the county of Leaven-worth. S-The townships of Kickapoo, Easton. Alexandria, Tonganoxie and Reno, in the county of Leavenworth. 9-The townships of High Prairie, Dela-ware, Fairmount, Stranger and Sherman, in the county of Leavenworth. 10-The city of Wyandotte and the town-ships of Quindero, Prairie, and Korr precinct, in Wyandotte County. 11-Kansas City, Kan., and the townships of Shawnee, Delaware and all Wyandotte township except Kerr precinct, in the county of Wyandotte. 12-The county of Johnson.

of Wyandotte. 12-The county of Johnson. 13-The townships of Palmyra, Eudora and Wakarusa, and the Third and Fourth wards in the city of Lawrence. 14-The townships of Grant, Lecompton, Kanwaka, Clinton, Marion and Willow Springs, and the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth wards in the city of Lawrence, in the courty of Douglas. 15-The townships of Franklin, Hayes, Peoria, Harrison, Cutler, Pottawatomie, Richmond, and the First and Second wards in the city of Ottawa, in the county Frank-lin.

in the city of Ottawa, in the county Frank-in.
16-The Third and Fourth wards in the city of Ottawa, and townships of Centropolis, Appanoose, Greenwood, Lincoln, Williams-burg and Ohio in the county of Franklin.
17-The townships of Wea, Marysville, Richland, Paola and the city of Paola in the county of Miami.
18-The townships of Middle Creek, Sugar Creek, Miama, Osage Valley, Stanton, Ossa-watomie and Mound and the city of Ossawat-omie in the county of Miami.
19-The county of Miama.
20-The county of Allen.
21-The county of Allen.
22-The townships of Drywood, Osage, Scott and the city of Fort Scott, in the count-ty of Bourbon.
23-The townships of Freedom, Mill Creek, Timber Hill, Franklin, Marion, Marmaton, Walnut and Pawnee, in the county of Bour-ton.
24-The townships of Washington Bakar

Walnut and Pawnee, in the county of Bour-bon. 24-The townships of Washington. Baker, Sheridan and Osage and the cities of Chero-kee, McCune City and Pittsburg, in the county of Crawford. 25-The townships of Lincoln, Sherman, Walnut, Grant and Crawford and the city of Girard, in the county of Crawford. 26-The townships of Sheridav, Lola, Neo-sho, Lyon, Salamanca, Crawford, Spring Val-ley and the cities of Columbus and Baxter Springs, in the county of Cherokee. 27-The townships of Ross, Cherokee, Min-

### CAPITOL EXPENDITURES.

What a Special Committee of the Legisla ture Says About Extravagance in the Use of Public Funds.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> The Legislature having instructed the Committee on State Affairs in the two of the Treasury has written to Represent-ative Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and propriated for repairing the east wing of the Capitol, that committee reported to the effect the passage of the Morrison tariff bill Legislature, from which the following ex-

Legislature, from which the following ex-tracts are taken: "Early during the last session of the Legis-lature a resolution was adopted, requesting the board of State House Commissioners to cause to be prepared plans for remodeling the Senate chamber, and an estimate of the cost thereof, and report the same to the chair-man of the Committee of Ways and Means to enable that committee to report an appro-priation to carry the same into effect. At this time the board was composed of J. B. Anderson, John Hammond and — Hood, and E. T. Carr was State architect. General Anderson, who had been a member of the board since the organization, in 1873, resigned in May, 1885, his place being filled by Mr. Carr, who resigned the position of architect, at \$125 per month, to accept that of commis-sioner at \$50 per month. Thomas Butler was appointed .commissioner in March 1885, to succeed Mr. Hood, whose term had expired, and the board then and since, during the en-tire progress of the work has been, and now is composed of Mr. Carr. Mr. Hammond and Mr. Butler. Messrs. Haskell & Wood having prior to the resignation of Mr. Carr, per-formed the assistant supervisory and archi-tectural services, at a salary of \$250 per month, were, upon his resignation, appointed as a firm to the office of State architect; but finding some difficulties in drawing the ne-essary amount of salary, the firm resigned, and Mr. Haskell was appointed State archi-tect, at a salary of \$250 per month, by law, and his partner, Mr. Wood, was appointed to be assistant architectural and supervisory services, at a salary of \$250 per month, fixed by the board. since which time the State has been, and is now, paying \$375 per month for architectural and supervisory services, at a salary of \$250 per month for architectural and supervisory services, be-sides paying \$155 per month to a superintend-end during the time the work was actually in progress." The committee recites the Senate resolution of the stakes paying the sume sale action of the

ent during the time the work was actually in progress." The committee recites the Senate resolution of 1885 asking for estimates, the action of the board of commissioners, the estimate of Mr. Carr, then the architect, and his estimate that the work would cost \$75,000, and the ap-propriation by the Legislature of the \$75,000 which was to complete the work. The com-mittee continues: "From the facts already found, as well as from the history of the appropriation and the

cities of Belleville and Scandia, in the county of Republic. 75-The townships of Elk, Shirley, Colfax, Starr, Oakland, Aurora, Nelson, Lawrence, Meredith and Center, and the city of Clyde, in the county of Cloud. 76-The townships of Lincoln, Ashley, Buf-falo, Arion, Lyon, Solomon, Summit and Grant, and the city of Concordia, in the county of Cloud. 77-The county of Ottawa. 78-The county of Saline. 79-The townships of Smoky Hill, Bonaville, Gypsum Creek, Battle Hill, Delmore, New Scotland, Empire, Cannon, Lone Tree, Spring Valley, Meriden and Mound, and the cities of Canton and Lindsburg, in the county of Me-Pherson. miltee continues: "From the facts already found, as well as from the history of the appropriation and the language of the act itself, we are impelled to the further conclusion that the present mem-bers of the board of State House Commission-ers, as well as the architects, all well knew that it was the intention of the Legislature to limit the expenditure to be made upon the east wing to the \$75.000 named in the act. And we further find that the board of State House Commissioners, in violation of their duty, and in violation of what they knew to be the in-tention of the Legislature and the law, being ably alded and abetted therein by the archi-tect, who is equally culpable, have already expended, including liabilities incurred but not paid, more than \$40,000 in excess of the amount appropriated, and that from \$15, 000 to \$25,000 more will be required to com-plete the work. The excuses made for this, are that it was necessary to put in add tional iron trusses to support the Celling, at a Cost of \$10,330, and new bollers for the heating ap-paratus, at a cost of \$2,184, which were not known to be necessary at the time the esti-mate was made; and that they, the architects as well as the board, supposed that the Senate wanted a better room than the House; and that if the Senate chamber was finished in the same tast. We do not think the excuses of the same style as the west wing, it would not be in Keeping with the growth and progress of that if the Senate chamber was finished in the same style as the west wing, it would not be in keeping with the growth and progress of the State. We do not think the excuses suffi-cient. This increased expenditure caused by these items amounts to but \$12,500. General Anderson testifies that the sum of \$3,675 was put into the estimate for renewing the steam heating apparatus, which reduces the amotart of expense not in the estimate to less that \$9,000, and the expenditure of \$400 of that sum was caused by not leiting the iron truss contract to the lowest bidder; and as to the style and expense of the finish which should have been adopted, the board of Commissioners and the archi-tects had no right to gainsay the wishes and commands of the Legislature. The board of State House Commissioners met once a month-and in one or two cases oftener-went through a routine of business, allowed the bills that were recommended by the arch-itects, and went home-rarely staying more than one day, and frequently less-for which they were paid by law \$50 per month-in reali-ty about \$50 per day. Instead of giving the work such personal supervision as the best interest of the State required, and as the law makes it their duty to do, they gave it no personal supervision, allowed it to take care of itself, turned it over entirely to the archi-tects; allowed them to run it without let or hindrance; on their recommendation allowed illegal claims amounting to hundreds of doi-lars, and seemed in all things to forget, or neglect, the dutes and responsibilities which

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Probable Effect of the Passage of Morrison's Tariff Bill-An Outrageous Sugar Monopoly-Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has written to Representwill have on the revenue. In his letter he says the net reduction computed on last year's importations produces a decrease of \$12,000,000. In regard to the proviso limiting the maximum of duties to certain ad valorem rates, it says it leaves room for controversy on values, but values could be approximately ascertained by the customs officers. It suggests that a provision be made by which the valuation by such offi-cers should be made final, and not leave this important question to be in after years subject to the uncertainty of trial in the courts, with consequent loss to the people. The same remarks, he says, apply to those clauses of the bill which fix the rate of duty according to the value of the article. He calls attention to the necessity of making more clear in some cases the ex-Act articles to which the provisos apply. He expresses the opinion that the provis-ions in the tariff law relating to the compo-nent matter of the chief value leads to litigation, because of the uncertainty of that term, whether applied to manufactured articles or otherwise. There are numbers of such pending bills, which involve the question, and in them the Secretary fears that the Government will be defeated. The term "earthenware," he says, is also open to misconstruction, and in a recent case has been held to mean only hollow ware or made on the potter's wheel, and if this con-struction should prevail, glazed tile, for

illustration, becomes a non-enumerated manufactured article subject to 20 per cent ad valorem duty. Atten-tion is also called to the term "broken or granulated rice," and a suggestion made that the maximum size be stated, to avoid controversy. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says that of the 2,548,000,000 pounds of sugar imported into the United States during the last fiscal year 74 per cent. came from Cuba, Porto Rico, Brazil and the British West Indies. These countries, according to latest advices, impose an export duty on sugar. If such is the fact it is probable that 80 per cent. of the sugar imported for the last year came from the countries imposing an export duty thereon. This would change the figures in the reduction on sugar from \$10,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and the aggregate reduction of the duty from \$20,000,000 to \$12,000,000. THE SUGAR MONOPOLY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In answer to a request from a sub-committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means for information concerning the working of the reci-procity treaty with the Hawaiian islands, Mr. J. E. Searles, Jr., one of the Govern-ment commissioners who visited the islands, has returned a statement of facts ascertained in connection with his visit. He says if we had made the islands a present of every dollar's worth of goods they bought from this country and collected duties on their sugars we should have made no loss. As to the effect of the treaty on this country, Mr. Searles says that the price of refined sugar in San Francisco since the treaty went into effect has aver-aged twenty cents more a pound than in New York, where every pound has paid the full duty. He speaks in bitter terms of the course pursued by Claus Semetic For anony wars the Spreckels. For seven years he was the dictator not only of the King and Government but of all the planters. The latter, however, during the past year rebelled against his autocracy and are seeking to break his commercial if not political power. They have secured the possession of a small refinery in San Francisco which they hope to operate successfully in connection with their sugar estates in the islands, but Sir Claus has determined upon their destruction, and this explains the unprecedented price at which sugar is now ruling

## THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Chinese Consul at New York Expresses His Surprise at the Apathy of the East in the Late Outrages.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 .- The Mail and Express publishes the following interview with Ching Hoy, the Chinese consul in this city, based upon a St. Louis dispatch say-ing that the Chinese Imperial Government contemplates retaliatory measures on account of the treatment accorded Chinese subjects in this country: "I can not say that I am advised that an imperial proc-lamation has been issued compelling all Chinamen in this country to return home; but I can say that the con-sul general at San Francisco has sent out notices advising all Chinamen to leave. Whether the Government is back of this, I can not say. As to the suggestion of retaliation, I have no doubt measures of this kind will be taken by our Government. If Chinamen are driven out and outraged Chinamen are driven out and outraged here, why can't our people drive out all Americans from China? The good fame of this country has been disgraced by the recent outrages, and the question has be-come very serious. There is no protection to Chinamen at all. But American mer-chants and missionaries are well treated in China and whonever ill treated the Gov. China, and whenever ill treated the Gov-ernment takes prompt action, not only paying damages, but redressing the wrong done. What I don't understand is why the good people of the East here remain si-lent. It certainly was not the intention of Congress that merchants and others should be treated in this way. If nothing is done, the commerce between the two countries, amounting to \$80,000,000 annually, will be destroyed.'

> A PERNICIOUS SYNDICATE. Soldiers' Orphans Made the Victims of a

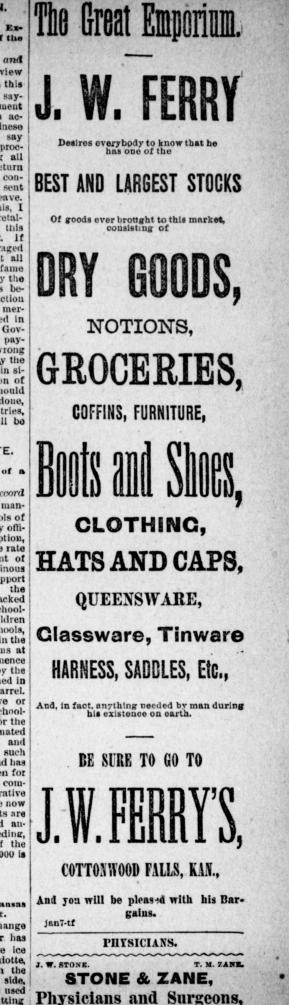
Grasping Syndicate.

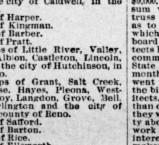
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.-The Record publishes a six column article on the management of the soldiers' orphans schools of Pennsylvania, which alleges not only official discrimination, neglect and corruption, but that a syndicate is profiting at the rate of \$50,000 a year in the management of four of the schools. A voluminous array of figures are given to support the allegations. "In some of the syndicate schools children are packed together in bedrooms and in schoolrooms like herrings, and fifty-three children were removed last fall from good schools, single beds and pleasant surroundings in the northern home to sleep in foul rooms at Chester Spring. At Mercer, in consequence of the penurious methods employed by the management, some of the boys bathed in pickle barrels, and two boys to each barrel. At Chester Springs some twenty-five or thirty pupils have been deprived of schooling for three months. All regard for the children seems to have been subordinated to a heartless grab for property, and this evil influence has been carried to such an extent that a premium of \$20 a head has been paid to agents to recruit children for various schools. It is because of this competition and because of the comparative scarcity of orphans that the schools are now half filled with children whose parents are living. Of the \$350,000 appropriated annually by the State to pay for feeding, clothing and educating those wards of the State, it is calculated that nearly \$90,000 is absorbed in excessive profits.

### SMALL-POX ISLAND.

The Bodies of Small-Pox Victims at Kansas City Washed Ont by a Stiff Current.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.-A change the current of the Missouri river has recently been brought about by the ice gorge in the Kansas river near Wyandotte, and is fast washing away the island in the Missouri river near the Clay County side, which for a number of years has been used by the pest house. The current is cutting into that portion of the island where the bodies of the patients who have died from small-pox have been buried. This part COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. and the coffins containing the bodies have fallen into the stream and floated down the river. The officers of the ferryboat Annie Cade, which plies be-tween this city and Harlem saw several coffins floating down stream yesterday. number of coffins protrude from the bank ulators. The production has assumed pro-portions never dreamed of when the treaty into the river. No burlais have been made at this point for more than a year, and the bodies are in an advanced state of decomposition. Many of the coffins are nearly decayed and soon sink after becoming filled with water. The keeper of the pest house fears that the whole island, or the part upon which the house is situated, will be completely blotted out in case the current does not shift. There is one patient on the island at present, who will be removed to a point of safety if it becomes necessary. The current is very strong and has already taken off about 100 feet from the northeast part of the island. KENWARD PHELP DEAD.





80-The townships of Union, Sharp's Creek, 80-The townships of Union, Sharp's Creek, South Sharp's Creek, Harper, McPherson, Jackson, Castle, Hayes, Groveland, King City, Turkey Creek, Superior and Little Valley, and the city of McPherson, in the county of Mc the city of McFnerson, in the terms of Pherson. 81-The county of Harvey. 82-The Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth. wards in the city of Wichita, in the county of Sedgwick. 83-The townships of Afton, Attioa, Delano, Brie, Garden Plain, Grand River, Greeley, Illi-nois, Morton, Ninnescah, Ohio, Salem, Sher-man. Union, Viola, Waco and the west pro-cincts of Park township, in the county of Sedgwick. cincts of Park township, in the county of Sedgwick. 84-The first ward of the city of Wichita and the townships of Eagle, Wichita, Grant, Gyp-sum, Kechi, Lincoln, Muncha, Payne, Rock-ford, Valley Center, and the east precinct of Park township, in the county of Sedgwick. 85-The townships of Eden, Conway, Illinois, Linden, Belle Plaine, Gove, Palestine, Har-mon, Seventy-six, Sumner, Springdate, Dixon, Ryan and Osborn, in the county of Sumner. 86-The townships of Wellington, Avon, Ox-ford, Valvezdi, Green, Jackson, and the cities of Wellington and Oxford, in the county of Sumner.

Vining and Greenlear, in the county of wash-ington. <sup>73</sup>—The townships of Albion, Big Bend, Fairview, Farmington, Freedom, Liberty, Rose Creek, Union, Washington and White Rock, in the county of Republic. <sup>74</sup>—The townships of Beaver. Belleville Courtland, Elk Creek, Grant, Jefferson, Lin-coln, Norway, Richland and Scandia, and the cities of Belleville and Scandia, in the county of Benublic.

27-The townships of Ross, Cherokee. 27-The townships of Ross, Cherokee, Min-eral, Pleasant View, Shawnee, Lowell, Gor-don and the cities of Empire City and Ga-dena, in the county of Cherokee. 28-The townships of Neosho, North Walton and the city of Parsons, in the county of Labette.

bette. S-The townships of Montana, Oswego, irview, Liberty, Richland and Hackberry d the city of Oswego, in the county of

Fairview, Liberty, Richland and Hackberry and the city of Gswego, in the county of Labette.
30-The townships of Osage, Mound Valley, Mount Peasant, Edm Grove, Howard, Canada, Labette and the eity of Chetopa, in the courty of Labette.
31-The townships of Louisburg, Independence, Rutland. Fawn Creek and Caney, and the eites of Indevendence and Elk City in the county of Montgomery.
32-The townships of Sycamore, West Oherry, DrumCreek, Liberty, Cherokee and Parker and the cities of Coffeyville and Cherryvale, in the county of Montgomery.
33-The townships of Grant, Erie, Big Creek, Floga, Canville and Chanute, of the county of Meesho.
34-The townships of Chetopa, Shito, Miscon, Centreville, Ladore and Lincoln, and the county of Neosho.
35-The county of Wilson.
36-The county of Wolson.
37-The townships of Coffey.
38-The townships of Aussey, Fairax, Elk Junction, Dragoon, Scranton and Burlingame, and Lincoln, and the cities of Farlingame, Carbondale and Scranton in the county of Osage.
39-The townships of Valley Brook, Superior, Marchand, Oiver, Marcha, Cheroy, Superior, Barclay, Arvonia, Oiver, Merven, Agency and Lincoln, and the cities of Burlingame, Carbondale and Scranton in the county of Osage.
39-The townships of Valley Brook, Superior, Barclay, Arvonia, Osage City, in the county of Osage.
40-The townships of Rossville, Silver Lake, Menoken, Soldier, and the cities of Brossville, Silver Lake, Menoken, Soldier, and the cities of Rossville

the county of Osage. 49—The townships of Rossville, Silver Lake, Menoken, Soldier, and the cities of Rossville and Silver Lake, and that portion of the city of Topeka lying north of the Kansas river, and known as the First ward of the city of Topeka, in the County of Shawnee. 41—The Second, Third and Fourth wards in the city of Topeka, in the county of Shaw-na

noe.
42-The townships of Topeka, Tecumseh.
Monmouth, Williamsport, Auburn, Dover and Mission, in the county of Shawnee.
43-The county of Jackson.
44-The county of Brown.
45-The townships of Rock Creek, Washington, Nemaha, Gilman, Oapioma, Harrison, Grenada and Wetmore, and the cities of Wetmore and Sabetha, in the county of Ne-maha.

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Lyon. 66—The county of Greenwood, 67—The county of Elk. 58—The county of Chautauqua. 59—The city of Winfield and the townships of Fairview, Ninnescah, Vernon, Walnut, Dedar Rock and Maple, in the county of Cow-

60-The townships of Boliver, Cresswell, Rolton, Pleasant Valley, Liberty, Silverdale

86-The townships of Wellington, Ayon, Oxford, Valvegdi, Green, Jackson, and the cities of Wellington and Oxford, in the coanty of Summer.
87-The townships of Walton, Guelph, South Haven, Falls, Caldy, ell, Bluft, Morris, Chikaski and Downs, and the city of Caldwell, in the county of Summer.
88-The county of Harper.
89-The county of Harper.
89-The county of Barber.
90-The county of Barber.
91-The county of Farber.
92-The townships of Little River, Valley, Haven, Summer, Albion, Castleton, Lincoln, Reno, Clay, and the city of Hutchinson, in the county of Reno.
93-The townships of Grant, Salt Creek, Medford, Enterprise, Hayes, Pleona, Westminster Center, Troy, Langdon, Grove, Bell, Lodi, Roscoe, Arlington and the city of Nickerson, in the county of Barton.
96-The county of Barton.
96-The county of Barton.
97-The county of Barton.
98-The county of Barton.
98-The county of Barton.
99-The county of Mitchell.
100-The county of Saftord.
99-The county of Suborne.
102-The townships of Jackson, Montana, Harrison, Walnut, Highland, White Mound, Burr Oak. Holmwood, Richland, St. Clair Center, Limestone and Esbon, and the cities of Burr Oak and Mankato, in the county of Jewell.
104-The county of Sinith.
105-The county of Sinith.
106-The county of Sinith.
106-The county of Sinith.
106-The county of Sinith.
106-The county of Kush.
107-The county of Ford.
118-The county of Ford.
118-The county of Kush.
119-The county of Kush.
119-The county of Kush.
119-The county of Kush.
119-The county of Meade.
114-The county of Meade. -The county of Thomas. -The county of Rawlins. -The county of Robinson.

## VICE IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

supposed Connection Between Gamblers and the Murder of John B. Bowman.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 22.-Ever since public gambling houses in this city were closed about two years ago by police anthority,

several of the gamblers have been running houses across the river in East St. Louis, and it is alleged they have been protected by the East St. Louis police on the payment of a large monthly bonus. This becoming obnoxious to the better class of citizens and no hope of relief from the East St. Louis police being entertained, the aid of the county authorities was invoked, and last night Sheriff Roliquet with several depu-ties, aided by Thomas Furlong, chief of the

Missouri Pacific railway secret service and several of his detectives, raided the three principal houses, captured their proprietors and employes, took them to Belleville, the

Wetmore and Sabetha, in the county of Nemaha.
46-The townships of Richmond, Clear Greek, Marion, Neuchatel, Red Vermillion, Home, Adams, Mitchell, Riley and Thinois, and the cities of Oneida, Corning and Seneca, in the county of Nemaha.
47-The townships of Herktmer, Walnut, Oketo, Marysville, Balderson, Franklin, Centor, Find Croek, Richland, Guitard and Murray, and the cities of Marysville, Beattie and Aztell, in the county of Marshall.
48-The townships of Kuterville, Cottage Till, Blue Rapids City, Blue Rapids Wells, Clear Fork, Vermillion, Rock, Noble and Creek, Lone Tree and Pottawatomie and the cities of Blue Rapids, Walts, The townships of Louisville, St. George, Blue, Green, Hiue Valley, Shannon, Clear Creek, Lone Tree and Pottawatomie and the cities of Pottawatomie and the cities of Blue, Rapids, St. Marys and Wamego and the county of Pottawatomie.
50-The county of Bler, St. The county of Bluer, St. Marys and Wamego and the cities of Pottawatomie.
61-The county of Bluer, St. The county of Bluer, St. Marys and Wamego and the cities of Pottawatomie.
61-The county of Bluer, St. Marys and Wamego and the cities of Bluer, The county of Bavis.
61-The county of Bluer, St. Marys and Wamego and the cities of Potawatomie.
61-The county of Bluer, St. Marys and Wamego and the cities of Bauporia, In the county of Louis, St. Marys and Wamego and the cities of Bauporia, In the county of Louis, St. Marys and Wamego and the cities of Bauporia, In the county of Louis, St. Marys and Wamego in the sount of Wabaunsee.
61-The townships of Center, Elimendaro, Edwan, Reading, Waterloo, Armes City, The onounty of Marshal.
62-The county of Greet Reade St. County of St. Marys and Wamego and the cities of Genere, Blue St. Louis and a prominent and Americus, and the cities of Louisville, St. George, Bautons of Chener, St. Marys and Wamego and the cities of Genere, Blue St. Marys and Wamego and the cit is said that some startling revela should any other rush of sand rock come. Should they refuse to work it is probable that no other men can be found to take their places, therefore the twenty-six bodies of the miners who were entombed on De-cember 18 will forever remain in the pit.

It was officially announced in Paris yes-terday that an international exhibition would be held in that city in 1889.

hindrance; on their recommendation allowed illegal claims amounting to hundreds of doi-lars, and seemed in all things to forget, or neglect, the duties and responsibilities which the law devolved upon them as sworn offi-cers of the State." The committee then refers to favoritism in the letting of the contract for the iron which, to say the least, appeared suspicious, and adds: "The board allowed work to be done and material to be furnished amounting to thousands of dollars, without any written contract, the person doing the same present-ing his pay rolls and bills, on which he was allowed by the board pay for his own services, and for all expenses as reported by him, and in addition thereto, ten per cent. as a perquis-ite. \*\*\* As for the architects, in the mat-ters of exceeding the appropriation, letting of contracts to other than the lowest bidder, payment of illegal claims, we find them to be equally blame-worthy with the board, as in all these matters they advised the action that was taken, and were able advocates of the amount appropriated. The Senate chamber is is many respects well planned, beautiful and artistic in design, in material and in workmanship, and in other respects the plan is bad, the material faulty, and the workman-ship poor." Here follows a criticism on the character

workmanship, and in other respects the plan is bad, the material faulty, and the workman-ship poor." Here follows a criticism on the character of the work and designs in the Senate cham-ber, and defects, which should never have been permitted, but having been done under the eyes of the architects, the most that can be expected will be an "attempt to patch, or cover up the most glaring defects, leaving the others to be criticised and condemned for all time." The committee protests "against the system that has been pursued in this State of appropriating money to be expended in building, before full plans, specifications, ond estimates are prepared and approved." The report concludes: "We recommend that the present board of State House Commissioners, the State archi-tect and assissant architect to be at once re-moved from office. That when a new board is appointed, it shall in addition to its duties as now prescribed by law, cause to be pre-pared full plans and specifications for the construction and completion of the central building of the State House, with careful esti-mates of the cost thereot, and have the same ready to submit to the next session of the Legislature." The report is signed by W. W. Smith, L. C.

Legislature." The report is signed by W. W. Smith, L. C. Wasson, L. D. Young, E. J. Donnell and C. H. Kimball. on the part of the Senate, and C. H. Lewis, H. A. Miller, W. A. Lower, George M. Kreger, Thomas J. Matlock, J. Ware Butter-field, W. H. McBride and J. R. Spiers, on the part of the House.

#### He Was a Prophet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Prof. Devoe, of Hackensack, who came to Washington to wrestle with the weather problem, has been thrown in the first round. The professor on Friday week last announced the gloomiest weather imaginable to prevail until the 17th, when the climax would be reached in a heavy fall of snow. The minute the pro-fessor announced gloomy weather the skies cleared, and the sun and moon took turns making Washington life thoroughly enjoyable. The professor will probably retire to his rural retreat to evolve another infallible system of weather prophecy.

#### A Main Tragedy.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 20.—A shocking trag-edy occurred on a plantation Monday at Aroostook. An old Frenchman named Martin had a serious quarrel with his wife and she left, going to her son's house. Next morning she returned with her two grandsons. The boys were outside chopping wood when the woman ran out of the house calling for help followed by her husband, who had an axe. The infurated man overtook the woman, struck her with an axe killing her, while the affrighted boys were alarming neighbors. The murderer carried the body into the house and shot himself.

The small-pox plague at Montreal was the cause of 4,500 deaths.

in San Francisco, only about one cent above New York figures. In conclusion he sums up as follows the reason why the treaty should be abrogated: First, because of the enormous loss to revenue in this country which is practically paid out of the pockets of our tax-payers to fill the pockets of a small company of sugar planters and specwas made and the crop is still steadily increasing; second, it has not either directly or indirectly benefited the consumers of sugar in this country, but has brought the product of the islands into direct competition with our own sugar producers and man-ufacturers: third, the treaty has not benefited but has on the contrary injured the Sandwich Islands, demoralizing and destroying the native population and substi-tuting Chinese and other Asiatics, while imerican influence in the affairs of the salands, except so far as it is exercised for the self-interests of an individual, has been weakened. CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Among the con-firmations of the Senate yesterday were the

following: Receivers of Public Moneys-John La Fabre, at Deadwood, Dak.; Frank Dale, at Wichita. Kan.; W. B. Browniee, at Larned, Kan.

Postmasters-J. S. McCartney, Garnett, Kan.; John Wright, Sedgwick, Kan.; W. R. Meade, Oberlin, Kan.; G. B. Falconer, Minneapolis, Kan.; Dennison Howe, Fairfield, Neb.

#### John B. Gough Buried.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24 .- The closing scene in the history of John B. Gough was enacted to-day. From an early hour this morning the pretty little cottage, which he had christened "The Hillside," was the center of attraction for hundreds of people, not only residents, but visitors from many parts of this and other States, who had come hither to pay a last tribute of respect to the illustrious dead. At one o'clock brief services were held in the draw-ing room, which, with the corridor and outside lawn was packed with spectators. The participants in the services were John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia; Rev. W. M. Taylor, of Broadway Tabernacle, New York; Rev. Israel Ainsworth, of Boylston; Rev. George H. Gould, D. D.; Rev. D. O. Myers and Anthony Comstock. The exercises comprised prayers, singing, reading of appropriate passages of scripture and brief addresses eulogistic of the life labor of the deceased. At the close the remains were borne to Hope Cemetery, where the remains were interred in the family lot.

Newspaper Man Killed.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 24.-Arthur Gage Millen, a young man twenty-eight years of tion, seven miles west of Jefferson City, by Missouri Pacific train No. 2, yesterday. Millen came to Sedalia two weeks ago from the West and secured temporary employment on the Bazoo as a reporter. He his situation Saturday last. He remained here over Sunday and Monday night boarded Missouri Pacific train No. 4

Death of the Well Known New York Journalist

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-Kenward Phelp, the well known journalist, died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, No.

o'clock yesterday morning at his home, No. 158 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, For about two years Mr. Phelp had been suffering. He had visited England, his native land, but the good accomplished by the voyage was only temporary Just a month ago he was forced to keep his room. Kenward Phelp was forty years old. When a youth of eighteen he came to New York and soon obtained a nosition on the Herrald. He soon obtained a position on the Herald. He soon became famous as a joly Bohemian. To mention the name of Phelp in a gathering of politicians, actors or newspaper men was equivalent to making him the subject of conversation, for everybody had a good story to tell of him. He made a great deal of money by his pen and spent it as quick as he made it. He wrote at various times for nearly every paper in New York and Brooklyn, including the World, and contributed to out of town journals, besides writing several plays and any number of special stories His versatility was especially marked, for there was hardly a subject which he could not handle ably. During the Garfield cam-paign the name of Kenward Phelp was upon the tongue of nearly every person in the United States, he being charged with the forgery of the Morey letter and his arrest was one of the most exciting events of an exciting campaign. His innocence of the forgery was established.

## The Cincinnat: Inquiry.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23 .- The senatorial investigating committee held a meeting age, was run over and killed at Scott's Sta- yesterday afternoon without Senator Coulter, who was too unwell to sit. The gues-Non of photographing the returns of precinct A, Fourth ward, was argued at length until Mr. Follett, attorney for the Democrats, announced that proved himself a first-class newspaper man, in his judgment the right to photo-but his love for drink caused him to lose graph would be conceded. The Democratic members of the committee reluc-tantly accepted his advice, and Messrs, Vancleaf and Pringle were appointed to have photographic copies made, and allowed t bree days' time for that purpose.



Office at his Drug Store.

Office, East Side of Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.** 

Residence and office, a half mile north of

DR. S. M. FURMAN,

# RESIDENT DENTIST. STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will bereafter practice his profes-sion in all its branches. Friday and Satur-day of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. je5-tf

