VOLUME XII.

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

NUMBER 19

THE WORLD AT LARGE

A Summary of the Daily News.

On the 1st a letter from the Secretary of War was laid before the Senate transmitting War was laid before the Senate transmitting the report on the militia force of the United States. After routine business the Senate took up and passed the bill providing for the division of part of the Sioux reservatiod in Dakota and the relinquishment of the Indians' title to the remainder. The next measure on the calendar was Mr. Morgan's resolution relating to the appointment of the trustees, provided for by the recent Utah bill. At two o'clock the Electoral Count bill displaced Mr. Morgan's resolution, which went over. Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate in favor of an amendment offered by him. Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment. Mr. Ingalls also addressed the Senate, when Mr. Evarts obtained the floor and the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned... In the House Mr. Hanback, of Kansas, rose to a question of privilege and proceeded to read an article from a New York newspaper relating to the telephone scandal, but as the article did not reflect on him personally he was decided out of order. Mr. Hanback then offered a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, and after further wrangling the subject was dropped. When the call of States was completed several motions to adjourn were made, but they were all voted down, and Mr. Watson, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the bill increasing the pensions of soldier's widows from \$8 to \$12, with an amendment providing that the act should apply only to widows who were married to the deceased soldiers prior to its passage. The motion finally prevailed, and the bill passed, yeas, 198; nays, 66. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 2d among the petitions presented and appropriately referred the report on the militia force of the United

In the Senate on the 2d among the peti-In the Senate on the 2d among the petitions presented and appropriately referred were several by Mr. Frye, from various organizations of the Knights of Labor of Maine, praying that the territory known as Oklahoma might be opened to settlers. Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution, in effect that it is the right of the Senate to call for any paper relating to removals and appointments and that it is the duty of the Executive to comply with the demand. Mr. Pugh submitted a substitute for the resolution and the matter went over. Mr. Morgan's resolution regarding the trustees provided for in the Utah bill was then placed before the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Attorney General's letter to the Senate in respect to the Dustin case was referred. A statement was made on the authority of the Attorney General that the press had not obtained its information in regard to the Dustin letter from the Department of Justice. The Electoral Count bill then came up and Mr. Evarts addressed the Senate. The Dakota bill was then placed before the Senate and Mr. Logan obtained the floor, but gave way for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned. ... In the House resolutions of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks were offered. eulogies delivered, and the House adjourned, In the Senate on the 3d the resolution of fered by Mr. Pughty tions presented and appropriately referred

In the Senate on the 3d the resolution offered by Mr. Riddleberger, and Mr. Pugh's substitute, relating to the relations between the President and Senate in regard to information and papers affecting Government officers suspended or appointed, came up for action, and upon motion of Mr. Edmunds were laid on the table. A bill was passed for the benefit of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas and Nevada and the Territorics of Washington and Idabo, providing that in case of the loss of original vonchers required by law for the settlement of claims the Secretary of Warmay accept copies thereof, properly certified. The Dakota bill was then laid before the Senate, and debated until adjournment.

...In the House a spirited debate took place over a resolution of Mr. Bland calling for certain information from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the policy to be pursued in payment of silver coin, etc. The resolution was adopted. In Committee of the Whole bills were considered, among them to the policy to the whole bills were considered, among them

resolution was adopted. In Committee of the Whole bills were considered, among them the bill relating to the taxation of fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits. Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered an amendment providing that all taxes imposed by this act should be paid in standard silver coin, and using this amendment as a text he addressed the committee upon the entire silver question. Without action the committee arose and the House adjourned.

In the Sanata on the 4th a communication

In the Senate on the 4th a communica tion was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to an inquiry, stating that the "conscience fund" amounted to \$2,222,442. Petitions were received asking for the opening of Oklahoma. The bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy then came up and brought out a lengthy discussion. The Dakota bill then came up and was debated until adjournment. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Ingalis authorizing the Atchison Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Missouriver at Atchison, and a bill by Mr. Ingalis authorizing the Atchison Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Missouriver at Atchison, and a bill by Mr. Plumb appropriating \$150,000 to complete the public buildings at Fort Scott, Kan.... In the House Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, brought up the bill to prevent the claiming of war taxes, under the act of August 5, 186, and the acts amendatory thereof, by the United States, being set off against States having claims against the Government. Peuding consideration the morning hour expired and the House, in Committee of the Whole, further considered the Shipping bill. When the committee rose the bi.l passed, and the House adjourned. Treasury, in reply to an inquiry, stating that

In the Senate on the 5th more petitions were presented favoring the opening of Ok-ahoma. The Dakota bill then came up and anoma. The Dakota oil fings came up and a lengthy debate followed, at the close of which the bill as reported from the committee passed: ayes, 32; nays, 22. The bill divides the Territory of Dakota on the line of the 46th parallel offlatitude, provides for the admission of the southern portion as a State under the title of Dakota, and the norther nortion into a separate Territory, under the under the title of Dakota, and the norther portion into a separate Territory under the name of Lincoln. Adjourned until Monday. ... In the House bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and several bills of a local character passed. Mr Raudail, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriations bill. It appropriates \$75,754,200, an increase of about \$13,000,000 over last year. After making the Fitz John Porter bill a continual special order from Thursday the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SURVEYOR GENERAL DEMENT, of Utah was examined by the Senate Committee on Public Lands recently with reference to publications which embodied alleged utter ances of his implicating Senators, members of Congress and high executive officials in Washington and Utah in conspiracies to misappropriate public lands and to influence by bribery legislation affecting the Mormons. Dement denied the statements

GENERAL DAVID HUNTER, who was Dresident of the court that tried Mrs. Surratt for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, died at Washington on the

THE statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of January, \$86, showed a total coinage of 799,880 pieces; value, \$6,200,470.

GENERAL HAZEN, the chief signal officer, has made a contract with Prof. King, the aeronaut, to write out his experiences in balloon ascensions and to prepare a treatise upon the atmospheric conditions above the clouds. He is to be paid \$100 for the job.

THE President has pardoned George R. Sims, convicted of conspiracy to defrand the Government in pension cases and sentenced to five years' imprisonmen-

BETWEEN 3,000 and 4,000 empty cars are side tracked at various points near Pittsburgh, Pa., as a result of the coke strike. There was coke enough, it was asserted,

THE striking Williamstown, Pa., miners concluded to go to work on expectations of

but the strikers would not permit it to be

an advance March 1. AT a meeting at New York recently of the grape growers and wine producers of the country it was resolved to form a National association and to ask Congress to legislate against the adulteration of wine.

A REVOLT occurred in Riverside peniten-

tiary near Pittsburgh, Pa., the other morning, in which three deputies were injured. Fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently destroyed the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company's barn and sixteen new cars.

THE Commercial Bulletin, of New York, estimates the January fire loss of the United States and Canada at \$12,000,000, \$2,000,000 more than the average January loss in the past ten years. There were sixteen large fires, on which the loss aggregated \$5,000,000, or more than 40 per cent. of the entire fire waste of the month.

THE United States Government has awarded to Captain Miller and Second Officer Roberts of the Lord Gough each a gold watch and chain, and to Seamen John Purcell, Samuel Pry, H. Dix and Thomas E. Wart each \$25 in recognition of the rescue of the captain and crew of the American schooner Cleopatra off the coast of Massachusetts on December 7.

HERBERT, the Captain of the tug boat that capsized a boat of the Austrian corvette in North river, New York. drowning six of the crew, has been held for culpable negligence.

THE street car strike in New York ended in the companies acceding to the demands of the men.
A NUMBER of the exicted striking coke

workers of Uniontown, Pa., have brought suit against the company for damages. An entire hazing party was recently ex-pelled from the State Normal College at Kutztown, Pa.

THE WEST.

THE Minneapolis express train ran into a train consisting of three engines and a caoose on the Central Iowa railway, at Manley Junction, near Waterloo, Iowa, recently One engine and the caboose were completely demolished, and the engineer of the wrecked engine killed and two other train men seriously and probably fatally injured.

A TERRIFIC explosion occurred recently at the Miami powder works, at Cee's station, near Xenia, O., where three large powder mills were blown to atoms, and Gustave Snyder, superintendent of the works, was so badly burned and bruised that he could not recover.

THE largest oil well in the Ohio field was developed on Moore & Brotherton's territory near Lima, O. The oil shot into the air to the height of seventy feet when the tools were withdrawn. The well will exceed 150 barrels per day.

A DELEGATION of five stalwart Osage Indians, from the Indian Territory, left St. Louis recently for Washington to see the President and to protest against the divis ion of their lands in severalty.

W. L. Dove, a farmer seven miles north of Shelbyville. Ill., was reported as having several horses afflicted with a disease which competent authorities pronounced to be

THE Star. of Tucson, A. T., says the killing of Captain Crawford by Mexicans was

J. M. BURFORD, a merchant of Saybrook Ill., failed the other day with \$20,000 liabilities and \$14,200 assets.

A DISPATCH from Chillicothe, O., states that excitement prevails in the vicinity of Lattaville, Ross County, over the alleged discovery of silver on a farm. Specimens of the ore were sent to a mining expert, who declared it rich silver quartz. ALBERT COOLEY, a farmer living three

miles from McGregor, Iowa, with his entire family, consisting of his wife, two boys and one girl, were all burned to death in their house the other night. In a small switch house, near East St Louis recently, while six men were crowded

around the stove, a malicious scoundrel or a tomfool poured coal oil down the stove pipe. The men were terribly burned and it was thought would lose their eyesight. The perpetrator was unknown.

An aged and eccentric lady living near Mt. Pleasant, O., was recently robbed murdered and burned in her dwelling by unknown parties.

THE SOUTH.

THE internal revenue agents have fin-ished an extensive raid on illicit distillers in Overton County, Tenn., seizing twelve crooked concerns within a radius of twelve miles. A party of moonshiners fired upon the posse, who returned shots and com pelled their assailants to retreat.

J. W. WALTER. postmaster at Quincy. small town in Newton County, Ark., has been driven away by his neighbors. It was understood that grievances, personal in their nature, growing out of a dislike of his manner of treating persons having business at the office, was the cause.

Ir was reported at El Paso, Tex., on the 2d that the Apache hostile chief Geronimo had surrendered to Lieutenant Maus, who succeeded Captain Crawford, lately killed by the mistake of Mexican soldiers. A DISPATCH from Houston, Tex., of the

2d says: George L. Porter, wholesale grocer, made an assignment this afternoon. Liabilities placed at \$122,000 and assets \$114,000. Later in the day the Houston Flour Mills Company succumbed. Liabilities, \$82,000. The assets embrace the mill property only.

A DISASTROUS collision occurred the other morning on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at Staunton, Va. No. 3 night express ran into a freight train on a siding and completely wrecked both engines. Fireman Gettings, of Richmond, and several others were seriously injured.

Ar Greenville, Miss., the other night, a fire destroyed the stores and stocks of L. E. Rothschild, R. G. McPherson, Mulane & Co. and M. E. Rosenthal & Sons. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$40,000.

GENERAL.

THE new Gladstone ministry was officialy announced on the evening of the 3d, as follows: Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, W. E. Gladstone; Lord High Chancellor, Sir Farrar Herschell, Q. C.; Lord President of the Council, Earl Spencer; Secretary of the Home Department, Hugh C. H. Childers; Secretary of Foreign Affars, Earl Roseberry; Secretary of the Colonial Department, Earl Granville; Secretary for India, Earl Kimberly; Secretary for War, C. Bannerman; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir W. V. Harcourt; First Lord of the Admiralty, Marquis of Ripon; President of the Local Government Board, Joseph Chamberlain; Secretary of State for Scotland (a new office), George P. Trevelyan; President of the Board of Trade, Anthony John Mundell; Chief Secretary for Ireland, John Morley; Lord High Steward of Her Majesty's Household, Earl Sydney; Secretary to the Treasury, Arnold Morley; Attorney General, Charles Rus-

THE Greek Government, replying to the second note from the Powers, says it considered any obstacle offered to the free disposal of the Hellenic forces incompatible with Greek independence and therefore declined responsibility for an eventual con-

THE Porte supports the demand of Bulgaria for a war indemnity from Servia. THE German Bark Unkel Braesig, from ney General employ counsel to assist in the

foreign governments who paid bounties to particular industries, saying it was a false and vicious economy. VERESCHAGIN, the Austrian artist, in a

letter to the Viennese editors, says he pos-sesses proof that there is a letter in the hands of the police showing complicity on the part of the highest personages in Vienna in egging on the wretches who threw vitrol on his pictures.

PRINCE BISMARCK has ordered the hauling down of the German flag on the islands of the Caroline group occupied by the Caroline gro

has been captured. The men who tracked him have been rewarded with 3,000 roubles. CABLE orders have been received in Winnipeg, Man., to begin the construction of

THE business failures for the seven days ended the 4th numbered: For the United States, 253; for Canada, 34; total, 287; as against 289 the week previous.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-In reply to inquiries this evening, Mr. Heard said that he easily understood why the Sedalia postmastership was not disposed of at the same time with Bolivar. He filed papers with his recommendation for the latter office two weeks earlier than he did for the Sedalia appointment. He said: "I have seen Mr. Vilas within the past two or three days and he assured me the Sedalia appointment would be made just as soon as the office could be reached in the regular order of vacancies. I look for Mr. Russell's nomination in the next batch sent to the Senate." Missourians here have a story as to the manner in which a reconciliation was They affirm that the Missouri Senators did it; that they personally advised Mr. Heard to accept Mr. Russell's overtures and to recommend Russell for the appointment. The Senators refused to interfere in the case so far as to make any recommendation for the office, contrary to Heard's wishes, but warmly urged the compromise for the party. Heard, so the story goes, yielded to this pressure and indorsed Russell after all other efforts to bring him over had failed. GREENVILLE. Ills., Feb. 6 .- Ever since

the coming of the snow our citizens of all sexes have been amusing themselves night and day by coasting on Mill Hill, a heavy incline on one of the principal streets leading out of the city. The practice has be come a terror to the country people, who and danger to themselves and teams, last night the city council took up their cause and declared coasting on the streets a nuisance. It is seventeen days before the forced and the city is stopping the sport in ty, Nathaniel B. Penquite, postmaster; the meantime by covering the hill with cin-

CEREDO, W. Va., Feb. 6.-Greenbriet miles west of Wayne Court House. For to Fawn; George W. Brown, postmaster. the past three weeks a great religious awakening has prevailed in the neighborhood, and as a result nearly every person within a radius of four or five miles, not aiready a member, has united with the church, it being of the Missionary Baptist denomination. Last Sabbath was set apart as a day for observing impressive cere-monies of baptism, there being fifty-five candidates. The occasion brought together a congregation from far and near, estimated at 2,000, to witness the ordnance, which was by immersion. The ice, many inches in thickness, was removed from a clean. deep pool of water in the little river, and the fifty-five were plunged under, the time occupied being but lifty seconds. The entire country for miles is absorbed in the great revival, and all secular work for the time has been abandoned.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Legislature.
THE Senate was not in session on the 30th....In the House a bill was introduced looking to the admission of the Rock Island road into the State. The Senate bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain lots in Wichita as a site for a Federal building was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, when the bill authorizing railroads in certain cases to change their gauge and many bills of a local character were favorably recommended. Adjourned.

THE Senate met at four p. m. on the 1st, when three bills were introduced and several bills passed. Among the bills passed erd bills passed. Among the bills passed were: An act to authorize cities to establish and maintain free libraries; to authorize counties, cities and municipal townships to issue bonds to aid railroads in certain cases; amending the general statutes relating to fish, and several local bills. Adjourned.... In the House quite a number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and favorably recommended, among them the one forbidding hunting on Sunday. At the afternoon session the usual petitions for woman's suffrage were presented. Among the bills introduced was one to compet tramps to work in the county jail and giving all persons the right to apprehend them. Among the bills passed was one to authorize the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic road to change its gauge; also the bill authorizing the establishment of county high schools. The morning session was devoted to the consideration of the bill in relation to the imprisonment of convicts in the reformatory at Hutchinson. Adjourned.

In the Senate on February 2, the resolution providing that the Governor and Attor-

tion providing that the Governor and Attor-

More petitions for woman suffrage were presented to the Senate on the 3d. The Committee on Agriculture reported back the bill

the Hudson Bay railroad from Winnipeg to and maintenance; an act to prevent hunting and shooting on Sunday, besides a number of bills of a local character. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 4th the usual morning petitions for woman suffrage were presented. Mr. Kimball's bill relating to capital punishment passed. The Apportionment bill was introduced and read a second time. The afternoon was mostly devoted to consideration of the bill donating sait lands to the Normal Scool. Adjourned....In the House the Senate resolution providing for printing 10,000 copies in pamphlet form of the speeches delivered at the Quarter Centennial, was passed after striking out the part referring to Dr. Cordley's address on the Quantrill raid. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Carroll's bill providing for the enforcement of contracts made by railroad companies in consideration of municipal, county and township aid, was recommended for passage. The Apportionment bill was introduced, and the House adjourned. Apportionment of House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 5th another flood of petitions for municipal suffrage for women of petitions for municipal suffrage for women poured in. The House resolution directing the State Board of Agriculture to publish 20,000 copies of its biennial report was concurred in. Among the bills passed were the following: Relating to the appointment and employment of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States; to prescribe the manner of selling the sulphate and other preparations of morphine; amending the law for the running at large of animals; making appropriations for the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, the State Reform School and the State Board of Health. The bill appropriating \$1,500 to Frank Bacon for services as Commissioner to the New Orieans exposition careful considerable discussion but fin 'y passed by a vote of 33 to 6. Adjourned till Monday... In the House the Consolidation bill was passed by a vote of 95 to 5. This bill consolidates the cities of Wyandotte, Kansas City, Kan... and Armourdale. The bill donating salt lands to the State Normal School was recommended for passage and placed on third reading without amendment. Among the bills passed were: To create a board of survey to conduct experiments to determine the existence of coal or other minerals; to authorize the formation of companies for the detection and apprehension of horse thieves and other felons, and for mutual protection. The House then took up the Beater Railroad bill. It was finally recommended for passage as amended. Adjourned to Monday. poured in. The House resolution direct-

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Gem, Thomas County, John W. Ellsto that effect can become en worth, postmaster; Penquite, Ottawa Counpostmaster; Thrall, Greenwood County, Mrs. Nancy A. Gordon, postmistress. Name valley is a thickly settled community five changed, Fawn Creek, Montgomery County,

L. Mayo & Co., at Leavenworth, has made

DESTRUCTION.

garia for a war indemnity from Servia.

The German Bark Unkel Braesig, from Galveston for Queenstown, foundered at sea on the 26th ult.

Many persons were driven out of their houses at Belleville, Ont., recently by an overflow of the Moira river, caused by an ice gorge.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 4th, during the debate of the motion to dispose of the crown diamonds by sale, the Comte L'Anjuinaise, speaking in opposition to the motion, predicted the overthrow of the Republic. Instantly the Chamber was thrown into a state of chaos and the air was filled with howls and groans.

The St. Quentin (France) strikers recently attempted to hold a meeting, but were prohibited by the town officials. In revenge they broke in the windows of the factories and of the residences of the managers.

Lord Salisbury, replying to an address of English laboring men recently, said the laboring question was of more importance than the Irish question. He denounced foreign governments who paid bounties to

mittee on Agriculture reported back the bill abolishing the office of State Veterinarian, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. A paper from the Attorney General was presented in which that official gave the opinion that townships voting bonds in aid of railroads can not exceed the limits fixed by the law of 1878. The bill to authorize countes, cities and municipal townships to issue bonds for the purpose of aiding railroad companies in securing and paying for lands for right of way, depot grounds and terminal facilities was passed on third reading, also the bill to enable municipal townships to subscribe stock in any railroad and to provide for the payment thereof. Also a number of local bills passed. Adjourned. ...In the House a resolution passed asking the Kansas delegation in Congress to secure the survey and sale of the military reservation in Ford County, known as Fort Dodge. Bills passed: An act relating to switch connections at the crossings of railroads, and providing for their construction and maintenance; an act to preyent hunting

A LATE Wichita dispatch stated that the county seat war in Pratt County continued unabated, the latest reports being to the effect that the sheriff of Prat County had been badly wounded and the court house at luka burned. The county records are Attorney General of the State had gone to settle the trouble. In the meantime the militia of the district were in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

THE heaviest snow storm known for years prevailed in portions of Southern and Southwestern Kansas on the 2d. At some points the snyw was said to be twen-

ty inches deep.

THE large seed and agricultural house of

The Grand Haven Freight House Burned-Destroyed by a Volcano-A Colorado

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 2.-Fire broke out at 10:30 last night in the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee freight house, and in a few minutes nearly half of that immense structure, which stretches nearly three squares from north to south, was on fire. The fire department responded quickly, but owing to the fierce southwest gale and intense cold, was unable to check the fire's progress, and soon the entire structure was a mass of flames. The department worked heroically, but could save nothing in the freight house and elevator, and all energy was directed to adjoining buildings. The passenger steamer City of Milwaukee was lying alongside the elevator and was badly scorched. At 11:25 p. m. the eleva-tor was entirely enveloped in fierce flames, tor was entirely enveloped in fierce flames, together with the remainder of the warehouse, and nothing could save it. Lumber yards are just north of the fire and a large portion of the city was threatened. Twenty-five or thirty freight cars were destroyed. At 11:45 o'clock the elevator fell and the warehouse north of the elevator caught fire. At 12:20 o'clock the fire was under control but was still fiercely burning. Although covered with corrugated iron, the buildings would have all gone like tinder but for the hard and intelligent work of the firemen. The gale continued blowing fiercely, but had shifted to the west which aided materially in the hour of greatest need. The total loss will not fall short of \$250,000, which amount is supposed to be fully insured. It is conjectured that in connection with the sheds yet standing, temporary sheds will at once be put up and business on the part of the railroad company will not suffer. There is considerable storage room in the part of the sheds saved.

DESTROYED BY A VOLCANO.
PANAMA, Feb. 2.—The Government Commission, consisting of Prof. Rocketrock and Mr. Walker, sent from Guatemala to report upon the probability of an outbreak of the Pacaya volcano, announces the total destruc-tion of the village of St. Vincente Pacaya. Some tile-roofed houses completely col-lapsed, making such a cloud of dust as to create the belief that a new crater had opened. The hot springs surrounding Lake Matillan emits a larger volume of water at a higher temperature than usual. The crater of Pacaya remains unchanged, while

that of Fuego has been very lively.

THEE MEN KILLED BY AN AVALANCHE.

BRECKINRIDGE, Col., Feb. 2.—Sunday, while a party of men were clearing the snow from the track of the Denver & South Park railroad, six miles above Frisco, a snowslide five hundred feet wide and twentyfive feet deep came down the mountain, sweeping away the track. John McWilliams and two shovelers were buried under one hundred feet of snow and rocks at the bottom of the mountain. Their bodies have not vet been recovered.

THE PRESIDENT'S REFUSAL.

The Senate Considering What to Do About It-Final Action Deferred.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate had a long executive session vesterday afternoon, and it was nearly dark before adexecutive session last week calling for the papers on file in the Department of Justice connected with the removal and appointment of a United States District Attorney for the Southern Dissrict of Alabama, was under discussion. Inasmuch as the Attorney General had seen proper to give a copy of his report to the President, Mr. Edmunds could not see any impropriety in considering it publicly and giving the widest publicity to the action of the committee, Mr. Butler objected to having the matter discussed in open session, and considerable debate followed over the general proposition to consider any kind of executive ness with open doors. Mr. Hoar during the debate claimed jurisdiction of the report from the Attorney General for his Committee on Privileges and Elections, but after some discussion his claim was disallowed. Before taking final action on the question of discussing the matter in open session the report on objection went over to

A JOLIET JUMBLE.

The Municipal Law to be Amended in Order to Suppress the Salvation Army. JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 1 .- The trouble between the city officials and the Salvationists will be brought to an end by amending the ordinance so that it will read that "no society, class or sect can parade or create any diversion or make any loud noise or obstruct the street, tending to scare horses, or obstruct the passage of vehicles without first obtaining the mayor's permission in writing and giving a good bond for any damage that may result." The aldermen, Protestants included, unanimously sustained the mayor, and one of the aldermen reported that on investigation he found that the Salvation Army had abused its privileges, and that had they accepted the privileges offered by the mayor as they should have done and not defied his authority, no disturbance would have been precipitated.

Lodged in the Brain.

STURGEON, Mo., Feb. 2.-A shooting scrape took place about eight miles south of Sturgeon late Thursday evening, which will doubtless prove fatal to one of the parties. It seems that Alex. Winn and John Winn, distant relatives, had a dispute over some road matters, and from words they came to blows. Alex. Winn, who was a powerful man, physically, was pressing hard upon John Winn, so we are informed, when divided between the opposing parties. The David Rickey, a relative of John Winn, drew his revolver and shot Alex. through the head. The ball struck square in the forehead and passed brain, through to the back of the brain, where it lodged. Winn still lives, but the doctors say there is no hope for him. Winn is a widower. His wife died last spring. He is a brother-in-law to Hon. W. W. Batterbon, clerk of the Boone County court, while Rickey, who did the shooting is a nephew by marriage of the proprietor of the Sturgeon Leader. Rickey surrendered plications and possibly war with Mexico.

DEATH OF MRS. BAYARD.

The Wife of the Secretary of State Survived

Her Daughter Only Two Weeks. Washington, Feb. 1.-Mrs. Bayard. wife of the Secretary of State, died at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The immediate cause of Mrs. Bayard's death was congestion of the brain, brought on by the shock of her daughter's sudden death two weeks ago. For the first week following that event she stood the strain and excitement quite well, but a week ago last Friday she was com-pelled to take to her bed and gradually grew worse from day to day. On Thursday congestion of the brain made its appearance, and she was unconscious for twenty-four hours before her death. Although for years Mrs. Bayard had been a confirmed invalid she had for the last six months been in better health than for many years. Last summer she was very ill at her home in Wilmington, Del., with a complication of diseases of the liver and stomach and her recovery at that time was considered doubtful. At the solicitation of her daugher, Miss Kate, Mrs. Bayard put herself under the care of Dr. F. A. Gardner of this city and under his treatment she had improved so much as to be able to go in society this winter and although still an invalid she was in comparatively good health when her daughter died. She was about fifty-one years of age. With the exception of her daughter, Mrs. Warren, of Boston, and her son, who is in Arizona, the family were present when she died. The body will be taken to Wilmington for burial to-day and the funeral will be held there on

Tuesday. The death of Mrs. Bayard will have a marked effect on the social festivities at the capital. It closes in absolute mourning for a week the White House and the homes of the Cabinet Ministers, and withdraws from society the President and Miss Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and their families. On the announcement of the sad event the President directed the immediate recall of the invitations for the state dinner to the Supreme Court, which was to have been Thursday evening, and Secretary and Mrs. Endicott withdrew their invitations for a cabinet dinner on Friday evening. Miss Cleveland will not be at home to callers during the week, and her Saturday afternoon reception will be abandoned. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney had issued cards for a series of Thursday evening receptions, but their house will be closed for this week and all acceptances by the Cabinet families will for that period be revoked.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Bill to Prevent the Spread of Pleuro. Pneumonia - Repeal of Pre-emption

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The House Committee on Agriculture on Saturday began
the consideration of bills intended to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among
domestic animals. The committee was addressed by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa; Representative Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Curtis, of New York; Commissioner Colman,
of the Department of Agriculture; Dr.
Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, and Mr.
Towers, of Kansas City. Dr. Salmon explained the nature of pleuro-pneumonia,
and said that the flesh of infected animals
was not injurious as food, and that no troubles had been known to result from its mittee on Agriculture on Saturday began bles had been known to result from its journment. The report of Attorney Genuse. The disease was communicable to eral Garland on the resolution adopted in after infection. Therefore quarantine should be extended to a period of eighteen months at least. Mr. Wilson expressed the opinion that the trade in calves between the East and West facilitated the transmission of the disease among animals. All of the speakers favored a liberal appropriation to enable the Department of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantines and stamp out the disease. They favored a measure that would not allow the payment of damages to shippers for stock found to be inlected and destroyed where it appeared that proper precautions had not been taken by the exporter to ascertain the healthful condition of the stock. Several gentlemen expressed the opinion that the committee should report a bill including diseases of hogs and other domestic animals. Messrs. Willis, Curtis, Mayberry, Whitney and Candler have been appointed a sub-committee of the House Committee on Educational bills relating to Government action in regard to public education. The Blair edu-cation bill will be referred to this sub-com-

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has completed a bill for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture land laws and the measures will be reported to the Senate to-day. It repeals the two laws mentioned outright, amends the desert land act so as to give the claimant 360 acres, on condition that he shall make it his permanent residence and shall irrigate one-half of it, the patent to issue five years from the date of filing the claimant's of intention, does away with the commutation feature of the homestead law and limits the time within which the Government can attach a patent to five years. The committee also amended Senator Berry's resolution so as to make it declare that in the opinion of Cong.ess the leases of the bath houses and hot water privileges at Hot Springs should not be renewed by the Secretary of the Interior until the Forty-ninth Congress should have legislated with reference thereto. The resolution will be favorably reported to the Senate.

CROOK'S SCOUTS.

Indian Scouts Alleged to be a Lot of Tucson, A. T., Feb. 1.-Mexican citi-

zens, who arrived here to-day from Nacori, say the reason the Mexican troops fired on Captain Crawford's Indian scouts was they were equally as objectionable in Mexico as the so-called renegade Apaches. The treaty does not authorize bringing into the country hostile Indians, who murder their citizens and lay waste their property. The claim can be proved that Crook's scouts have repeatedly committed depredations in Mexico and then laid the blame on the renegades. This being the case the Mexican officers find it hard to restrain their men from firing on Crook's Indian scouts whenever they come in contact with them. Responsible Americans residing in Mexico confirm the representations made by Mexicans to a certain extent. They say the best thing Crook can do will be to take the Indian scouts out of Mexico as soon as possible if he wishes to avoid further com-

Chase County Courant.

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

DON'T YOU THINK SO?

When everything's goin just right;
When, in summer, skies showing no hint of
A shadow, the sun shining bright;
When around you your merry friends cluster
With many a laugh-bringing jest,
And wherever you turn you discover
The world in its gala robes dressed.
But, ah! 'tis sublime to be jolly
When mirth-loving spirits have fled;
When your path is in gloominess shrouded,
And the tempest bursts over your head;
When fainter hearts beg you to cheer them,
Though your own heart be lonely and drear,
And you scarce can help doubting if ever
The darkness will quite disappear.
The bird that sines sweetly when golden

The darkness will quite disappear.

The bird that sings sweetly when golden fhe earth is and gentle the wind, when the bees hum their joy o'er the honey That, hid in the flowers, they find, when, vying in beauty and fragrance, Red roses and white lilies grow.

And butterflies, splendid in raiment, Through their airy realm flit to and fro, Is a dear little songster; but dearer Is the bird with its joy-giving strain Undaunted trills loudly and gayly in spite of the chill and the rain; For that to be jolly 'tis easy In sunshine there isn't a doubt; But, ah' 'tis sublime to be jolly about.

—Margrate Eytinge, in Harper's Weekly.

STRANGE HISTORY.

A Murder Mystery Cleared Up At Last.

The bell on the little church in the mountain town of Sylvanite was tolling its mournful record-thirtyfour, the age of the man whose funeral was about to occur. Thirty-four years on earth, and what had it brought Charles Thurston, the man who lay dead in front of the little altar, with a few hardy miners sitting there in apparently listless indifference, and yet their hearts were moved, not so much from sympathy for the dead man as a real human pity for the young thing, who for hours had lain almost as an immovable fixture across the foot of the coffin, with her long hair almost hiding it as a pall. Lena Thurston was the dead man's only relative in this part of the country, and despite the many shortcomings of her father had adhered to him through good and evil report, and now clung to the poor remains as to the last link which bound her to hu-

Some years before Charles Thurston had made his appearance in the camp with his wife and young daughter, and engaged in mining, having subleased a claim on the Golconda. His home was located in a small cabin on the outskirts of the town in the direction of the mines, and although it was evident that his wife was a lady accustomed to good society, there was something about her that suggested a broken heart. At all events, the Thurstons lived in their little cabin alone, Mrs. Thurston and her little daughter being seldom seen except when necessity compelled them to come down town for indispensable articles. As for Thurston, ne was cross, gloomy and morose, and by his manner gloomy and morose, and by his manner seemed to repel the sympathy or hospitality which would have been so freely extended by the people of the camp. After a time the meek-looking, sadeyed wife was seen no more outside the cabin, and it became known that she tendered their good offices but they were roughly and rather rudely refused by Thurston. That winter was a terribly cold one, and it was known that Mrs. Thurston was drooping gradually but surely, her disease being consumption, hastened, it was said, by the altitude and rigor of the climate and, it was darkly hinted, by the cruel treatment of her husband. At all events, just as the snow was leaving the mountain sides and the mountain lilies and fleur delilis were peeping up with their modest bloom Caroline Thurston laid down the burdens of her life and she was buried at the edge of the timber, where the columbines and white honeysuckles would shortly frame the romantic grove with their gorgeous settings and fill the air with their wild and peculiar incense. After the death of his wife Thurston

was, if anything, more morose and disagreeable than ever, hardly ever speak-ing and seldom deigning to answer when spoken to. One peculiarity was his long and frequent absences from home, during which the poor girl Lena was absolutely alone. It was upon his return from these mysterious visits. which were sometimes of weeks' duration, that Thurston's manner was, if anything, more fierce and forbidding than at other times. Then came a period of horror in the camp. News came one morning that shortly after the day shift had gone on duty some of the timbers in the main drift of the Golconda between the breast where the men were at work and the entrance, had given way, and five men were entombed fated apparently for a horrible death. Volunteers from the two night shifts were quickly on the ground, one of the first ing Charles Thurston, who, seemingly endowed with the strength of ten men, inspired the others by his deeds of he-roism to unheard of bravery. After several hours of unremitting labor the immense pile of debris was removed and the men released from their living tomb with but slight injuries. Thurston was the last one to leave the mine. and upon starting out other timbers which supported the roof having been weakened by the digging operations of the rescuers, gave way and caught and held him under a mass of earth and timber. He was quickly released by the others; but it was found that both his legs were broken, and that he had sustained serious and perhaps fatal injuries. He lingered along for weeks, and finally died, and the great burden of his life was lifted from him. He was buried by the side of his wife, and beautiful mountain flowers soon covered both graves with their bloom. As soon as the funeral was over Lena, despite all the persuasions of the people in town, who pitied her forlorn and lonely ondition, returned to the cabin which had been her home for several years.

It was about a week after the funeral endeavored to persuade him to accomthat a singular thing happened. A fine- pany me home in the carriage. He

looking stranger landed one day from the stage at the one little hotel in town, and, scarcely stopping for refreshments, inquired the way to the cabin of the Thurstons. The curious hangers-on around the door watched him as he climbed the hill with feelings of the most intense curiosity. The long hours to-ward noon came and went, and still the stranger lingered, and the sun had gone behind the western mountains, leaving only the trace of his glory in the magnificent crimson sky, when two figures were seen coming down the hill in the fast gathering darkness. Upon coming nearer they were recognized as the visitor of the morning and Lena Thurston. Upon the face of the latter there was a curious expression, seeming the admixture of sorrow and joy, or as if some terrible burden had been lifted from her. That evening the stranger, who was a hale and heart looking old gentleman of about fifty, called the landlord into the little sitting-room where he and Lena were alone, and, closing the door, told the following remarkable story, which did much to explain Thurston's curious and unfriendly manner during the time he had lived in The gentleman said: "I feel that it

is due to the people here who have tried to be kind to this unfortunate man and his family that something of the truth may be known, and any unpleasant surmises be removed. As the family lawyer the duty of clearing up a great mystery devolved upon me, but alas! its successful solution is reached only in time to find the victim of an awful mis-

take and his wife in their graves. "Charles Thurston was the son of a wealthy shipowner of Boston. His father gave him a liberal education, and indulged him in every whim. In time his wild associations produced their effect on him, and without being really wicked, for he had a noble nature at heart, his habits became loose and somewhat dissipated. Then he met and loved a beautiful girl, and being his equal in every respect, and thinking it would have a beneficial effect upon his habits, his parents encouraged the match. In due time there was a grand wedding, and it seemed that he had abandoned his old associates and their dissolute society for the love of this beautiful and true woman. Then came a relapse to a certain extent into the old ways, with some intermissions, one of which was the birth of a daughter. This did not last long, and it soon became known that he was heavily in debt. One day the town was irrified by the news that old Mr. Thurston had been found murdered in his room. The sensation was further magnified by the additional report that the awful crime was committed by his son Charles, who robbed the safe and fled. The circumstantial evidence against him was overwhelming, and the officers of the law looked high and low for him, but without suc-Meanwhile, as a matter of course, the affair possessed a terrible interest for me. One night, after I had retired, my door-bell was rung by a messenger boy, who delivered a note to me worded

"'Come at once to No. 1.017 Salem street and you will get important information.' Now the number given to me was of an obscure street in a part of the city where I was entirely unacquainted, but there was something about the handwriting which although evidently disguised, was familiar to me, and I resolved to obey the summons. Calling a carriage I was driven to the street mentioned in the note, and, telling the driver to wait for me, walked to No. 1,017, which I found, to be a somewhat dilapidated building' which had evidently ability, but was fast going to decay. Knocking at the door, it was quickly opened by a neat-looking old woman, who was however, a stranger to me. Holding the door cautiously, and gazing into my face and by the faint light of a candle she carried in her hand she inquired my business, and, upon being informed that I was the recipient of a mysterious note, she said: 'Ah yes; he is waiting for you-step this way.

about as follows:

"I was conducted up one flight of stairs, and upon knocking at the door of a back room a familiar voice said: 'Come in.' In a moment I was face to face with Charles Thurston, but oh! how changed. The boyish smile and happy face of my young friend disap-peared, and in their places were careworn, haggard features, which had aged terribly in forty-eight hours.

"You do not believe me guilty of this horrible crime??' said Charles, in an imploring voice the moment I entered the room.

'Looking into his face for a moment, I said I did not, 'but what does this aw-

ful mystery mean?' "The terrible story is soon told, or as much of it as I know,' said he. 'On the fatal night of the murder I had early the evening had words with my father, I being entirely in the wrong, but answering his chidings somewhat bitterly, and then went out of his room, slamming his door with the remark, 'You'll be sorry for this.' Everything that occurred that night came to me with extraordinary vividness after the particulars of the tragedy became known and I distinctly remember that some one was lurking outside the door and must have heard my foolish remark. The quarrel I had with my father occurred early in the evening. It was perhaps midnight when I returned to the house. In going up-stairs to my own room I had to pass my father's door, and noticed that it was wide open but the room was dark. This was such an unusual occurrence that I went into the apartment and stumbled over something on the floor. Imagine my horror and surprise, when, upon lighting the gas, I discovered that it was the body of my father weltering in his gore. He had been stabbed a number of times, evidently after a severe struggle with the assassin. The motive of the crime was only too apparent in the open safe which had evidently been rifled, and the number of papers scattered over the floor. My first impulse was to ery out murder, then I remembered the fact of

"Every word of the story impressed me as being truth, and I believed him; but what was to be done? In vain I

the party concealed outside the door,

who had evidently heard our quarrel

and the foolish threat I had made, and

all at once a horrible fear posessed me,

and, like the coward I was, I fled.'

said he was lost; that a suspicion he could never remove and a guilt of which ne could never prove his innocence had fastened upon him, and he was irre-trievably lost. After vainly reasoning with him for some time I left him, arranging to visit or communicate with him the next day. Well, the long and short of it was that he was determined to leave home, and, as I could not persuade him otherwise, I assisted him to come to Colorado, promising to send his wife and child after him, which I did. Since that time, and for a period of several years, I have labored indefatigably to solve the mystery, employing the best detective talent in the country, and it was only about a fortnight ago that a criminal serving a l fe sentence at the Concord penitentiary died, before which, however, he confessed in writing, properly witnessed, the murder of Mr. Thurston, his whole object being robbery; that he had stolen into the room and awakened the old gentleman while endeavoring to open the safe, and that a fearful hand-to-hand encounter in the dark took place, during which he stabbed his victim several times.

"No sooner was the document prop-erly authenticated and approved than I made my arrangements and came here at once, but alas! too late. Miss Lena here is the heiress of a very large fortune, which although it will not restore to her her unfortunate parents, will yet enable her to live in affluence for the rest of her life." The next day, after settling up Thurston's affairs, Lena and gentleman departed for their eastern home. - Denver News.

THE MINE MULE.

The Sport Created by the Descent of Mule to the Depths Below.

One of the most amusing and at the same time most pitiful sights to be seen about the coal mines, says a correspondent writing from Nanticoke, is the descent of a mule to the depths below. The shaft is, say, six hundred feet deep, and yawns at one's feet like a spot of ink on the ground. A car lowered and raised by a perpendicular wire cable shoots up and down with breathless velocity. On the car is fastened a narrow stall, with iron bars, which can be fastened across the entrance. By various methods the unfortunate mule is brought as far as the mouth of the shaft, but when he sees the car he knows what it means. That mule fully realizes that if he walks aboard he will never see daylight again, and will have to work in the dark, as only a mine mule must. So he kicks. Argument is useless, per-suasion falls on deaf ears. He kicks with a vigor and precision that means business. His heels are a battery that would terrify even the fatalistic valor of

follower of the Mahdi. But a long beam is brought and one end put against one of the uprights at the side of the shaft. At the other end four men push, bringing the beam like a lever against the mule's flanks. Now the beast's backbone curves until his head is next his tail, and his four feet, planted firmly together, seem riveted to the ground. The beam is a decided to the ground. The beam is a decided failure, though two men are at the same time tugging at a halter. But there is another resource. Even mule resistance can be overcome by steam power-A rope is fastened around the mule's neck and looped around those vicious hind legs. Then a steam windlass is slowly turned and the unlucky beast is dragged on the car. The iron bars are put up, a bell rings, and the car drops downward, while a last melaneholy bray floats up from the black nole. that has spent twenty-one years of useful life hauling coal in the dark. The miners are proud of him, and he has twice been hoisted to the surface to walk proudly in miners' parades. Mules do not, as has been often said, go blind in the mines, but when they are brought out a bandage must be tied over their eyes for several days .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE MARQUESAS. Something About the Girl Inhabitants of

These Islands. As our men took their meals on the spardeck the women, and as many of the native men as could be provided for, ate with them. The natives are not dainty, but cram their mouths full, and eat voraciously. The women are very fond of meat, but are not allowed to eat it on the island, where it is taboo to them-another instance of the selfish character of the men. It is too scarce, however, for the men to indulge in, except at a festival. The taboo is laid merely by the proclamation of a priest. They have a pair of goats on the island and that they may increase undisturbedly they are taboo to all persons for five years. Our dinner table in the ward room being under an open hatch, they clustered round the hatch and watched the manner of our eating with great delight. Anything that was handed to one of them from the table was thankfully received, and divided among the rest, and eaten with so great satisfaction and greediness that they reminded us of monkeys. Once, for curiosity, we took several of the prettiest and cleanest girls below to dine with us. They behaved with a great deal of decorum, and in order that they might make no mistakes and do nothing wrong they watched us closely and did exactly what we did. Each officer attended to the girl that he brought down, and he was the model by which she governed her actions. She would put no more in her mouth at a time than he, use her knife and fork as he, lay them down when he did, be helped when he was, drink when he did. One of the officers attending on a girl had a nervous affection in his under jaw, and every now and then would screw up his chin and face in a very ridiculous manner, and he was very sensitive of its being remarked on. His girl, anxious to imitate him in every respect, to be perfectly decorous, kept an eye on him all the time, and when he screwed his mouth to one side she would instantly do the same, to our infinite merriment, and no less to his mortification. - Christian at Work.

-Three to four thousand pounds of sugar to the acre is not an unusual crop in Louisiana this year.

EYE FOR EYE.

How the Offenders of Ye Olden Times Were Puni hed in New York.

There are three books, old and musty, and covered with parchment, in the collection of the New York Historical Society, which are practically invaluable. They contain records of the court of general sessions for the city and county of New York which date half way back to the year in which America was first discovered, and continue down to the early part of the rule of King George III., when the troubles began which finally brought on the revolution. The merciless justice of our forefathers is bluntly outlined on the time-stained of those who tasted the same justice, are matters calculated to make the present generation shudder. Aside from this feature of the record, however, they give the reader an insight into the life, m nners and customs of the early colonists in our city which is seldom obtained from other histories. The earliest recorded meeting of the court was on "ye first Tuesday in August, being ye seventh day, annodom,

The grand jury was called over and proclamation made and silence sworn. commanded while the charge was given to the grand jurors. The only indictment or presentment found by them was against John Wattson, butcher, for "forestalling the market." He was convicted and fined six shillings, and the court adjourned sine die. It was at this time called the general quarter sessions, as it met regularly only four

times a vear.

At the last quarter session in 1695 it is recorded that Anne Sewell, a widow, was bound over for appearance fo "keeping in chains and irons for several weeks upon bread and water only, and also for cruelly beating a certain servant-maid of hers called Anne Parsons." In her defense the widow said that the maid had highly offended her, and that she did not know she was committing a breach of the law in punishing her as she did. And this was the punishment that was meted out to the heartless widow: "The court, having duly considered the matter, does over that said servant be discharged from the service of Anne Sewell." It was further adjudged that the widow should pay the fees of the trial.

An affair which doubtless created a great sensation in New York was jotted down in the court's minutes of August 20, 1696, as follows: "William Merritt, Esq., mayor of the city of New York, informed the justices of the peace that last York. night several persons were making a great noise and disturbance in the street near his dwelling-house, and uttering several oaths and execrations, whereupon the said mayor went out and ordered them to disperse and go home to their several habitations, which they refused to do; and thereupon he offered to strike some of them and took them into custody, upon which one Prince assaulted the said mayor upon the face, but some persons coming to the mayor's assistance, seized said Prince and he was committed to gaol, and upon examina-tion of the fact and the pernicious and evil example thereof we do order that the said Prince be by the public whipper carried forthwith to the public whipping-post, and there be stripped naked from the middle npward, and then and there be tyed to the tale of a carte, and, being so stripped and tyed, shall be drawn round the city within the fortifications till he return to the said whipping-post, and at the corner of every street receive eleven lashes upon his body for the said misdemeanor.

A sailor who forged the name of his ship's master to an order for goods is put down for "one less than forty lashes," and a couple of women who stole remnants of serge valued at £10 from Isaac de Peystey, merchant, re-ceived "twenty-one lashes each with birch rods." Another mild way of administering corporal punishment was to brand a letter T on the "braun of the thumb." The operation would be performed in open court by the Sheriff, after he had first taken the brandingiron out to be heated.

The first murder on record was committed April 7, 1712. The victim was a prominent citizen named Adrian ghlandt. Four persons were arrested, and a special session of the court was called for the trial of the offenders on the 11th. From the evidence it appears that one Clause struck the fatal with a dagger, inflicting a wound two inches in breadth, whereof Hoghlandt died immediately. The record leaves a doubt in the mind of the reader as to whether the support of his fellows was moral only, or physical as well. The poor fellows all protested their inno-cence on trial, but evidently with little effect, for the story of the tragedy ends with an order from the court directing "that the said Clause be broken alive upon a wheel, and so continue till he be dead, and his head and quarters to be at the Queen's disposal; that the said Robin be hung up in chains alive and so continue till he be dead: that the said Quaco be burnt with fire until he be dead and consumed, and that the aforementioned Sam be hung by the neck until he be dead."

For the death of Adrian Beeckman. one slave was burned alive slowly and another hung by the neck. The murder of Henry Braglier, who was killed with an ax, was revenged in burning of the leading conspirator and the hanging of five others. There were two other murders, for which at least three slaves suffered death .- N. Y. Cor. Toronto Mail.

A society of native gentlemen has been started at Madras, under the title of the Madras Sanscrit and Vernacular Text Society, with the object of collect-ing, preserving and publishing ancient and valuable Sanserit and vernacular manuscripts. The first work to be undertaken by the society is the publication of important and hitherto un-published Sanscrit manuscripts and his-torical records in the Madras Government Oriental Library and elsewhere.

-A Frenchman has, it's said, found means to restore the life-like expression to the eyes of dead persons. He places a few drops of glycerine and water on the corners; life-like expression is reproduced .- Chicago Herald.

CURIOUS NAMES.

A Clergyman's Chat Concerning Remark-

"What a name that young man has," said a clergyman yesterday to a Newsgatherer, as the person indicated left his presence.

"What is it?"

"E. P. Baxter, he writes it. Nothing remarkable about that, but what amount of hard thought is concealed in those initials. The man was born on January 3, 1863, and his parents named him Emancipation Proclamation Baxter in honor of the occasion."
"That's pretty bad."
"Yes, but there are some parents with

bluntly outlined on the time-stained leaves, and the brutal violence of many children. One boy I christened Perseverance Jones, I endeavored to dis-suade the father, but he said the mother was called patience. and he saw no reason why the boy should not be called Perseverance, because the two always went together. Within a few paces of the grave of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, in the old cemetery at Fifth and Arch streets, there is a headstone bearing the inscription; 'Sacred to the memory of S. L. U. Lloyd.' If the owner of that name were living now his friends would probably call him 'Celuloid.' I had a colored man named Alexander doing some work around here once. I used to hear the other workmen call him 'Trib' and 'Hole,' and it struck me one day to ask him what his name was.
"Tribulation Wholesome Alexander,

sah,' he replied. "It may have been some relative of his who came to me with twins to have baptized."

What name will you call them?" asked. "'Cherubim' and 'Seraphim,' replied

the mother. Why?" I asked, in astonishment.

"Because," she replied, "de pra'r book says 'de cherubim and seraphim continually do cry,' and dese yere chil'en do nofin' else."

The News-gatherer edged toward the door, and, when he had got in the lobby, shouted "chestnut," and skipped down stairs.—Philadelphia News.

HARD ON MOSE.

Commercial Transaction in Which Mr Schaumburg Is the Loser.

Mose Schaumburg, of Austin, is up to all the tricks of trade, and was in the habit of playing it pretty sharp, not only on his customers but also on the firm of Schwindelmeyer & Co., from whom he purchases his goods in New

Schaumburg, on receiving an invoice of goods, was in the habit of deducting several yards from every piece of goods he received. He claimed shortage on every piece of goods, even when the piece contained full measure or even a surplusage.

Schwindelmeyer & Co., of New York, suffered a great deal from this system of stealing, but rather than lose Schaumburg's trade they allowed him the shortage, until it became such a regular thing that they resolved to play for even, even if they did lose his trade. Schaumburg ordered a big bill of dry goods. The New York firm cut each and every piece of goods in two, kept one-half, sent the bill for the full number of yards ordered, but kept the goods

In due time Schaumburg received the bill, and expecting the goods would arrive in a day or so, acknowledge the receipt of the goods and sent on a check several yards shortage on each piece. As soon as the New York merchant got this reply he shipped the goods and admitted the deduction for shortage as just and proper.

Imagine the astonishment of Mose on opening the goods to find that each piece lacked half the number of yards it should contain. As he had already claimed several yards shortage on each piece and as the New York firm had allowed it, the only thing for Mose to do was to keep quiet about it.

It is needless to add that he deals no

longer with Schwindelmeyer & Co., of New York .- Texas Siftings.

A SOFT THING.

Why a San Francisco Dude Gave the Mitten to One Girl.

Clarence Harris is a San Francisco dude who takes periodical trips into San Joaquin County to visit a rich farmer's daughter. The girl don't care a straw for him, but tolerates his visits because some of the neighbors' girls are en vious. Last week Clarence, in all the splendor of a new suit, hied himself to his dulcinea's home and proceeded to make himself agreeable. They walked about the farm for an hour or so, and returned to the house. Clarence sat down on a bench outside the kitchen door to smoke a cigarette, while the girl went in to assist her mother. He saw the inevitable small brother grinning at him. Now, Clarence don't like to be grinned at, and he angrily asked: "I say, boy, what are you grinning at?

Do you see saything green?"
"Ho, ho, ho! Anything green! Ha, ha, ha! You're settin' smack on one o' mother's squash pies."

When the girl came out she wondered where Clarence went. She has not seen him since. - California Maverick.

-One of the officers of the British force in Burmah concludes that stomach-ache is a widely prevalent malady in that region. At Koonlah he found an idol which effects a miraculous cure when the sufferer plasters a flake of gold leaf upon the part corresponding to the seat of his own disorder; and the abdomen of the idol had been caused to protrude in a most extraordinary degree by the plastered of-ferings of health seekers.

-The pecan tree in the United States grows chiefly in Louisiana, Texas and Indian Territory. The nuts grown in Louisiana rank the first in quality. These nuts are shipped to all parts of the United States and into Canada. There is no European market for them The trees grow from sixty to seventy feet in height, sometimes higher. They yield a heavy and durable wood.

DAIRY.

-Mr. G. W. Hoffman, in New York Tribune, is confident that with a herd of thirty cows it would pay to have a man devote his entire time in winter to preparing food, currying and looking out for their welfare in various ways.

-Lac!: of uniform quality in butter results from churning at improper temperatures. "salving" by trying to work out the buttermilk instead of washing it out with weak brine, and churning cream so sour that the acids have destroyed part of the finer butter-oils. — Rural New Yorker.

-The question was asked by the Southern Live Stock Journal what the relative values were of hay and bran. The Elmira Farmer's Club seem to rate them about equal when both cost fifteen dollars per ton. This is a good standard to figure from, and is probably correct,

-An analysis of butter and milk recently made in the District of Columbia, disclosed the fact that of the twenty-five samples of the former examined, twenty were adulterated. The milk was found, it is said, to be composed of sheep's brains, chalk and water .-Farm. Field and Stockman.

-The United States Dairyman says that it is a provision of nature that the cow looks out for herself before she does for her stupid owner, and so will not give rich milk until after she has recuperated from the effects of semistarvation. She wants some meat on her bones before she will put much into the pail. The farmer had better take the fat out of his granary than keep it out of the pail.

-The American Dairyman does not think much of Guenon's theory of judging cows, saying, if you want to get a good, profitable animal, you had better first see that she gives a large mess of rich milk, and then, having first secured this point, indulge your fancy for soft hair, dandruff, quirls and yellow grease in the skin, long horns, slim tails, smooth hoofs, big belly veins and all the other fancies that fashion loves to revel in.

-Speaking of the rude forms of butter-making practiced in some countries, Dr. Davenport states that in Brazil they fill a hide with milk, and it is tightly closed and then lustily shaken by an athletic native at either end, or it is dragged about upon the ground after a galloping horse until the butter comes. In Chili, the filled hide is placed upon a donkey's back, and he is trotted about until the butter comes. In Morocco, a filled goatskin is rolled about and kneaded by women until the same effect is produced.—Indiana Sen-

-For the feeding of flaxseed to cows the National Live Stock Journal recommends the grinding of one bushel of flaxseed with fifteen bushels of oats or oats and corn. If the flaxseed is boiled, one pint of seed boiled will be enough to mix in the feed for two cows... We have often noted the excellent effects especially daring winter, of an occasional feed to cows of a small quantity of ground flaxseed. Care must be taken, however, not to create too great laxity of the bowels.

COST OF BUTTER. What It Costs to Produce One Pound of Good Butter.

The question is often asked-what does it cost to keep to make a pound of butter? It is very difficult to answer the query clearly, for so many things are to be considered. Of course it costs less per pound with a cow that makes for the amount, deducting as usual three pounds a day than with one that only makes one pound. To support the bodies of three one-pound cows costs, in an average way, three times as much as it would to support the body of a three-pound cow, So that the butter from the three cows cost three times as much as that produced from the one cow. There is this encouragement always ahead of the intelligent and progressive dairyman. By virtue of his intelligence in improving his cows, his management and his methods of manufacture, he makes butter cheaper than the ignorant dairyman, and then by virtue of his intelligence he sells it for more money. Yet in face of all these advantages thousands of farmers prefer the hardest and most

costly way. Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, states that when cows are fed on clover ensilage at \$3.00 a ton and meal, butter costs 114c. per lb. from the 15th of May to the 15th of June, not counting the value of the buttermilk and skim milk, which, at present prices of pork, is worth 20c. per 100 pounds. This would bring the real cost of butter to 7c. per lb. In making this statement we wish the professor would give us the number of pounds per day the cow made whose butter is figured at the above cost. All sorts of opinions are held by farmers as to the cost of butter and but very few know accurately what the real cost is. Hoard's Dairyman.

No Pressing of Butter.

Many suppose that when it comes to salting the butter, it should be pressed into a compact form, spread out in a thin sheet, and have the salt sprinkled over it. Then they rolled the sheet into a cylinder, then flattened out into a thin sheet again, more salt sprinkled on, and again rolled into a solid cylinder. After the salt is all rolled in, by this process, the lever is brought to bear and the butter worked until the salt is supposed to be evenly incorporated. Then many set the butter as twelve to twenty-four hours, when it is again worked, to get out any white steaks that may appear. It is better to stir the salt into the butter, while the latter is still in the granular form. Most leading dairymen of the West omit the "second working," and pack their butter directly into the tub, thus saving labor, avoiding injury to what is called the "grain" of the butter, and saving salt by retaining in the butter all that is put in. With either a first or second working, it is possible to work out a large amount of the brine, thus leaving the butter too fresh, unless an extra amount of salt is put in .- Prairie

-The German Covernment will take a census of tramps in that country.

IN A KITCHEN DRAWER.

A small box of matches, a packet of mint, An inch of wax taper, a small piece of lint; An empty thread paper, and blue in a bag. Some cloves and a nutmer tied up in a rar; The core of an apple, a cap and a frill, A needle, two buttons, a mouse-trap and

A needle, two buttons, a mouse-trap and quilt:

A card to tell fortunes, a sponge and a can,
A pen without handle, a small patty pan;
An old misty penknife, a wheestone and string,
The rind of a lemon, a new curtain ring;
An apron, two dusters, a large piece of mace,
A dirty jack towel, an old eigar case;
A comb and a thimble, the key of the jack,
A number of pieces of ribbon quite black;
A grater, a skewer, and two ounces or more
Of mixed spiec in a paper; the lock of a door;
An onlon, a ladle, a crinp for the paste,
An old pair of slippers, a belt for the waist;
Four teaspeous of metal, a large piece of
resin;

A ball of white cotton, and corks by the dozen;
An old pair of scissors, a pill-box, a crust,
A save all, a pepper-box eaten with rust;
A fork, and a teacup without any handle,
A print for the butter, the wick of a candle;
A rolling pin pasted; besides many more
Things of infinite value were found in the
drawer.

-Notes and Queries.

OF "YE OLDEN TIME."

A Verdant Sportsman Goes for Game With a Kentucky Gun.

I spent the summer of 1882 with an old lady who had a small farm in one of our interior vatleys. I was in search of a small healthful location, and as she lived within easy walk of the mountains, I was satisfied that it would suit every demand.

In order to employ my time to all the advantage I desired, I began taking long walks. I explored every creekbed and brush trail for miles around. There were few other farmers in the valley, but I became thoroughly acquainted with all of them.

In all these walks I saw quantities of game-quail, jack-rabbits, cotton-tails, wild pigeons, doves, and frequently deer. I had never been much of a deer. sportsman; a few days of duck and quail shooting embracing my total experience. But in the presence of such game, a strong ambition began to take possession of me to increase my record.

The one barrier in my path, how-ever, was the lack of a gun. I had neglected to bring even a pistol with me when I left the city, and now the want of fire-arms of any kind pressed heavily

To be sure there was a gun on the farm. But from the use of it mortal man was interdicted. It was an oldfashioned Kentucky rifle; five feet long, it seemed to me. It hung above the huge fire-place, with a powder flask and a bullet-bag beside it. It had been the property of Mrs. Bryce's-for that was landlady's name-late lamented husband.

"He kerried it all through the Semi-nole war, an' I wouldn't hev yo' tech it, honey, for all th' quail an' rabbit in th'

Then I would expostulate with her, and offer to pay her double what it was worth, but all to no avail. Neither the money nor the glowing pictures I por-trayed of fried quail and roast venison could tempt the old lady to sacrifice the

"No," was her reply, "that ther weapon is sacred to th' memory of Oziras Bryce, an' yo' can't coax it off, no how. It's all thar, loaded an' all jes' as he put it thar, with the very same charge he hed in it when loaded up fur to shoot Big Jack, one o' them Seminole chiefs. Only he didn't get no show at him an' the war ended 'bout that time, so he jes come back, an' said th' ole gun should stay jes' as 'twas 'thout bein' ever fired till there was another Injin war; but yo' see thar didn't come none in his time, so th' old gun never had no show after that. an' I jes' kep' it like that thar, an' jes so I'm goin' to keep till I'm clean gone, an' then it'll go to my daughter's eldest boy back in Mis-

Thus I was compelled to possess my soul in patience and await some accident of Providence that should throw a gun in my way. It was a difficult task, though, to endure a walk over the hills, and not resent the insults of quail and hares. How well they knew I hadn't a gun, and couldn't defend myself. And then when a saucy, young Pacific duck or a pert little fawn would carelessly trip down through the openings to see e man who had no gun, it strained all the Christianity I possessed to the highest tension.

One day I had climbed to the top of a sunny hill, and lay down beneath a spreading pigeon-berry bush to enjoy the view, and the soft breeze that swept down the breeze that swept down the gun was loaded? In my emotional convalley. After a time I gradually dozed off into unconsciousness and must have slept for an hour. When I awoke the branches above me were literally crowded with pigeons. I could almost reach them with my hand, though not quite. I remained perfeetly still for nearly half an hour, praying for a gun all the time. Like the young lady in "Democracy," I thought it would be a But no gun came. Then, in a sort of baffled frenzy I snatched up a huge stick and whirled it at the fattest pigeon I could see. It struck the bough beneath him, and the entire flock rose with a tremendous flapping into the air.

I went home and told my landlady with an aggrieved air.

"Mumph!" she said, "ef I was yo' I'd jes' see ef I couldn't fix up some sorter bow an' arrer sech as th' Injuns hev. Mebbe yo' could git somethin'.

The idea struck me as not quite unfeasible. I cut a piece of hickory oak and manufactured a rude bow taking some alder twigs for arrows. I practiced diligently with this fierce weapon for three days and then gave it up with a mighty disgust. I might just as well have attempted proficiency with a tomahawk.

Another day-it was a lovely Sunday morning—I chanced to be reading in a fern-hook, two or three fields away from the house. I was half way through the first chapter of my book, when sud-denly a great four-tined buck jumped

chase County Courant. the fence behind me and have been been the contempt which his look and manner implied.

"That's right," I exclaimed hotly, "hit a man when he's down! Heap up all the affronts you and your relatives can think of when you know he can't defend himself. Take your chances while you can. It's your turn now, but it won't be long. No, siree, it won't! I'll come back here—that I will—and I'll fetch along a gatling gun and rake the whole country, fore and aft, by

So saying, I arose and threw my campstool at him. He didn't wait for it though, but saucily flirted histail, took the fence with fifteen feet to spare, and

was back in the bush again.

But my day had been spoiled. All the religious calm in which I clothed myself that morning was now but the filthy rags of rage and discontent.

I toiled back in the hot sun with my head quite in a flame. Entering the dark sitting-room, I sat down in a rockingchair and watched the rifle which hung so temptingly against the high chimney-To me it seemed grand in its antiquity. The long, heavy barrel with its slender polished stock and deeply curved butt were fascinating in their

ancient grace.

"Ah!" I said, musingly, "how nobly simple its construction! How deeply does it partake of the character of these heroic souls who endured hardships and death upon the frontier that they might found a new land!'

I had handled Winchesters and Remingtons, of the newest pattern, but none had ever seemed so impressive in me-chanism or design as did now the sim-ple weapon of the backwoods, the relic f sterner, braver days. In the light of rifles of modern make, it was as if one should compare one of Cellini's goblets with a Tiffany bowl.

Then I went down to the creek and had a swim in order to cool off, and after that smoked a pipe the rest of the afternoon.

The Monday which followed will always remain firmly engraven upon my memory. It was rather cloudy in the morning, and quite a breeze was blow-ing. This made the weather agreeable after so many weeks of heat and I prolonged my walk in consequence.

As I was returning home, I took a short cut across the creek and along the fence until I had reached the long wheat field which adjoined the house.

Suddenly I heard a great squwaking and whirling in the air above, and looking up, saw a novel sight. There, about a hundred yards up, was a vast flock of geese, beating the air with their

wings at a terrible rate.

I leaned against the fence to watch their movements. They were coming towards me and appeared to be gradually descending. At last they were quite near the ground, and before I could realize how they did it, were settling plump down into the great wheat field at my side.

A wild goose is a fine-looking bird. His well-turned chest and plump legs have always been a weakness of mine. And now, for the first time in my life, I was surrounded by an army of wild geese, who were one and all walking about the field within a few feet of where I stood, quacking with loud satisfaction, as they greedily devoured the tender wheat-kernels. I could almost fancy them trussed and basted, with knife and fork in their backs, marching around as a living invitation to dinner.

The house was in easy reach, and as I looked upon the temptation, a wild thought filled my brain. I dashed off at headlong speed, and in a few minutes, was at the side gate. I could see Mrs. Bryce kneading bread in the kitchen.
"It is well," I murmured, "she will

Then I stealthily made my way round to the front door, and crept through the hall into the sitting-room. With trembling limbs I mounted a chair, and reached down the ancient rifle and its accoutrements.

Then with a step as cat-like as false Sextus', I stole out of the front door and around to the back of the woodshed. Then, with trembling emotion, I surveyed my prize. It was certainly very old, and a rich crust of rust thickly coated the barrel lock.

With a prodigious tug, I dragged the cumbersome ramrod from its rusty bed. Then inserting it in the cavernous barrel, I smote it savagely downwards to see whether or not the gun was really loaded. It penetrated the depths with difficulty, but beneath my excited pressure, I, at last, forced it down to almost its length. I slowly dragged it out again, and measured down the barrel on the outside. There seemed to be a difference of about an inch. Could this mean that there was already a charge in the barrel? Here was a dilemma. raised the hammer slowly; it was very rusty, and creaked with a gritty noise On the nipple underneath was an old

But something must be done, and I resolved "to take the bull by the horns." It would never do to risk my only chance on a mere possibility. The gunbarrel certainly looked strong enough to stand a dozen charges. At all events, I could risk the chance of a double load. So without delay, I poured a generous measure from the ancient powder horn into the barrel. I listened to it as it vigorously trickled down the interminable pit. Next, I drew forth one of the huge ounce balls from its leather bag, and after carefully patching with one of the circular bits of buckskin, from the same bag, I fitted it into the barrel, and hurled the united strength of myself and ramrod upon it. Slowly and surely it was driven home. Then, removing the mouldy cap, fitted a new one upon the nipple, and drew a breath of mighty satisfaction. My soul thrilled with the thoughts of

future conquests. My heart beat furiously as I threaded my way through the blackberry bushes, and out to the field. I went softly as a panther who is bent on slaughter and revenge. At last I reached the fence. The geese were at the upper end of the field, several hundred yards away. I was not familiar with the range of the

had moved away from the fence some distance toward the middle of the field. A better shot could be had if I climbed

the fence, and crept slowly down to them. It was a stout picket fence, and I should have to climb over. I had no hesitation in thus displaying myself to the geese, since I had had but recently so convincing an exhibition of their

I argued falsely in this, for just as I had raised myself to the cross-bar of the fence, in the act of climbing over, the geese uttered loud cries of alarm, and began to rise slowly into the air.

In great excitement I raised my gun. Although I was astraddle of a sharp rail fence, I resolved not to be baulked in my hour of triumph.

As the geese rose, they slowly came

sailing over me. Pointing the gun at the very heart of a great, fat cluster of them, I leaned slowly over backward to get good aim.

Then I shut my eyes and pulled the

trigger. When I picked myself from the ground a little while after, I remember making a painful effort to recall what had occurred during the space of time that intervened between the moment when the fence became unmanageable, and the first dawn of awakening consciousness. The only experience I could confidentially recollect during the same period of time was that of the world

suddenly up to meet the top fence-rail, and causing thereby a dull thud. As I rose up half bewildered, my first instinct was to see how much of the world still remained in an unwrecked condition. I gazed stupidly about. The world was still there. Then I remembered the fence, and wondered whether I could afford to pay for re-building. I turned around to see whether any pickets were left. Yes, they were all left; the fence was still there, and all of it.

I was holding something in my right hand. I glanced down in playful curiosity. It was a curious bit of wood; examined it more closely. It proved

to be the remains of a gun-stock.

This reminded me of the rifle. Where could that rifle have gone? I walked over to the fence, and looked about the ground on either side. There were no signs of any rifle ever having been there.

My next sensation was a dim feeling

and slowly walked back to the house. I entered once more at the front door and ascended the stairs to my room. I collected my few possessions into the car-pet sack, and went down to the kitchen a nice and considerate manner toward

A near friend of mine has just met with a terrible accident, and I shall have to I do not think it at all pleasant to

"I-I-don't-exactly know yet," I

like that, you know." "You don't tell me so!" she cried,

"and by the way," I continued, "I believe my board is paid till next week— be polite to one below her than to

With which farewell I dashed out of ent upon us. the house, and up the road, never stopping until I had reached a neighboring farm-house, where I hired a team to take me across the mountain to a rail-way station. I was safe aboard the evening train by seven o'clock that erybody else. It is very rude and night, glad that my vacation was ended, and glad that I had got away safe.

However, it has always been a line ter of extreme curiosity to know whatter of extreme curiosity to know whatter of course when you go to school, you barrel—

Of course when you go to school, you ever became of that gun barrel— Of course when you go to school, you whether it bored itself down into the greet your teacher and your class-mates ground, or tried to follow the flock of with

BIBLE STATISTICS.

The Astonishing Number of Scriptures Circulated by the Bible Societies.

The Biblical Institute of Stuttgart publishes some interesting Bible statistics of Germany. The leading Bible Society of the land is the Caustein Society, founded in 1712, which, since then has issued 6,350,000 copies of the sacred stop teasing you if they find that you volume. The mother society of Prus- are good-natured through it all. sia has headquarters in Berlin, and since its establishment in 1814, has issued 1,596,880 copies of the Bible, and the 170 branch societies, 3,506.588 copies. on consideration for other people. tions, and : Iso three agencies of the British and Foreign Bible Society. During the year 1884—'85, the total numsented by the societies in Germany was elder person who enters the room. 515,062, and the total number since the ing the past year, one in every eighty-eight inhabitants secured a copy of the It nual circulation of the Bible in the German Empire during the past ten years is talking or reading aloud. has been 120,000. The circulation of It is polite never to interre the Scriptures in the whole world since the beginning of the present century, to contradict. is estimated at 200,000,000 copies, of which 120,000,000 are placed to the redit of the British, 50,000,000 to the lite when you are reading not to keep American, and 30,000,000 to all the on with your book when company other Bible Societies. During the past comes into the room. year, these societies together disposed of over six and one-half million Bibles. -N. Y. Independent.

Perhaps as startling an account of was not familiar with the range of the gun, so I decided to get as near to the game as possible. To this end I cautiously walked along the fence, keeping the geese constantly in view.

Finally I reached their vicinity. They

—Perhaps as startling an account of a funeral as ever was penned appears in a London society journal's description of the grave of a recently deceased peeress. The grave was lined with porcelain tiles, and "presented a most charming appearance."

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE STRANGER CAT.

A little girl with golden hair Was rocking in her grandma's chair, When in there walked a Stranger Cat— (I'm sure there's nothing strange in that.

It was a Cat with kinky ears, And very aged for its years. The l-tile gril remarked: "O Scat!" (I think there's nothing strange in that.)

But presently, with stealthy tread, The cat, which at her word had fied, Returned with cane, and boots and hat— (I fear there's something strange in that.) ** Excuse me," and the eat bowed low,

"I hate to trouble you, you know.
But tell me, have you seen a rat?"

(I know there's something strange in that.)

The little girl was very shy—
"Well, really, I can't say that I
Have seen one lately, Mr. Cet."
(I'm stor there's something strange in that.)

"O haven't you?" the cat replied;
"Thanks, I am deeptr gratified.
I really couldn't eat a rat."
(Wo all know what to think of that.)

And then the Cat with kinky ears And so much wisdom for his years Retired, with a soft p-t-a-pat; (And that was all there was of that.) —N. P. Habcock, in St. Nichola

MANNERS OF GIRLS

Rules Which Should Be Faithfully Observed by All Who Would Become Truly Polite and Amiable.

In the rules which well-bred people observe in eating and drinking, there is no difference whether a person is old or young, a man or a woman, a boy or a girl, excepting that elderly people should be helped first, and women before men. Girls as well as boys must sit up straight at the meals, and not lean or put their elbows on the table; they must not eat too fast; they must eat with the fork, and not with the knife; they must not stretch across another person's plate; they must not put their knives into any dish; they must not be noisy; they must not finger objects on the table; they must not lean back in their chairs; they must not leave the table before other persons have finished.

All these things are taught in nearly every family to both boys and girls, but some of these rules are apt to be forgotten. One has often to be reminded a good many times of what is right before one gets in the way of dothat there ought to be a dead goose lying on the ground, somewhere near by. Whereupon I made an active, thorough mechanical exploration of the vicinity, but did not find of the vicinity, but did not find everybody present; and this is the reason why I have repeated to you all those rules—which you have heard before, of course, but neglected to observe them.

There is one thing that is particularwhere the old lady was just putting her those who are under them. I dare say bread into the oven.

"Mrs. Bryce," said I solemnly, "I'm their elders, but are they always kind very sorry to say that I must leave you. | to servants? Will they pause and ask

a terrible accusent, and I see a girl gesticulating at a servant of the city a; once."

"Land sakes alive!" she exclaimed, and ordering her here and there, and yet I am sorry to say this exhibition of bad manners and bad taste is not under the company and bad taste is not under the company and the com common. When a girl is pert and stammered, "he met with an—an—ex-plosion—or something—really I don't recollect—had something or other to do feetly trained; but when she is overwith the Land League-or-something bearing and unkind toward servants or work-people, I am afraid it is because "You don't tell me so!" she cried, she has not a good heart. Perhaps, sympathetically.
"Indeed I do, Mrs. Bryce," said I, thoughtless. To my mind, a little girl but never mind about that-I only others, because servants are happy or wanted you to-to accept ten dollars unhappy as their masters and mistresswith my gratitude for your extra kind- es treat them, and think so much of a ness—and—never mind—good-bye, kind word. Let all of us think of the ma'am—good-bye." feelings and happiness of those depend-

Little girls and big girls, too, ought always to salute everybody pleasantly in the morning. There should be a under-bred not to salute in this way each member of the household when However, it has always been a mat- you first meet him or her in the morn-

ground, or tried to follow the flock of geese.—Henry D. Bigelow, in The Ingelside. "Good-morning." "Good-morning" is a very pleasant thing to hear, and how easy it is to say it! If you feel a little cross, try hard and say "Good-morning," and you will find that this salutation will very likely drive your crossness away. One pleasant thing always makes other pleasant things very easy.

Girls are sometimes very snappish because their brothers tease them a little. It is better that boys should not tease, but nothing makes teasing of so little account as taking it amiably and pleasantly. Your brothers will soon

It is impossible for boys or girls to have good manners if they are selfish. Good manners are generally founded The Stuttgart Society was founded in must think of the comfort and conven-1812, and has issued 1,651,657 copies. In lience of others. Here are some rules of all there exist 26 Bible societies in Ger- politeness-which is another word for many, not counting the branch associa- good manners-all of which have thought for other people as their foun-

It is polite to get up and offer your ber of copies of the Bible sold and pre- chair, if it is a comfortable one, to an It is polite in company not to take work began in 1712, is 19,914,316. Durthe best place by the fire or by the win-

It is polite to stop talking to your Scriptures, and the increase in the annual circulation of the Bible in the Ger
It is polite to listen when anybody It is polite never to interrupt another

when he is talking. It is polite never

It is polite never to whisper when

It is polite to see that your guests are well-helped at table. It is volite at the table not to help yourself to the best apple or the best orange or the best piece of cake on the

It is polite to give up your playthings to your playmates.

It is polite to share with your playmates any little luxury that you may bave-such as a pear, a peach.

It is polite always in asking anything to say: "Please, sir, will you do this?" or: "Will you be so kind, sir, as to do or: "Will you we this?" etc.

It is polite to always answer when you
To be sulky and refuse

to speak when anybody addresses you

is the height of impoliteness.
It is the best kind of politeness to cultivate kindly feelings. A girl that is a little reserved, that is never rude, that says pleasant and does kindly things, that is not always thinking first of herself-what is more charming than this? For my part, I am always glad to see such little girls, and I tell you frankly that everybody becomes very

fond of them.

Girls ought to be modest in their demeanor, and more gentle than boys. It is entirely right for them to run and jump and be as lively as they like, provided they are not rude and over-boist-

erous in their play. It is very delightful to see a merry, laughing girl scampering over the grass with her kitten or her dog, or engaged in any other active play; but it eems to me that she can do these things in a perfectly free manner without becoming a tom-boy. Don't you think so? If you will try and not imitate the rough ways of boys, not to shout at the top of your voice and not to be violent, you will enjoy your play just as much, and people will like you

the better for it. There are, I fear, a good many other rules for the guidance of girls. Per-haps you think you have heard enough about good manners for once; but here are some other rules that I must tell you, and then you can run off to your

Don't fail to thank any one who does you any service or a kindness. Don't point at people you see in the streets, and don't fail to respond to

every bow of recognition. Don't be impatient because things go wrong; don't be angry because you

can't have your own way.

Don't say unkind things about your playmates, and don't be envious and out of temper because another girl has a prettier gown or bonnet than you have. It is impossible for any girl to have everything she wants. It is foolish to fret and make ourselves unhappy because some one is better off than we

Don't use slang terms. No one likes to hear from the lips of a girl or woman the coarse and fast terms that happen to be the vulgar fashion of the time

Don't be in the habit of giggling. Laugh openly and freely at whatever is laughable, but unless there is some-thing to laugh at don't laugh. Don't cover your face with your hands when you have occasion to laugh. Don't be affected. Try to have a

simple and natural manner. Anything that is affected is exceedingly disagree Don't talk in a loud and shrill voice

A low voice is a great charm in all women, young or old.

Don't fail to be obedient to your parents and teachers, respectful to all people older than yourself, kind to your playmates and scrvants, considerate of other people's wishes and feelings, gentle and modest in your demeanor, neat in your attire, and observant to all the little rules that make what are called

good manners. - Youth's Companion. CURED OF A BAD HABIT. Thievish Kitty Gray and Her Involuntary

Bath. Kitty Gray would jump up to the great earthen cream bowl to steal a drink, although Bertie kept her saucer well supplied with good sweet milk.

But Kitty thought it nice to be a little thief and help herself to little sips of cream from the pantry. Several an be cured?" times she had been caught and punished for the troublesome trick, but it seemed to make no difference; she would first jump to the shelf, then step carefully upon the edge of the bowl, and softly lap the thick, rich cream with her little naughty red tongue.

One day Bertie was in the kitchen, when all at once he thought he heard some little movements in the pantry. He crept slowly to the door, and there was Kitty Gray just stepping slyly upon the edge of the cream bowl. Pretty soon she began lapping the yellow cream. Bertie stole noiselessly in, and suddenly giving Kittie a quick push, in she went, head first, into the splashing cream. She floundered about in great fright and distress, scrambling and scratching, trying to get out. But the bowl was deep and the glazed sides so slippery, poor Kitty might have drowned had she fallen in accidentally.

Bertie let her stay until he though it cruel to keep her there any longer, then he helped her out. Poor Kitty ran dripping away, and

hid somewhere in the dark. It was not very kind for Bertie to do as he did, but when he promptly told his mamma the truth about it, she said she would forgive him if Kitty was cured of her naughty habit—and she was. From that day, Kitty Gray never was seen near the cream bowl again In fact, she would run away and hide if any one was seen approaching with the bowl in hand. - Christian at Work.

China's Edible Bird's Nests. The edible bird's nests of China are

formed of a species of sea-weed, which are carried by cave swallows often far into the interior. It seems an especial favorite with these birds for nest-building. It appears to be difficult to get this sea-weed in any other way. After being washed and eleaned, it is said to be delicious, and, being comparatively scarce, as a rare-tid-bit for great occa-The Chinese have a tender spot sions. for delicacies of this kind. In New Zealand there is a funges named Hirneola polytricha, which has taken the taste of the Chinaman, and quite a trade is springing up with it for China. No less than four hundred tons has been sent to the Celestials in one year, according to a recent Government report, the value of which is given at one hundred thousand dollars. en and children collect the fungus, for which, when dried, they get about twenty cents a pound. It is sent from New Zealand to San Francisco, and from there is shipped to China.—N. I Independent.

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED.

Widespread Commotion Caused by the Terrible Confession of a Physician

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat, and Chronicle, created a deal of comments here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary.

article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrew street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unisual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

ments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Breviols" Thousands of disease.

it Doctor?"
Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, aponlexy, heart disease, preuby paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"
"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his estabment on North St. Paul street, spoke very earnestly:
"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by relia-

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250,per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried oif, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were.

'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have teen the unhealthy indications. I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to whe usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a rembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strip terror to any one."

less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wouderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease san be cured?"

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience; what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: "There goes a man who will be dead within a year." I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. Warner, some three years ago, Doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the state board of health."

of health."
"Yes, sir."
"What did this analysis show you?"
"A serious disease of the kidneys."
"Did you think Mr. Warner could recov-

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

Dr. Henion was cured five years ago and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day, in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make can not for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

WRECKLESS engineering is what is wanted

LEADING physicians testify to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as a specific for colds.

M. W. DUNHAM Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois, HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at \$8,500,000, which includes about 70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES



125 COLTS Two years old and younger.

The Chase County Courant.

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

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

We are in receipt of the Third Annual Report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock died suddenly, in New York, Tuesday. His death was caused by a malignant carbuncle on the back of his neck. He had been ill several days, but no serious alarm was felt until just before he

We are in receipt of a copy of the Garden City Irrigator, of January 1. 1886, which contains a detailed account of the advantages Garden City and Finney county presents to those seeking homes in the far west. It is also illustrated with the pictures of some very handsome business houses and residences of Garden City, as also with a large number of portraits of the prominent citizens of the place, of each of whom a short biographical sketch is given.

The February number of Demorest's Magazine is before us; and on examination we find it very readable. "A Quaint Old City," which is profusely

The state of the control of the cont the fance colored people are such as would have so pay \$4.18 and be found in almost any office. In some all 100 he would have to pay \$4.18 twes, while the rick head of a family who may have \$5,000 on which he is faxed has to pay \$60 taxes on the same, while in that case he would have to pay but \$55.10 taxes on the same, while in that case he would have to pay but \$55.200,making a saving to him of \$52.000,making a saving to him of \$8.24. In all this fig. saving the head \$10.000 on which he now pays \$120 taxes, in that case he would have to pay but \$55.10 taxes on the same, while in that case he would have to pay but \$55.200,making a saving to him of \$8.24. In all this fig. saving the saving to the same and the save the sould the saving to the header may s) great leve or the dear saving to him of \$8.10.000 on which he now pays \$120 taxes, in that case he would saving the saving the thin of \$8.24. In all this fig. saving the he need to save the same that the saving the pay of the saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the section of the saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the saving the section of the saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the saving the saving the header may s) great leve or the dear saving the header may s) great leve or the dea

crease in the taxes of the rich and rich corporations would be in like propor tion. Now then, was that vote in the interest of the rich and rich corporations? or was it in the interest of the

"THE MASK TORN OFF."

In a column and a quarter article inder the foregoing caption, and relating to the job printing for the county for the current year, the contract to do which was secured by the Leader man on a bid surreptitiously presents to the new County Board at its first meeting, last week's Leader says:

We expressed our belief in the hope that one of our home printers would bring the matter before the board and get the work. Two meetings were allowed to pass without anything being done, so just previous to the ad journment of the last session we sub

mitted the followins proposition:

5 sheet blanks, \$1.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 500;

4 sheet blanks, 1.50 per 100, 10.00 per 500;

5 sheet blanks, 2.00 per 100, 10.00 per 500;

Note heads, ... 1.00 per 100, 3.00 per 500;

Letter heads, ... 1.50 per 100, 8.00 per 500;

Letter heads, ... 1.50 per 100, 8.00 per 500; Note heads, ... 1.00 pe Letter heads, ... 1.50 pe Envelopes, No. 6, Envelopes, No. 9,

Now, if the Leader man expressed

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

at a special session of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, the said Board of County Commissioners duly and legally ordered a special election to be held in Bazaar township, Chase county, Kansas, at the usual voting places, for the purpose of sub nitting to the qualified voters of said Baznar township a certain proposition as to whether of not should, for and o. behalf of the said Bazaqı tewnship, subscribe to the capital stock of the Chicago, Emporia and South-Western Railroad Comprey, upon the terms and conditions in the order stated.

Now, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned, as Sheriff of Chase coanty, State of Kansas, do hereby proclaim and give notice that a spe-cial election will be held in Bazaar township, Chase county, State of Kansas, on the

23D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1883,

at the usual voting places in said Cazaar township, between the hours of eight o'clock, A. M., and six o'clock, P.M., on said day, and that there will be sub nitted to the voters of said Bazaar township, at said specialel ction to be voted on by them, the following proposition in accordance with the order of said Board of County Commissioners, to wit:

Now, if the Leader man expressed any such hope as is contained in the foregoing, we have been unable to find out to whom he did it.

The Leader then goes on with a history of what has happened in regard to this matter singe the foregoing which has been made public through these columns and those of the Strong City Independent, commenting, as it goes along, on the items in the latter, and winding up in this way:

We have taken the trouble to look up the question of printing done for the county, and find that Chase county, under Mr. Massey has paid as high as \$19.00 per thousand, under our bid we can not get over \$3.00 for five hundred.

In the matter of regular size envelopes, (No. 6.) Mr. Massey has paid as high as \$19.00 per thousand. Under our bid we can not get over \$3.00 for five hundred.

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In the matter of regular size envelopes, (No. 6.) Mr. Massey has paid as high as \$10.00 per thousand the parable size of the sate o

ion shall be as follows, to-wit:

"Shall the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, for and on behalf of Bazaar township, Chase county, Kars s, surseribe to the capital stock of the Chicago, Papperia and Sou h-Western Radwa, Company for These Hunder d and Forty-five shape shereof, of one Hunder dollars per share and an pryminit therefor deliver to said Raffway Company, or its assigns, the bonds of and Bozaar tawnship, Chase county, Relies to the amount of Thirty-Fur Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars?—YEs. Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars?—YEs.

"Shull the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, for and on helia?" of Bazkar township, Chase county. Kansas, subscribe to the capital stock of the Chicase, Emporit, and San hi-Wes ern Railway Compan, for Thr. e Hundred and Fortifive shales thereof, of one Hundred boltars per shale and a payment therefor deliver to the said Railway Company, or its assigns, the bonds of said tagar r township. Chase county, Kansas, to the amont of Thorty-four Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars?—No.

J. W. GRIFFIS, Sheriff

J. W. GRIFFIS, Sherid' of Chase county, State of Kansas. Sheriff's Office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, January 18th, 1886,

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, On the 8th day of January, 188 at a regular session of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, the said Board of County Commissioners duly and legally or lered a specia election to be held in Fallstownship, Chase county, Kansas, at the usual voting places. proposition as to whether or not if e said Board of County Commissioners, should for an I on behalf of the said Fails town ship, subs ribe to the capital stock of th Chicago, Emporia and South-Western Rollroa (Company, upon the terms and coad tions in the order s ated.

Now, THEREFORE, I, the unders goed, as Sheriff of Chase coun y, State of Kun-as, do hereby proclaim and give notice that a special election will be helt in Falls town

That the form of the ballots to be used at su h election for and against such proposi-tion shall be as follows, to-wit:

"Shall the Board of County Commissioners of Chias county, state of Kausas, for and on b half of Fall; two site, chast county, Kausas, sub-cribe to the croital stack of the Chic go, Empire and Seat West in Railway Company for Four Hants of shares the roof, of One Hund of the Polia's per suite, and in payment therefor do ever to seat Railway Company, or it assigns, the boads of said Falls town hip, to the amount of Forty Thousand Del ars? -) Es.

"Shall the Boart of Causas Commissioners

Thousand Dol ars? -) ES.

"Shall the Boar I of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of a and as, for and on behalf of Falls township, Chase county, Kunsas, subscripte to the empiral stock of the Chicago Emporia and South-Wessen Radiway Company for Four Hundrel hare thereof, of One Hundred Dol ars por share, and in payment therefor deliver to sent fit I way Company or its as upon the bond of sait Falls township, to the amount of Forty Thousand Dollars? - NO.

J. W. GRIFFIS Shediff of Chase county, Shate of Kansas,
Sheriff's Office, Cotonwood Falls, Chase

Sheriff's Office, Co tonwood Fales, Coapounty, Kansas, January St., 1886.

M. A. CAMPBELL DEALER IN

HARDWARE STOVES, TINWARE.

for the purpose of submitting to the quali- Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS fled voters of said Falls town hip a certain Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon Will practice in all the State and Federa and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an excellent stock of



ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. CRISHAW

APTORNEY - AT - LAW

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

MADDEN BROS.

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in scale and federal Court? All busiless placed to our natide will exerve

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein. jy13

CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of briege meh29-4

STEEL GOODS! JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Topeka, Kansas, (Postedice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Rono, Rice and Barton. 1623-11



W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where the

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.

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Items under the head of "Local Short Stops.



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 The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City

going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

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

week.

Spring-like weather the fore part of the week M'ss Alice Rockwood is teaching at

Strong City. Mrs. A. R. Palmer was down to Em-

porta, Tuesday. There was a sun dog north of the sun, yesterday morning.

Mr. S. T. Bennett, of Safford was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

New and larger stock yards are to be built at Strong City, this year. Mr. Cook, of Matfield Green, is as-

sisting in the revival now going on. County Superintendent J. C. Davis was down to Emporia, last Monday.

Cloudy, Tuesday, and rain and snow at night, and snow yesterday morning. Miss Annie Ellsworth, of Florence, is

visiting her sister, Mrs. John Madden.

Mrs. Jabin Johnson and Mrs. T. H

Mr. Will Stephens, formerly of Lawrence, was visiting at Dr. W. P

Pugh's, last week. Miss Mabel Brockett has again re med her duties as teacher at the Thurman school-house.

The pavement over the culvert, on the west side of Broadway, has been

again put in good repairs. The W. R. C., No. 93, will hold its

regular meeting, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock, sharp. Born, at 8 o'clock, on Monday night.

February 8, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Q. Kelley, in this city, a son.

Mrs. M. M. Kuhl returned home last Friday, from her visit at her old which is the fact if we lose this railhome at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

About the latest news from the Sinta Fe is that it is to build its

branch road south from Elinor. Mrs. Jas. F. Hazel, of Kansas City, arrived here, last night, on a visit to

her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bonewell. Mr. M. H. Pennell is again a grandfather. This time it is a son, born to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Tanner, at Toledo,

Mr. E. K. Coleman, brother of Mr. L. W. Coleman, of Clements, has returned from an extended visit in Mis-

There was a most enjoyable dance at the residence of Mr. Jos. Langen dorf, on Prairie Hill, last Saturday

Mr.and Mrs.J.M.Tuttle,and Messrs. M. M. Kuhl, H. P. Brockett and J. C. Davis were down to Emporia, last

City, by telephone, by way of Emporia.

sas City, last week, where he took Mrs. Doclittle for medical treatment. Mrs. Doolittle will remain there for a while.

from freezing, on his farm on Peyton

Messrs. John Tod, John Lee, D. B.

Mr. C. G. Allen, an old resident of He was on his way to Pennsylvania.

Many of the farmers took advantage of the moderation in the weather, last Saturday, and came to town, which made the merchants again feel happy, as they did a right lively business on that day.

The terminal points of the telephone are Fritz & Holsinger's, in this city, and Adare, Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, with an extension of the line to Mr. D. B. Berry's place on Diamond creek. There is talk of extending the line to Matfield Green.

At the late examinations of applicants for teachers' certificates the following parties were granted certifi-leach,—2 cates: Second grade-S. T. Ballard, Carrie Breese, J. E. Perry, and W. F. Tee; Third grade-Katie Mann, Alice Williams and Lizzie Robinson.

The revival is still moving forward with interest. Up to Tuesday evening there had been 78 accessions to the Church and upwards of 100 conversions. We expect to close the same Sunday evening, February 14. with a lows:

grand jubilee. S. DAVIS. At a recent regular meeting of the members of the Longfellow literary society, it was decided by a unanimous vote, of all members present, that the business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

St. Valentine's day, next Sunday.

Muddy weather, the forepart of the Herbert Rockwood and Charles Burch

Muddy weather, the forepart of the See'y, Ray Hinckley; Treasurer, Ed. Forney; Sergeants at arms, Herbert Rockwood and Charles Burch

old society should be dropped, and a new one, known as the "Cottonwood Falls Debating Club," should take its place. The following efficers were elected to serve the first term: President, C. Garth; See'y, Ray Hinckley; Treasurer, Ed. Forney; Sergeants at arms, University of the S. of V., E. A. Burch; W. R. C., Mrs. Geo. W. Crum, On Decoration – G. A. R., A. B. Watson; S. of V., J. M. Engle and C. Burch; W. R. C., Mrs. H. J. Wekerlin, On Finance – G. A. R., W. A. Morgan, Q. M.; S. of V., F. M. Jones, Q. M. S.; W. R. C., Mrs. Geo. W. Crum, M. S.; W. R. C., Mrs. Geo. W. Crum; M. S.; W. R. C., Mrs. Geo. W. Crum; M. S.; W. R. C., Mrs. Geo. W. Crum; M. S.; W. R. C., Mrs. Geo. W. Crum; M. S.; W. R. C., Mrs. Geo. W old society should be dropped, and a Herbert Rockwood and Charles Burch.

The first mortgage of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R. R. Co., Kansas City and Colorado R. R. Co., bearing date of Jan. 13, 1886, in the sum of \$20,000,000, in favor of the American Loan and Trust Co., of New York, was recorded in St. Louis, last Saturday. One branch of this road is A to begin at the western line of Chase county, Kansas, and run eastwardly through Chase, Lyon, Coffey, Anderson and Linn counties, Kansas, and into Missouri, to connect with the main line, in or near Bates county, Missouri.

Simon's Comedy Company gave three entertainments in Pratt's Hall, last week, Thursday night presenting ast week, Thursday night presenting on Saturday, Feb. 13 at 2 o'clock,p.m. Solomon Isaacs;"Friday night, "Baron Rev. J. T. Hanna will preach in the Ludwig,or The Female Detective,"and evening also on Sabbath morning. Saturday night, "The Factory Girl," all of which were well played, thus sustaining the excellent reputation Mr. C. F. Nesbit left last Thursday, this troupe has of being performers of Smith & Mann are hereby notified his parents, in this city, a visit, last we feel certain they will draw crowded houses.

At a meeting of the Committee on Grisham were down to Emporia, last Arrangements for the Emmet celebration, held in Messrs. B Lantry & Sons' office, Strong City, last Saturday afternoon it was decided to hold th celebration of the 106th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet in the Strong City Opera House, on Thursday night, March 4th, 1886. The price of tickets was fixed at 50 cents for a gentleman, and 75 cents for a lady and gentleman. The supper will be separate and apart from the entertainment. The Committee on Programme are at work perfecting the programme, which will be made public in due time.

The bonds for the C.E.& S.-W.R.R. should be voted by this and Bazaar townships for several reasons, among road we may be left without a competing line to the east for many years to come, and if we secure this road, we will be very apt to secure others of the roads that are now talked of passing through or starting in this county in the near future. Then besides it will bring into the county a large amount of property, thus decreasing having accounts with me of longer the burden of taxation and then, again, it will give employment to a large and settle, as I want to settle with all, As every cult number of workingmen and thus increase the busines of our merchants. as also that of our mechanics and every

ANOTHER RAILROAD. GRAND WIEW, KAS, Jan. 28, 1886.

one else in the community.

To the Editor of the Courant: DEAR SIR: -I see that the Rock Island Road has filed a charter to extend its road through our county, from where a branch line will run to Wichita. Now. I have two routes for this branch; We understand that arrangements the other is down Diamond creek, from are being made to connect Cottonwood a point on the F., S, & W. at the head of said creek, where the old survey one is by way of Marion Center, and that runs to Hutchinson, on section 13, township 16, range 5 east, was made. Mr. J. S. Doolittle was down to Kan-Our people in Diamond valley want this road; but it is an evident fact that we have to do something if we get the We have as fine a farming counroad. try here as there is in the State, and Judge W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, was in town, last week, and reported the loss of forty head of fat cattle, should work for this route, because the should work for this route, because the should work for this route, because any man that knows the country, knows that if this route fails the road will go that we never saw its likes before. All somewhere else. The voters in Chase you have to do is, to fasten the sheller

The Stockmen's Banquet and Ball, to be given at Central Hotel in this city, to-morrow (Friday) night, promises to be a grand affair, and, no doubt, it will be the dance of the season.

ecounty, and Chase and Butler counties have got to work shoulder. This road would bring, at least, three hundred and fifty thousand(\$350,000) dollarrs' worth of taxable property in the bounds of Chase county; besides thousands of dollars of private capital. The farmers will have their enemies Diamond creek, who is now President in this enterprise. We had as well spot them at once. Our present rail; road lords will be one, whice is always road lords will be one, whice is always. the case when they see competition, and some towns just off their road. G. W. DOWNING.

> CITY SCHOOL. During the fourth month of th

year, the school month ending Jan. 15, 1886, the following pupils were neither absent nor tardy:

Room 1-James Ryan, Mary Ryan and Orphie Strail,-3 Room 2- Charley Davis, Stacy Pen-nell, Mary Rockwood, Eddie Pratt and

Carl Kuhl,—5.
Room 3—Bella Sanders, Merton Robbins, Nellie Robbins, Bertie Scott, Mattic Coe, Rosa Ferlet, Tad Smith, George Capwell, Freddie Jenson and Eddie Rockwood,—10

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. At a meeting of the joint committee of the G. A. R., W. R. C., S. of V. and I. O. G. T. last Monday night, to take

action in regard to celebrating Washington's birthday, the committee on the part of the I.O.G.T. withdrew from the joint committee which then proceeded to appoint the necessary committees to go on with the dance on the evening of the 22d instant, which are as fol-

On Arrangements – Geo. W. Crum, H. J. Wekerlin, A. B. Watson, T. H. Grisham, of the G. A. R.; Mrs. J. H. Mann, Mrs. E. A. Kinne, Mrs. J. W. McWilliams, Mrs. E. W. Brace, of the W. R. C. E. J. Foreson, H. D. Kiloti, W. R. C.; Ed. Forney, H. D. Edmiston, F. M. Jones, Matt. McDonald, J.

Tickets, \$1; refreshments extra.

THE CASH! WILL BUY No. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57.50 A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$120. A No. 1 corn sheller \$8.00. North western barbed wire 5cts. And lumber for less money than any place in this county.

ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co.

Strong City. QUARTERLY CONFERENCE. The 4th quarterly conference of this charge will be held at the M.E.church

S. DAVIS, Pastor. NOTICE.

for a visit to his father, at Manhattan.

Mr. S. M. Barr, of Emporia, made

this troupe has of being performers of the same are hereby notified to eall at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection.

Cottonwood Falis; price \$2,600; some acsh; ballance on long time.
jy30-tf JAMES P. McGRATH.

STOCK HOCS FOR SALE. 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy O. H. DRINKWATER.

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

HOW THEY COMPARE.

The number of running leches of reading matter in last week's Lerier was... The number of unning inches of reading matter in last week's Independent was. Total No. inches in both of said papers... 634
The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Courant was ... 690

No. of irches in COURANT in excess of the No. of irches in Courant in excess of the other two paper together. 56
And still the Courant costs no more per year than either one of the other papers of this county Paid locals have been left out of the foregoing measurement, and nothing but purely reading matter has been taken into consideration. You pay your money and you take your choice.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

I would respectfully ask all persons either debtor or creditor. C. E. HAIT, M. D.

Ferry & Watson are going to close out, at cost, their stock of boots, shoes and gloves, at Cottonwood Falls, Clem-ents and Strong City. This is busi-

And now this is you. All who know themselve to be indebted to Ferry & Watson, at Clements, Strong City or Cottonwood Falls, must come and pay. We need money to pay our debts. L'ERRY & WATSON,

Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City, for the best and latest improved farm and garden implements. s always on the look-out for some-

Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their

M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

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

TRUNKS AND VALISES; ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS.

BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY

BAKERY.

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS.

Feed Exchang EASTSIDEO Broadway

Paid to ALL ORDERS.

Medical, Mechanical THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

COTTON WOOD FALLS.

Steaks,@ 5 to 11cts, Roasts,@ 5 to 7cts, Boiling, @4 to 5cts. Choice corned Beef,



lognaal ways on hand. Highest Cash Price PAID FOR HIDES,

Broadway, opposite Doclittle & Son's.

I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29

At a bargain, if taken soon, an im- or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will what nice ones he has. proved farmof 120 acres, 4 miles from be promptly attended to. nov26-tf You can get anything in the way of kinds and styles just received at Adare.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to Adare. Hildebrand & Co.'s,

Strong City, and see their new line of harness, bridles, halters and whips. We are now furnishing the Leaven-worth Weekly Times and the COURANT for \$2.00 per annum. See notice.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have special facilities for deliv-ering goods to Safford, Elmdale, Clem-ents and Cedar Grove.

boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

A car load of Studebaker's wag- see them before buying. ons and buggies just received at

We are now offering our full line of buggies and spring wagons for sale at actual cost. Now is your chance. Call and see them at Adare, Hildebrand &

As every cultivated family now-a-days must have some practical art magazine, we have made arrangments with The Art Amateur, the leading publication of its class, whereby we can furnish that periodical, together with the Courant, including postage, for \$4.50 a year, if paid in advance. The regular price for The Art Amateur alone is \$4.00.

Sporting men will do well to call on Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City, for anything they want in the hunt or

keep warm when it has come; therefore, Call in and see those elegant goods just received at G. E. Finley's. Gid you should go to M.A. Campbell's and get a heating stove that will be an comfort to your body.

Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settlle at once.

For most anything you want, go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City.

Evans are now running a sure-enough where else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on hack, and orders left at Central Hotel the west side of Broadway, and see

will be sold cheap. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong

hair, lath, nails, -- in fact, ALL their supplies. Sixty thousand pounds of genuine Glidden barbed wire now offered for

sale cheaper than ever before in this county by Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City. Don't torget that you can get

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong conts; rosets at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

A car load of Glidden fence complete line of double, single and buggy harness, and everything in the harness supply line. These goods are all of the best make and quality, and A car load of Moline wagons guaranteed to give satisfaction as to pust received at M. A. Campbell's. price, style and finish. Be sure and

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have just received a full assortment of heavy California saddles. Don't fail to see them before buying elsewhere.

stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should give him a call.

We expect on a new lot of those celebrated California saddles in a few days. Call early at Adare, Hildebrand & Cos., Strong City, and get one. Parties subscribing for the COURANT

winter will soon be upon us, and M. ("Brick") Pomeroy's paper, pubnow is the time to begin to prepare to lished at Washington, D. C., a twodollar paper, both for \$2.50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spicy Washington news now and during the sitting of Congress, you should, by all means, take this live, independent Democratic paper.

Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable information of the best locations, and special rates Washington news now and during the

MISCELLANEOUS.

CEORGE W. WEED,

TEACHER OF

Vocal & Instrumental Music,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Waukesha Glenn. QUEEN OF WATERS.

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

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

T. H. BRYANT, BOX B, WAUKESHA, WIS.

Johnston & Rettiger,

DEALERS IN



DRUGS,

Toilet Articles. Medicines.

Perfumes.

Stationary. Paints.

Oils, Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

Soda Water.



The Poultry Lalsen Only 230 per year for 12 numbers of 16 pages each, \$20 in gold for the largest list of subscribers at 230 each by May 1, 1886; \$10 for the 2nd; \$5. for the 3d; \$3 for the 4th; \$2. for the 5d; \$10 for the 3d; \$3 for the 4th; \$2. for the 5th; \$1.50 for the 6th, and the next 10 largest \$1 each. Sample copies 20.
Address R. B. MITGURLL, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

BROOM - HOLDER!



Private Line Telephones For use between office and residence or factory. Sold outright. No renting Takes place of Bell Telephone on sil lines under two miles in length. No syringement. Patented. 5000 in use. Circulars free. Agents wanted.

S. 13 AR REHT & CO., Degiers in Telephone and Electrical Symmetry of the Symmetry description, 142 Lassille Street Chille 60

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

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

Has 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,

JOHN B. SHIPMAN

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money. MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder.

Reasonable charges, and good work guaran teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Fearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Ja28-tf

Offers superior inducements with its fine elim te, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies and pure waters; with several Railroads re ently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, took dealers and lumbermen should investi-

of fare I can obtain.

W. HENRY WILLIAMS. 142 Dearborn St., Chicago, ID

anteed the best in the market.

MC'Q. CREEN, M.D.,

ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC

Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

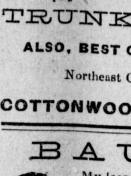
Office, second door north of the postoffice pays specially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. Teb-11

dispenses his own medicines.

They are guar

S200.000 in presents given away, send us 5 cents posted to send us 5 cents posted. Send us 5 cents posted to send by mail you will get that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. And about the \$200.000 in presents with each own. Agents wanted everywhere, of eather er sex, of all ages, for all the time or appreciate time only, to work for us at their bottoms. For the carries and dispenses his own medicines.

Feb 12 12







BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

CEORCE W. HOTCHKISS,

Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J. Before buying a heating stove any-

tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's.

Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, and will be sold cheap.

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as tollows: Steaks at 6 to 12 | Son's. centa; rosets at 6 to 8 cents; for

oct5-tf

M. A. Campbell's.

A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, Messrs. John Tod, John Lee, D. B. somewhere else. The voters in Chase Berry and Dr. John Mecrskell have should wake up to their interests, and while this one of the leading roads of the United States is locating its roads, where they were attending the cattle peak. Diamond Valleytownship, Morris where they were attending the cattle peak. The voters in Chase is not leave to do is, to lasten the sheller to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) and turn the crank, and—well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will see for yourself how rapidly it will cheaper than any other traveling dealer.

City, are supplying nearly every plasterer in the county with his lime, sand

anything in the way of general merchandise, at J S. Doolittle &

M. A. Campbell has just received a large supply of heating and cooking

who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, can get the COURANT

bargains; and don't you forget it. shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices.

A responsible man wants to rent a can now be had at Adare, Hildebrand & Co's, Strong City. They are guaranteed the best in the market.

FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN. Tiews of an Ex-Governor of South Carolina on the Southern Question.

In the current number of the New Englander, Mr. Daniel H. Chamberlain-of whom, as Republican Governor of South Carolina, the country once heard a great deal-breaks a long silence to discuss the present and prospective aspects of the Southern question. We are bound to say that his remarks, as a whole, are among the best yet made on a very fruitful subject; and coming from such eminent Repubtican authority, are especially deserv-ing the thoughtful consideration of all honest members of that party. It will be remembered that Senator Sherman while unintentionally helping to elect a Democratic Governor in New York last fall-recommended, as an infallible panacea for Southern ills, the reduction of the basis of representation in those Southern States where fewer Republican votes are cast than the party managers think ought to be. Chamberlain devotes more attention to this characteristic proposition than its impudence merits; declares that the alleged remedy would not, even if it could be tried, reach the disease, and that the latter must be left to cure itself. He saysand let us not forget who it is that says it—that

The evil in question is plainly the result of the want of intelligence, experience and good gudgment on the part of the class who are desprived of the right to vote, and of the race prejudice and political ambition of the class which inflicts the wrong, intensified and made reckless, in respect to the right to vote, by the insupportable corruption and maladmin stration of most of the Southern State governments from 1888 to 1876.

In other words if in any Southern

In other words, if in any Southern State colored citizens are deprived of any of their political rights, it is mainty, if not entirely, the fault of the Republican party. First, in conferring sitizenship upon a class not even now possessed of sufficient "intelligence, experience and good judgment the proper recognition and fulfillment of its obligations; and second, by the establishment and maintenance of "the insupportable corruption and maladministration of most of the Southern State governments from 1868 to 1876.

This is the whole Southern business in a nutshell. The freedmen-as President Lincoln so well knew-were not prepared for citizenship, and should have been allowed to wait until some degree of preparation had been attained. But in spite of their unfitness, the ballot was thrust into their hands by an unscrupulous Republican policy; and then, in order to consummate that policy, they were used to fasten upon the Southern neck the meanest and dirtiest of despotisms. The results of which Republicans complain are, says Chamberlain, inevitable "whenever in any community those who hold nearly all its property, intelligence and experience in self-government are set against those who are for the most part without property, education or experience of public affairs." We may add that if Massachusetts or Maine had suffered for sight mentals that it massachusetts or Maine had suffered for sight mentals that it massachusetts or maine had suffered for sight mentals that it has a significant of the sight mentals and suffered for sight mentals are significant. fered for eight months "the insupportable corruption and maladministration"
which South Carolina and Louisiana endured for eight years, they would have risen in righteous wrath and driven every negro and carpet-bagger into the sea. The wonder is, not that the Southern people, under such intense provocation, did some things they ought not to have done, but they were not utterly reckless in their resistance to the ineffable iniquity. The greatest wonder is that, in less than ten years the destruction of Republican rule in the South, the two races are working together for a common prosperity in ace and harmony; that there is so little real trouble between them that during the last Presidential campaign Republican office-holders and traveling newspaper correspondents could not find a single "Southern outrage" worth

reporting. Chamberlin urges his political associates to "abandon all efforts to prolong, through party proclamations and appeals, a controversy which has re-sulted so disastrously to those in whose interests it has been carried on," and to leave whatever difficulties yet remain in the Southern situation to be overcome by the National forces now at work. That is, let the South manage its own affairs in its own way, unvexed by Northern interference or instruction. It is most devotedly to be wished that Sherman, Logan and their co-laborers in the making of sectional mischief, may follow this sensible and patriotic advice; but if they do, what will become of the bloody shirt? -and without the bloody shirt what would become of "the grand old party?"-St. Louis Republican.

TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The Law of the Land Does Not Oblige the President to Give His Reasons for

It is not generally known that originally the requirement of confimation of the executive appointments of the President by the Senate did not, in practice, exist, whatever may have been the theory held by Congress. It is true that originally confirmation by the Senate was applied, but only in the cases of quite a small number of the principal officers. In the meantime, however, the Senate has been constantly extending its claims to the prinle of confirmation, until they now include a considerable portion of the whole executive offices of the Government, some one hundred thousand in

number.
Now, in view of this enormous stride toward the assumption of purely executive functions on the part of the Sennothing can be clearer or more certain than that the President is compelled to make his appointments with an eye to the favor of the Senate rather than to the welfare of the public service. And when to the evil of the deprivation of the Executive of a power which naturally and scientifically appertains to his branch of the Governnt are added the political jobbery and mutual trading which have in the past influenced that body, and which the Civil-Service act was designed to reform, the evils and the tendency to olitical debauchment by the present enatorial practice can readily be per-

There was one period, however, in the history of the country when this

9

domination of the Senate in appoint. INSECTS AND AGRICULTURE. deed, into a state of almost abject abeyance. This was during the civil war. The necessities of the then situation restored the President to his natural and scientific place in the Government, and compelled the Senate to abdicate its virtually usurped and absolute executive powers and to accept obediently the nominations of the Executive. At that time, in fact, both houses of Congress attempted to solve a problem which no Legislature, from that of the long parliament of Cromwell to the revolutionary assembly of France, had

signally and abjectly failed therein.

The war once ended, however, the Senate, through the unpopularity of President Johnson and the instrumentality of the Tenure-of-Office bill, was again enabled to seize the power which had been wrested from its grasp by means of President Lincoln's overmastering astuteness and the favoring circumstances which environed him.

ever successfully coped with, and most

Just now a contention has arisen between the President and the Senate. The Senate claims, under the Tenureof-Office act, that the President is bound to submit to it his reasons for removal of officers. This act authorizes the President, "in his discretion," to suspend any officer during the recess of the Senate. But, at the same time, it is by no means in any portion of it mandatory on the President to state his reasons for removal. Consequently, if the President should refuse to give those reasons, technically this refusal, it would naturally follow, gives the Senate no just cause for refusing confirmation.

In the meantime the public will watch the outcome of this contention between the Executive and the Senate with no little interest.—Chicago News.

THE LAND-THIEVES HURT.

The Abuse Hurled at Commissioner Sparks Not Coming from Honest flomesteaders.

The outery that has lately been made against Commissioner Sparks, of the Land Office, would naturally lead the public to believe that Mr. Sparks is an odious tyrant, whose order suspending the issuing of patents until the claims to the lands in question could be examined was a blow at the poor but honest settler seeking a humble home on the been clamor enough over the matter to deafen ears of brass. A little investigation only is necessary to show that the clamor is not made by bona-fide settlers, who are fulfilling the requirements of the Homestead law. The man who has settled on his homestead and is improving it knows he has nothing to fear, even if he is compelled to wait a little for his patent until the rascality of somebody else is exposed.

In point of fact, the howl is raised by land speculators and cattle kings, who want the earth, and want it for nothacres to which they have no legal title, but they hope to obtain a legal title by the perjury of cowboys and other irresponsible agents, who will swear to a lie for a very small consideration. The order of Commissioner Sparks blocks this rascally game, as an investigation is sure to reveal the perjury. Hence the outery.

The extent to which the false entry been carried may be inferred from the and St. Cloud land districts. He states final homestead entries have been in a district in which he finds less than one tively recent date. hundred actual settlers of all kinds. who are making or trying to make a living by farming. It is a shame that this wholesale robbery of the public lands has been allowed to exist until ment have been gobbled up. But beis no reason why it should be allowed to continue. What lands are left should be reserved for actual settlers and the large bodies now held fraudulently should be restored to the public domain. Commissioner Sparks will have the countenance and support of every honest man, in the country in his effort to withstand the rapacity of the land grabbers.-Philadelphia Times.

DEMOCRATIC BRIEFS.

-Over four thousand bills have been introduced into the present Congress. The anxious public which th most of these manifestations of statesmanship propose to despoil have no control in the matter, but on the other hand they have the consolation o' knowing that a hale and hearty man at the other end of the avenue stands with his veto axe poised in the air ready to strike effective blows where blows are necessary .- Chicago Times.

- Secretary Lamar is an example of the fact that a poetic temperament is not inconsistent with a judicial mind A man may woo the muses without af fecting his title to the possession of these mental traits which are commonly supposed to distinguish great judges pleasure of reading any of Mr. Lamar's poetry, but if it is as good in its way as his letter in the Bell telephone case it is poetry well worth reading. - Brook-

-President Cleveland's work of reform is so comprehensive that it attacks all abuses, even those sanctioned by long usage. It has been considered by members of Congress of the same inalienable right to take up his time with applications for office for their henchmen and supporters. So far has this practice been carried that the heads of departments found the most annoying circumstances connected with their positions to be the bulidozing The President proposes to put a stop to this crying evil and to insist upon the isolation of the executive from the legislative branch of the Government in all matters not contemplated by the Constitution. - Albany Argus.

-The Cuban dandy sometimes attends a ball in a black dress suit, a white necktie and a green shirt.

One of the Evils That Follows in the Wake of Civilization.

In the primitive condition of the

country, as the white man found it, insects, doubtless, took their proper place in nature's economy, and rarely preponderated in any direction to the injury of the wild plants, scattered for the most part, sparsely throughout their range. Harmony between organisms, in the sense of the wildest interrelation and interdependence, had resulted in the long course of ages. But civilized man violated this primitive harmony. His agriculture, which is essentially the encouragement and cultivation, in large tracts, of one species of plant to the exclusion of others which he denominates weeds, gave exceptional facilities for the multiplication of such insects as naturally fed on such plants. In addition to this inevitable increase of species thus encouraged, many others have been unwittingly imported from other countries, chiefly through the instrumentality of commerce with those countries; for it is a most significant fact that the worst weeds and the worst insect pests of American agriculture are importations from Europe. Thus, in addition to the undue increase in our native species, as above noted, we have to contend with these introduced foreigners, and it is no wonder that Dr. Fitch declared America to be the land of insects, for, as compared to Europe, we are truly bug-ridden. The losses occasioned by insects injurious to agriculture in the United States are, in the aggregate, enormous, and have been variously estimated at from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 annually. It will never be possible to fully protect our crops from the ravages of many species that injuriously affect them; but it is the aim of the economic entomologists to prevent as much of the loss as possible, and at the very least expense. To do so effectually, the chief knowledge required is of an entomological nature, i. e., the full life-history of the different species, and this implies a great deal of close and accurate work in field and laboratory. By means of it we learn which species are beneficial and which injurious, and the ability to distinguish between friend and foe is of the first importance in coping with the latter, for it is a notorious fact that the farmer often does more harm than good by deprairies of the great West. There has stroying the former in his blind efforts to save his crops. The economic ento-mologist, to do effectual work, must possess not merely a knowledge of the particular injurious species and its habits with which he wishes to deal, but must study its relations to wild plants as well as to the particular cultivated crops it affects. He must also study it in its relations to other animals. Indeed, its whole environment must be considered, especially in connection with the farmer's wants, the natural checks which surround it, and the methods of culture that most affect it. The habits of birds, ing. They have fenced in millions of the nature and development of minute acres to which they have no legal title, parasitic organisms, such as fungi, the bearing of meteorology, must all be considered, and yet, with the knowledge that a study of all of these bearings implies, he will frequently fail of practical results without experiment and mechanical ingenuity.

More study of insects. however, while essential, is not often productive of those important practical results which follow of lands under the Homestead act has when it is combined with field work and experiment by competent persons, on report of Special Agent Webster Eaton. | scientific principles. Many of the remin regard to a portion of the Duluth edies proposed and recommended are. either ridiculous or else based on misthat four thousand and three hundred leading empiricism; and economic entomology, as a science, is of compara-

Insects probably outnumber in species all other animals combined, some three hundred and fifty thousand having already been described, and fully as many more remaining yet to be characterized. nearly all the lands available for settle- The proper and conscientions characterization of a genus or of species of some microscopic creature involves as much labor as that of the higher animals. Of the above number a goodly proportion are injurious to cultivated crops. ner records no less than one hundred and seventy-six affecting the apple.-Gardener's Chronicle.

BARBED WIRE. How to Lessen the Damage Done by

Barbed-Wire Fencing.

Since the use of barbed-wire fencing has come into vogue so extensively, complaints are heard on every hand of the damage caused to animals thereby. Many valuable colts and horses have been killed by running into the cruel barbs, while the hides of cattle are so scratched and torn that they are rendered almost valueless for leather-making purposes. The cause of so much damage is that at a short distance the wires are almost invisible, and in their antics around the inclosure horses frequently run at full speed against the fence without being able to check their headway in time to prevent being hurt by contact with the barbs. So greatly have stock owners suffered from this reason that the entire abandonment of this style of fencing has been decided upon in many cases, and board fences have been substituted at large cost. The trouble may be obviated in e large measure by substituting for the two top wires of the fence boards either four or six inches wide. By this means the stock will have no trouble in discerning the whereabouts of the fence, and danger from laceration by the barbs will be almost entirely prevented, since it is political creed as the Executive as an from the upper wires of the structure that the most trouble is experienced. The change may be made at very small additional cost over the wire, especially when the fence is so built in the first place. Three wires and two boards will be found to make a very Three wires and two substantial and stock-proof fence, and when four-inch lumber is used the cost process to which they were daily subjected by Senators and Representatives. will not be excessive.—San Francisco Chronicle.

-In Iowa there lives a man who draws a pension because ten years ago his wife struck him with a broomstick Under this arrangement, if the editor of this paper lived in Iowa, he would be entitled to two pensions and a comfortable home for life. - Quitman (Ga.)

IN A GALLOP.

That is the Rate at Which Bill Brady is Hastening to the Poor-House

Coming down from Northern Michigan, one morning, the train was crowded with lumbermen going to a new camp. The men were all stout, healthy looking fellows, quite rough in their appearance and talk, with long hair and unshaven faces. About daylight they began to eat their breakfast from all sorts of food they had with them, and the united strength of the mixed odors suddenly liberated from cheese, onions, codfish, dried herring and so on was nearly strong enough to stop the train. About seven o'clock the breakfast station was reached, and one of the lumbermen went into the hotel along with the other passengers, and did his utmost in the limited time at his command to bankrupt the keeper of the establishment.

When the train was again in motion savage looking fellow, with a jaw strong enough to grind glass, who was devouring great strips of codfish and wiping his mouth on his coat sleeve after every bite, peered out from the wilderness of hair that surrounded his black eyes, upon the man across the way, who was picking his teeth with a jack-knife, and said:

"How is this, Bill? You hain't been squanderin' your substance on a store breakfast, hev ve?"

"Well, I reckon I jest hev, Pete," said Bill, with a look of importance that could not be expressed in print. "What do they tax a feller for warm

bilt grub in these parts now, Bill?" continued Pete, as he tore off a strip of codfish big enough to make a meal for a small family.

"A half a dollar's what they lifted me for. Pete.

"Did you say a half dollar, Bill?" "That's what I said, Pete." "Do you mean to tell me that you hed

to pay a half a dollar jest for eaten', Bill?" "That's what I'm a sayin', Pete.

That's jest what I hed to do.' "All that money throwed away jest for a little grub! Didn't you have any bitters, Bill?"

"Not a smell, Pete."

"Nor no segar?" "No. Pete.

"Didn't you make no bargain for the trash beforehand, Bill?" "Of course I did."

"It wasn't a gouge game they come on you, then? "No, I knowed what I was a-doin afore I buttered a biscuit.

"And you knowed you'd hev to fork over a half dollar jest for eatin', did you Bill?"

"Why, certainly, Pete." "Well, my goodness, Bill! What on this arth do you mean? A half a dol-lar jest for eatin'! Jest for eatin', mind ye; no segar nor no bitters! All throwed away in one lump, and nothin' to show it ten minutes afterwards! Bill Brady do you know what you're a-

doin' "I'm a doin' well enough, Pete." "No you hain't, Bill. You're a gallopin' toward the poor-house jest as tight as you kin jump, and if some of your friends don't interfere and git a gardeen appinted for you, goodness only knows what'll become of you. A half a dollar jest for eatin', and that, too, all at one grab! Bill, yer brains is a turnin' to water; I'm act'lle 'fraid they be. Look at that codish, will you?" holding it up by the tail. "I paid a quarter for it a week ago, and it'll stand me another week or yit jest like nothin', and yit you'll girls, y' know."—Chicago News.
throw way four bits all at one whack —"Got anything new this be for a few bites in a tavern as onconcerned as though money growed on trees. "Yes, said the interrogated, with a fresh Bill, you're a darned sight bigger fool'n frown on his corrugated visage. "Neu-I ever took you to be, and that's a ralgia."—Chicago Ledger. saying heaps."--Lige Brown, in Chicago Ledger.

Taken for German Spies.

Intending visitors to France would do Journal. well to provide themselves with a passport, and to have it properly vise, to judge from the experience of Mr. Stanlev Weyman and his brother near Pau. For some cause or another, the unfortunate pair were arrested on suspicion of being German spies and lodged in most uncomfortable cells during a whole night, and even some hours after a telegram had been received from our Vice-One of the brothers was in possession of street. a passport, as well as a banker's letter recommendation, but the village officials would not accept these as proof of identity, and the Procureur of Oloron when ordering their release, refused to grant any redress, on the score that the passport was not vise for France, and the banker's letter was printed and not written. This may be strict French law, but I should like to see the matter taken up. - London Truth.

The Sultan's Library.

The sultan's library should be search ed through as the first condition of the next loan made to Turkey-if there ever is another-and permission demanded to hunt for that older and more valuable store of manuscripts believed or ety of putting on a pair of gloves. known to be stored in the crypt of St. "Oh," was the elegant reply, "never Sophia, and protected by the one useful mind me, ma'am. I shall wash my superstition of the Turk-his reluctance hands when I have done dancing.' to destroy writing, lest perchange it Exchange.

—In Malta persons are forbidden to is the last place left where we shall be come to the opera "in short sleeves or likely to make a great literary find, and with naked feet." We can understand is completed and Constantinople once more sinks down, a mass of blood- of etiquette are too absurd for anystained rains, fired by its possessors be- thing. A society young man don't fore they commence their final retreat to the desert from which in the mysterious providence of God, they were suf- at the shoemaker's getting half-soled. fered to emerge, in order to destroy —Norristown Herald.

the eastern half of the civilized word. — A Good Excu London Spectator.

-Judge Hughes-meaning the genial author of "Tom Brown"-lately gave a characteristic decision in a suit over a walking match, to the effect that the contest should be repeated in his presence —Philadelphia Call.

-Most of our misfortunes are more

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-Of Jay Gould's partners, Connor said to be worth two million and Morosini three million dollars. -Senators Blair and Frye are said be the only members of the Upper

House of Congress who are teetotalers. -N. Y. Post. -Pennsylvania has only four living

ex-Governors: James Pollock, Andrew G. Curtin, John F. Hartranft and Henry M. Hoyt.

-A real live Polish Prince. Ponitowski by name, is keeping bachelor's hall on a farm of thoroughbred horses near Athens, Ga.

-Mrs. Deborah Powers, of Troy, N. Y., is ninety-five years old and at the head of the banking firm of D. Powers & Sons .- Troy Times. -Chang, the Chinese giant, recently

lost twenty-five thousand dollars by an unfortunate investment in an Australian gold mine.-Pittsburgh Post. -A Chinese laundryman in St. Louis

named Jue Jun was recently received

into the Pilgrim Congregational Church. Five of his countrymen witnessed the ceremony. -Miss Mary Dickens, a grand-daughter of the great Charles Dickens, is playing on the provincial stage in

England, and her playing is spoken of

by the press in terms of praise. -Adirondack Murray says that while a Yale student he lived four months on a diet which cost him fiftysix cents a week-Indian meal and wa-

ter, not enough meal and too much water. -Sol Abrams, who is reported to be one of the richest men in Oregon, used to lead a horse, packed with notions,

which he sold to people between Ore-gon City and Silverton at an early day. -Chicago Herald. -Pope Leo is said to have an income of one million five hyndred thousand dollars annually, and it is stated on the authority of Monsignor Capel that

the Pope's personal expenses are limited to two dollars and fifty cents a day.

—Prince Paul Esterbazy, according to a European journal, with his bound-less estates, Transylvanian forests and

other sources of wealth, would prob ably go beyond the late Mr. Mr. Vanderbilt by a trifle of twenty or thirty million dollars or so. -The na ive who carried from the field the body of the Napoleonic Prince Imperial when he lost his life fighting in South Africa was presented with

diamond ring and pensioned by the Empress Eugenie. He came to Massachusetts and was lost sight of, but the ring was found last week in a Boston pawn-shop. -Leopold von Ranke, now more than ninety, presents the anomaly of a man who has never taken any exercise and yet is in perfect physical health. The German historian has almost lived in his library, working for fifteen hours a day, and he has laid out more work

which he hopes to complete before his one hundredth birthday. "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-Which is the stronger, an apple or a pear? An apple; it drew a pair out of the garden of Eden.—Prairie Farmer. -Dishonest railway managers profit by watering their stock. But every honest farmer waters his stock .- Chi-

cago Mail. -Very Sad: "Aw, Algernon, sick?"
"Co'd." "How'dy' eatch 't?" "Lifted
my hat rawthah suddenly t' one o' the

-"Got anything new this beastly weather?" asked one citizen of another.

-Farmer: That is a voracious pig; I gave him a pailful of slop which he drank all up, and I picked him up and put him in the bucket, and the blamed

thing didn't fill it half full!-Albany -An Irishman, speaking of a friend whom he suspected of living altogether

beyond his means, observed that he believed that he would owe several thousand pounds after all his debts were paid. -The scholarly people give a philo-

sophical reason for speaking of steamboats, fire engines, etc., as she. The Lowell Citizen says the fire engine is called she because all the men turn and Consul at Pau establishing their identity. look at it when it passes along the -"I didn't see you at church Christ-

mas Day." "I was there, though. I have a new pew away back under the gallery." "You are unfortunate." gallery." "You are unfortunate."
"Not at all. I consider myself very lucky. I can't hear the choir at all.

-Philadelphia Call.

-At a party a young lady began a song, "The autumn days have come, ten thousand leaves are falling." She began too high. "Ten thousand," she screamed out, then stopped. "Start her at five thousand," cried out an auctioneer present .- N. Y. Mail.

-A Captain commanding one of the British ironclads, being at a grand ball that had been given to the officers of the fleet, was accepted by a beautiful partner, who, in the most delicate manner possible, hinted to him the propri-

it should be searched before the great why there should be an objection to day when the destiny of the Ottomans short sleeves, but why should bare feet be excluded? Some of these notions want to stay away from the opera simply because his only pair of boots are

-A Good Excuse: Said Judge Noonan, of San Antonio, to a convicted malefactor: "It has been proven that you burglarized a house, stole a ham, and forged another man's name to a note." "May be so." "You have also been sailing under the false names of Smith, McMullen, Goodrich and Perkins while you were committing your erime." "Well, Judge, you didn't expect me to allow my own honest name to be mentioned in connection with supportable than the comments of our friends apon them.—Chicago Journal mire. "—Texas Siflings. mire."- Texas Siftings.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Edinburgh has 181 churches, of which 124 are Presbyterian.

—The public school superintendent of Wyoming reports 4,508 pupils, 73 school-houses, 147 teachers, and the total amount paid for salaries as \$88,000.

-Five of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church were born in Ireland, one in Canada, and nine in New York City. Only two were born in the States in which they are Bishops.

-The native churches of Japan are strict in the admission of members. A play-actor, story-teller and editor of the 'personal" department in a newspaper, were refused until they changed their business.

-While some of the educational papers are yet debating the question of he wisdom of industrial education, the School Journal comes forward with the unequivocal declaration that it is "THE education.

-The Japanese Government has lately sent to Vassar College a pair of bronze vases handsomely ornamented with inlaid decorations in gold and silver, in appreciation of the education given to Japanese girls.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

-A new school in Saharanapur, India, has been opened for the wives of the young men of the Theological Semi-nary of that place, to prepare them to take their places beside their husbands when they shall become Christian pas-

tors and missionaries. -The sale of Bibles, religious books and magazines through the colporteurs of Mr. Spurgeon's Church amounted during the past year to nearly \$45,000. Seventy-eight men were employed in the work, and 1,500 towns and villages were visited.

-Since 1876 twenty-three missionaries have been sent to the Central African mission of the London Missionary Society, of whom ten have died, and nine have retired from the service. In spite of these immense losses, the Society has resolved to go on with the work with vigor, and a strong reinforcement is to be sent at once. - Christian

-There is a school in London called the Zenana and Medical School, trom which sixty women have been sent out as missionaries to India, in connection with the Baptist, Episcopal and Wesleyan churches. Lady Dufferin, wife of the Viceroy of India, is said to be enthusiastic in advocacy of sending more well-trained women as missionaries to

that country.

-The case of clergymen ordained in the English colonial dioceses seems a rather hard one. They are in many cases exiled for life from England. Thus the Rev. Mr. Malachi was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Hills, of British Columbia, and for four years was curate of the Cathedral, Victor a. Family circumstances compelled him to return and live in England, where he desired to follow his profession of a cler-gyman. But both the Archbishops of Canterbury and York has refused a license and have told him that having been ordained in and for the colonies it is his plain duty to return to them.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Behind a man's back is before his face, isn't it?-Rochester Express.

-We hear of a grocer who calls his scales "ambush" because they lie in weight .- Lowell Citizen.

-Enterprise and energy slowly ascend the stairs of success while luck goes up in an elevator .- Chicago Stan-

-A young lady wrote some verses for a country paper about her birthday, and headed them "May 30th." It almost made her hair turn gray when it appeared in print, "My 30th."

-A horrible accident happened in this city the other day. As a dude was about stepping across a gutter a button in the rear of his shirtband broke, and his high collar sweeping upward cut off both his ears.—Philadelphia Herald.

—An inveterate old wag, seeing a heavy door nearly off its hinges, in which condition of neglect it had been left for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably be hung .- N. Y Mail.

-A lawyer in an Eastern State, whose reputation in the community was not very high, met and old gentleman and said to him: "Do you know, Mr. H—, that I am a direct descendant of Miles Standish?" "Is it possible?" was the reply. "What a descent!"—Argosy.

-"Just borrowed nine hundred dollars on my own note," said young Hardup, "and I feel like a great man's monument." How's that?" said his friend; "'cause somebody else has to pay for it?" O, no; not exactly that; but I ve got such a good start on paper."-Brook-

-The road to home happiness lies over small stepping stones. Slight circumstances are the stumbling blocks in families. The prick of a pin, says the proverb, is enough to make an empire insipid. The tenderer the feelings the painfuller the wound. A cold, unkind word checks and withers the blossom of the dearest love, as the most delicate rings of the vine are troubled by the faintest breeze. The misery of a life is born of a chance observation. If the true history of quarrels, public and private, were honestly written it would be silenced by an uproar of derision. -E.

He Knew Them Well.

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and the engineer's hand was on the throttle-valve, when it was discovered that the coupling-link between tho 'tender' and the baggage-car was broken.

"Get a new link," ordered the con-

ductor. "Haven't got another on the train,"

replied the brakeman.
"Well, never mind," said the conductor, after a moment's reflection. "Run in to the lunch-counter and bring out a two-cent cruller. I guess that will hold until we get to Albany." Then he added explanatively to the crowd: "I haven't eaten my lunch at Poughkeepsie for twelve years not to know what to depend on, and what not."-- Tid-Bits.

WHITE AS SNOW.

From morning until evening
He sought for peace and rest—
Rest for a weary spirit,
Peace for a troubled preast;
But vain was all his seeking
From dawn till set of sun;
His sens lay heavy on him.
And comfort there was none.

Then, in the gathering twilight, fle knelt him down in pracer, And the stars shone in upon hun, And smiled upon him there; And while he told his father Of sin as black as night.

The pure white snow fell softly

And hid the earth from sight.

And when, in bitter sorrow,
He looked into the night.
Behold, the earth shone brightly,
Wrapped in its robe of white!
And the promise came to chest him
And bring him peace: "Although
Your shis may be as searlet.
They shall be white as snow!"
—George Weatherty, in The Quiver.

International Sunday-School Lessons.

First Quarter-1886.

Feb. 7—The Fiery Furnace. Dan. 3: 16:28
Feb. 4—The Handwriting on the
Wall. Dan. 5: 1-12; 25:28
Feb. 21—The Second Temple. Ezral: 14; 2: 81:3
Feb. 28—Nebeniah's Frayer. Neb. 1:1-11
Mar. 7—Reading the Law. Neb. 8: 1-12
Mar. 14—Esther's Petition. Esther 4: 10-17; 5: 1-3
Mar. 21—Messiah's Messenger-Mal. 3: 1-6; 4: 1-6
Mar. 28—Review. Service of Song, Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected
by the school.

THE PAYMENT OF DUES.

"Render Unto Cresar the Things That Are Casar's, and Unto God the Things That Are God's."

The New Testament requirement is here both comprehensive and all-inclusive. Under the universal payment of tribute to the imperial Roman power, the claim came to Jesus of Nazareth to pay with others this tax. We know full well what was His response to the the claim, what He directed to be done in order to pay this tribute, how He coupled with the doing of the deed that immortal teaching "Render, therefore, unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's," enunciating hereby the paramount obligation for a Divine alle-giance and for a Divine loyalty, at the same time that all this may and shall be exercised with due deference to the claims of human law and of human government.

May we not at the outset fitly accept this imperative teaching as enfolding a wide and a truly moral conception of the case? "Render to all their dues." What properly does all this signify and legitimately include? Plainly, and first of all, just as the Master enjoined, the dues of God can never be over-looked nor set aside. Here it is, whatever the attempts of men, however various and however vehement; here must ever lie the fountain source of all binding moral obligation. It is what the Lord our God requires of us that we are first and foremost to consider. The first commandment of the Decalogue relates to God, in what must ever be due to Him-first of all and forever due. All the commands of Christ. as the "Teacher come from God," articulate unmistakably the same fundamental view. This view is caught up and emphasized by the apostles, and by the first teachers of Christianity, notably so by l'eter and John, in their discourse at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple, declaring: "We ought to obey God rather than man." But the point here urged is too patent and too

obvious to need further insistence. Beginning with the Creator, the rendering of dues faithfully must of nece sity reach out to include, and to bind, the creature. What, it may well be urged, does this rendering of dues to all men truly—what does it fairly com-That it must involve the discharge of all money dues-the payment of one's debts-goes without the saying. Nothing is more plainly admitted, as nothing is more clearly manifest, than that sheer honesty requires the payment of the dues of debt. Every debt fairly contracted involves the obligation to pay it—the agreement, in fact, to pay it. And it is a mistake to suppose for a moment, however often the mistake is made, that this obligation is one of inferior moral sacredness or force. It is not. The obligation to pay an honest debt, be it large or be it small, is, and must be, the same as is any other obligation. Men's evasions and delays, their pleadings and their negligences, are here of no extenuating avail. An honest debt is a thing to be met honestly; and the only true way to meet it is to pay it, or in some way discharge or satisfy it.

sidered, should not stop here. The rendering to all their dues must needs go much further than has been contemplated. Human society is such a various and yet such a closely-knit and woven net-work, that all who compose it are, as we are Scripturally taught, "members one of another." Truly viewed, if one of these members suffers, all in some way must suffer with it. God has ordained such intimacy of inter-relationship and inter-dependence in this body of society-which has not one member only, but many members-members as various in their offices as in their positions and their situations in life. What here is the New Testament Law? "Ye that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please yourselves.' "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the

But this matter, fairly and fully con-

There is a reach and a clear outreach of this subject, beyond this realm of benevolent ministrat on. There is with every man, and with every woman, a realm than which none is more inviola-ble and more sacred. That realm is the realm of character. All of this character acquired by any one as a most priceless heritage is his or is hers of right. Being thus, its award precisely as the case truly stands, can not rightfully be withheld. I have no more right to withold from a man what belongs to him in character, or in a fairly-earned reputation, than I have the right to withhold from him his pecuniary dues. The fact that this matter is not so commonly regarded, and not so acted upon, changes not a whit what is truth and what is error in the pre-

What a beneficence would come over the face of human society could this bylerian.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. obligation as here considered of rendering to all their dues be everywhere loyally obeyed.—Watchman.

Swearing.

In the course of a strong article against profanity the Taxas Siftings

says: This is one of the most vulgar and unpleasant habits of our land, and is nowhere else so flagrantly manifested. In a moral sense it is highly reprehensible. It is wearisome, senseless and puzzling, since it breaks the chain of words in a sentence intended to convey a connected idea, or a concatenation of thoughts. And although the thoughts of people who have this habit surd side of this habit admirably illustrated by substituting some commonplace words for the sacred or obscene ones commonly used. A man is supposed to be describing a trip he has taken to Coney Island, with some one of these ordinary words inserted whereever he uses one of the hack expressions:

"I went down to the bushago dock, and there lay the pickles, humbago, suchting pig steamer, with the old gingerineral, bunbago Captain walking about the suching pig deck, like a humbago hypothenuse, gingerinead, cantharades axiom. Well, we made a humbago of a jump and grabbed for a comple of sucking pig stools, just as they handed in the agnostic gang-plank, and then you between the ging-phread, bunbago, sucking pig, cantharades, agnostic, pickles, gingerbread highest old time you ever knew, etc., etc.

It is painful to have a whole string of revolting ideas presented by the parrotlike utterances of one of these creatures. A society for the purification of colloquial language we think is now in order.

Naming the Data.

There is a great deal of aspiration towards the peace and blessedness of Heaven which ought not to be interpreted too literally. The squire of an English hamlet had just bestowed an alms upon the village mendicant. "May the Lord give your soul a place in Heaven!" exclaimed the grateful beggar. Thank ye, Thomas, thank ye, said the squire. Encouraged by this appreciation, the beggar went on fervently: "May He give it a place in Heaven—ay. this very night." "Hold! Thomas," said the alarmed squire: Thomas," said the alarmed squire; "you needn't have been so particular to name the date." When a whole Christian congregation, in doleful harmony, expresses its unanimous desire to lay "this aching head" and "weary breast" "low in the ground," it may be safely assumed that the congregation has no such unanimous desire to name the date-at least, not at an early date. - S. S. Times.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

-"Be ye doers of the Word, not hearers only.

-He that is afraid of solemn things has probably solemn reason to be afraid of them .- Spurgeon.

-Christ has lived, and He asks living followers. He has died, a sacrifice, and He asks the spirit of self-sacrifice in you .- Bishop Huntington.

-It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness. Beasts can weep when they suffer, but they can not laugh .- Dryden.

God can afford to wait; why can not in this country last year, and it was we since we have Him to fall back estimated that there were then 30,000 ve, since we have upon?-George Macdonald.

-There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God. How blessed be Paul for that one word, rest! It makes one feel like a child in the evening of a summer's day, and it makes one's death-bed as soft to think of as going to sleep .- Enthanasy.

-God gives us tongues on purpose that they should be used. As He made birds to sing, and stars to shine, and rivers to flow, so has He made men and women to converse with one another. to His glory It may be desirable that some should speak less, but it is still more desirable that they should speak better. - Spurgeon

-Let no man extend his thoughts or let his hopes wander toward future and far distant events and accidental contingencies. This day is mine and yours, but ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For he who by a present and a constant holiness secures the present, and makes it useful to his noblest purposes, turns his condition to his best advantage. - Jeremy Taylor.

-"Whosoever committeth sin is the slave of sin." Did you ever try to kill a bad habit, a vice? Did you find it easy work? Was it not your master? You thought it was a chain no stronger than a spider's web that was around your wrist till you tried to break it; and then you found it a chain of adamant. Many men who boast themselves that they are free are tied and bound with the cords of their sins.

-Summer has its cool days, and winter has its warm days; but summer does not cease to be summer, nor winter to be winter, on that account. Every good life has its faults and failings, every evil life has its isolated acts of good; but the character of the life as a whole is not necessarily changed by the individual act. The repented act of impulsive evil is easily forgiven to one whose sweep of life is nobly Godward; and the single act of nobler doing can count for but little in the sweep of a life that tends steadily downward .- S.

-It ought also to be the aim of every man to pursue his worldly business for the service of the Lord. If the apostle enjoins us to eat and drink to the glory of God, equally would He have us buy and sell, and manufacture and mend, and plead in court and practice among the sick, for the glory of God. The power to acquire wealth is a gift of God; and with some men it is a great gift. And one who is successful in business has great power placed in his hands, which he ought to use for God's glory. A man of great means can sustain great enterprises; and such enter-prises are waiting for help, all about

CANAL VILLAGES.

Indian Settlements in Mexico Where All

Transportation is by Canoes. For half a mile on either side of the grand canal, the country is threaded which lead away the water for irrigation purposes. Each little garden plot is where except in a canoe. A stranger would lose himself at once in this labyrinth of water courses, but the native glides in and out, and comes and goes, in his little skiff, happy in his native element, and filling the canals and shaded water courses with life and animation. The scene on the grand canal in the early morning is picturesque and are rarely worth anything, still you would like to have them as little mutil-ated as possible. We have seen the abedge with vegetables and flowers. An Indian with a single paddle sits in the stern of each canoe, and propels it swiftly and skillfully along through the myriad of crafts toward the city. person is often a woman, and her black hair floats out behind her as she bends over her paddle, and her white teeth flash as she laughs and answers metrily to the hails of her companions in the other boats. Sometimes, if the canoe is a large one, the vegetable man takes his whole family on board, and while he stands up in the stern and paddles his craft along his spouse sits forward and nurses her dusky little ones or arranges the vegetables or flowers for market. On feast days and flower festivals the scene is full of beauty. Every Indian twines a wreath about his hat, and women and children deck themselves with flowers, and the fleet of boats comes down the stream with its occupants singing, and-on the large boats—dancing the jarabe at the bows.—Overland Monthly.

THE BICYCLE.

Its Slow Development Before It Suddenly Jumped Into Popular Favor,

In the year 1816 Baron von Drais constructed a curious vehicle, consisting of two wheels of equal size, placed one in front of the other, and connected by a bar on which was a small seat. The rider sat astride the bar and propelled the vehicle by striking his feet against the ground. The machine, very simple in mechanism, was named the Draisine, and was the progenitor of the modern bicycle. In 1818 his contrivance was introduced to use in England, and the year following made its appearance in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and was for a time quite popular. In 1863 a Frenchman applied cranks to the fore wheels of the Draisine, having discovered that a certain speed would maintain the equilibrium of the two-wheeler, and in 1866 further improvements were effected, the new machine being introduced in New York. It received little or no attention until 1868, when a sudden popularity honored it, and everybody began to use it. This continued something more than a year, when it was as summarily aban loned as it was enthusiastically taken up. Some English me-chanics continued to work upon the plan, however, and in 1876 the first improved bicycle was imported and put on exhibition at our centennial fair. 1878 the first American company for the manufacture of bicycles was organized, and the traffic in these articles has -Enter into the sublime patience of since increased so steadily that no less the Lord. Be charitable in view of it. than 6,000 were manufactured and sell in use in the United States, exclusive of boys' machines .- Philadelphia Record.

FINGER RINGS.

A Fashion Which Has Come Down to Us Through Centuries.

While there is a touch of barbarism in wearing rings on the fingers, yet the civilized hand has so long been adorned by them, that it would look plain and unfinished without its hoops of gold. The ancient Romans wore the ring on the joint just under the nail. The Hebrews wore it on the right hand alme. The Greeks wore their rings on the fourth finger of the left hand, the Gauls and Britons on the third finger of the left hand. In Pliny's time the betrothal ring was an iron hoop, set with a lodestone instead of a gem. The Romans were even greater slaves to fashion than we of the present day. They had win-ter and summer rings, the weight and color of the ring being adopted to the season. The Greeks wore weekly rings. which were charms, and were always cameos and intaglios. Talismanic rings were also in use among the Ro-Seal rings were heirlooms and of great value in business transactions. The wedding ring is of great antiquity. It is a common thing to find wives who have been married a lifetime, yet never had allowed the wedding ring to slip over the finger joint. It is considered unlucky to take it off. To lose it indicates a misfortune .- Christian at Work.

Holding the Breath.

Deep breathing and holding the breath is an item of importance. Persons of weak vitality find an uninterrupted succession of deep and rapid respiration so distressing that they are discouraged from persevering in the exereise. Let such persons take into the lungs as much air as they can at a breath and hold it as long as they can, they will find a grateful sense of relief in the whole abdominal region. tice will increase the ability to hold the breath and the capacity of the lungs. After a time the art may be learned of packing the lungs. This is done by aking and holding the long breath and then foreing more air down the trachea by swallows of air. The operation may be described by that of a fish's mouth in water. To those who have never learned it it will be surprising to what an extent the lungs may be packed Caution is at first needful, but later practice will warrant large use of the treatment. The whole thoracic and abdominal cavities will receive immediate us. A man of great means has always great influence also, and he can use it veryeffectively for God.—N. W. Presbylerian.

benefit, and continuance, with temperous our own household. Be hospitable to them we pray, thereby some of you may entertain angels unawares.—Good House Keeping.

PERTINENT HINTS.

How Amateur Dress-Makers Can Duplicate

In combining two materials in a dress the amateur dress-maker is adwith a perfect network of smaller canals, vised to select a plain fabric for the most important parts and figured stuff or stripes for the accessories. She is an island, and it is impossible to go any- also warned not to purchase too much of the figured goods, as a preponderance of what should be the subordinate fabric detracts from the elegance of the gown. The yard of contrasting material can be far more effectively arranged than if six yards were used. Flat side panels, or wide kilt pleats on one side, or a narrow front panel between fan pleats, and a full silk back breadth between two similiar widths of the other fabric, are best for the skirt, and there will be pieces left for the plastron, or a narrow ong vest bias collar and cuffs. Simulated plain skirts of velvet, velveteen, or plush can be easily sewed to the foundation of the skirt, and must not be too deep all around, though they may extend to the belt on one side.

The success of tailor dresses is largely owing to the fact that they are made of the best wool stuffs, and, moreover, are plainly made. This should warn the amateur to avoid buying cheap woolen materials, as they are mixed with cotton, will soon look shabby, and will not endure a single shower. The wellmade all-wool gown, on the contrary, has an unmistakable air of style and fitness to begin with, and looks none the worse after a season's wear and in spite of rough usage.

Bows of braid or passementerie frogs are put diagonally on the left side pleats of cloth and homespun dresses. Clasps of metal or of wood are also used on the sides of skirts by those who do not like large buttons.

Tailors outline with braid the curved seams on the back of basques and jackets which join the side forms to the middle forms. Two rows of braid are laid in a parallel curve on the seam, and finished near the armhole with three curved leaves.

New cloth jackets and redingotes made by tailors have the sleeves flowing open slightly at the wrists, instead of the close coat sleeves .- Harper's Bazar.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

A French Chemist's Idea of the Origin of

Natural Gas. New theories as to the origin of petroleum and natural gas are constantly arising, but no theorist can ignore the almost invariable presence of salt water in gas and oil wells. M. Berthelot, the French chemist, actually manufactured crude pretroleum, and in the process noted the facts which have been observed in connection with the development of petroleum in nature. These were principally that salt water in the form of superheated steam, when in contact with carbonized iron, would decompose into its elements, or rather the oxygen composed in it, pursuing the laws of chemical affinity, would unite with the iron, while the carbon of whitehot iron passed off and united with the hydrogen of the water, forming oxide of iron on one hand and hydrocarbon gas on the other.

Monsieur Berthelot's experiments demonstrate the origin of natural gas and petroleum in theory, allowing for the difference in his Paris laboratory and the great laboratory of nature. Volcanic action is attributed to steam generated from the percolation of water through the seams and fissures of the earth's crust to the heated interior. Now, as the interior of the earth is believed to contain much carbon, either in a state of purity or in alloy with metals, such as iron, salt water perculating through the crust from the ocean beds and coming in contact with the very hot mass must, of course, become superheated steam, and the interchange of elements between it and the carbon zed metals becomes easy. When the pressure of the vapor is sufficiently great, it must find an avenue of escape. In the case of oil and gas deposits this is presumed to be effected through small fissures temporarily forced open, the cooling in the upper rocks relieving the pressure. That some more aqueous vapor should discharge itself along with the carbu-retted hydrogen is to be expected, and the condensation of this would account for the salt water deposits. Recogniz-ing a similarity to volcanic action in the production of gas and oil, some rational estimates on their distribution and the probable durability of the supply may be formed.—Philadelphia Press.

Potatoes and Turnips for Colts.

Potatoes, carrots and turnips are good food for horses, and are said to be excellent to expel worms from the bowels. More horses, and especially more colts, die from worms than is generally supposed. And the longer a farm is used for breeding horses, or for breeding sheep or hogs, when these animals are made a specialty, the more surely do these animals become subject to the worms that are common to them. Whenever you see a colt falling away, becoming dumpish, you may reasonably expect the cause is worms. If you would save the colt you must expel the worms, and it is said that potatoes and potato peelings if eaten by colts will destroy the worms. It takes time and patience to get them to eat them. Small pieces must be salted a little, and put with bran, or oats, or corn-meal, and they will soon learn to eat them with avidity .- Colman's Rural World.

Be Cautious at Home.

One thing do remember, to have your home, every-day table just as attractive, as the one to which you invite your honored guest. It pays to exert one's self for one's family. They never lose sight of it. Ten to one if the honored guest, tired with social courtesies, will not forget you in a day, or only remember your little affair as a debt to be paid back some time. We do nor under-estimate the duty of hospitality-but we do think we are more likely to err in the lack of the courtesy toward our own household. Be hospitable to

A pose of Red Star Congh Cure will pre-vent you disturbing the congregation, and put you in a right frame of mind to enjoy the services. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A KNIGHT of Labor—The one spent on a morning paper.—Hot Springs News.

Young Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich, offer to send their colebrated ELECTRO-VOL-TAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 20 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheuristical matism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk in turred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

STARTLING figures - Ghosts .- Burlington

A NATURAL color, that defies detection, is produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

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

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Fiso's Remedy for Caterria. 50 cents.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

						1
KANSAS	CI	TY	, Fe	b.	6.	1
CATTLE-Shipping steers	\$4	00	60	4	60	1
Native cows		15	0	3	75	1
Butchers' steers		721	200	3	85	1
HOGS-Good to choice heavy		90	0	4	15	1
Light		85	0	3	80	1
WHEAT-No. 2 red		69	0		70	1
No. 3 red		54	0		541/4	1
No. 2 soft		86	60		8"	1
CORN-No. 2			400		2734	1
		27	0		28%	1
OATS-Nc. 2		45	6		49	1
RYE-No		75	6	1	80	1
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack		00			50	1
HAY-Large baled			0	0	30	1
BUTTER-Choice creamery		28	(0)		12	1
CHEESE-Full cream		11	0			1
EGGS-Choice		16	0		18	1
BACON-Ham		8	0		9	1
Shoulders		5	0	100	6	
Sides		6	0		634	
LARD		6	0		61/2	

WOOL—M ssouri unwashed.
POTATOES.
ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers. 3 50 @ 5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping 4 10 @ 4 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice. 2 25 @ 4 90
FLOUR—Winter wheat. 4 40 @ 4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red 78 % @ 794
No. 3 67 @ 68
No. 2 spring 80 @ 814
CORN—No. 2 36 @ 364
OATS—No. 2 284 @ 29
RYE—No. 2 56 @ 58
BUTTER—Creamery 21 @ 33
PORK 10 20
NEW YORK. PORK.....NEW YORK.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other weil-known and valuable vegetable remedies. The combi-nation, proportion and preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it curative power not pos-sessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, all Rheum, Bolls, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Birtousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired felling, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is come its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. The same wonderful success is extending all over the country. Its positive merit makes

new friends daily.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by
C. I. HOOD & CO.. Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

OR SKIN CANCER.

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

MRS. JOICER A. McDONALD.

Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Discases malled free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
N.Y., 157 W. 25d Street.

ALMOST SCALDED TO DEATH.

At the recent fire in Great Jones streat a brave fireman nearly lost his life. Taken to the hospital
Henry's Carbolle Salve was instantly applied, and within a week he returned to work, his burna, bruises and sores all healed. Take Henry's only. Sharemark supplied a line of theme may not the line of

Enriches the Blood. Gives New Vigor.
Miss Lizzie Brennan, 3866 Cooke Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I suffered with spinal weakness, pains in my back, and sleepless nights. I fried overy conceivable remedy without much benefit, Four bottles of Brown's from Bitters have relieved me and I cheerfally recommend it."
Mrs. Anna. Hor.

Mrs. Anna Holdsworth, 1017 Lamine St., Sedsia, Mo., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bit-ters for a weak back with much benefit."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Will You Try This? CATARRH
Contarrh. For 20 CATARRH
years I was a sufferer Catarrh. For 20 cars I was a sufferer from catarrh of the head and throat. By a few applications of Ely's Cream Balm I received decided benefit —was cured by one bot. Hay Fever Balm. The Control of the Cream Balm fordry ca-tarrh (to which Eastern persons are subjec who come to live here)

A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. A Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALT-EK and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse, Sam-ple Halter to any part of the U.S. ot be slipped by a salter to any part of on receipt of \$1.

We will furnish duplicates of LIVE STOCK UTS, or any other Cut shown in any Specimen ook, at or below quoted prices for same. A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., Electrotypers and Stereotypers, 314 West Sixth St., Kansas City.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF MAN TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein.



5TH STAGE-BRONCHITIS. This is almost as fatal as Consumption if not abended to in its early stages. Any evil results may be
ured by the prompt use of Taylor's Cherokee Remeyor Sweet Gum and Mullein.
The Sweet Gum, from a tree of the same name groungin the South, combined with a tea made from the
fallein plant of the old fields. For sale by all drugits at 25 cents and 51 60 ner bettle.

WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Forces for being on i

LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING MEXICAN

MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds. Stings and Bites,

Cuts and Bruises Sprains & Stitches Contracted Muscles Stiff Joints, Backache. Eruptions, and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident

ratches, ores and Galls, Spavin. Cracks. crew Worm, Grub, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail Lameness. Swinny, Founders, Sprains, Strains, Sore Feet, Stiffness,

OF ANIMALS.

For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

OLDERSNEW LAWS; Officers' pay from cd; Pensions and increase; experience 2) years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR Successfully treats Chronic Diseases, Fever Sores, Etc.

1 DOZ. Good Lead Pencils Postpaid for 18c A. N. K. - D. No. 1068

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Nearly Ready for Presentation—Some of the Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Morrison Tariff bill will soon be ready for presentation. Thus far it has been determined to make no changes in existing rates of duty upon textiles of any description. There is Thus far it has been determined to a disposition to change ad valorem to speci-fic rates where this can be done with advantage, but should such changes be made, the specific rates as a rule will be placed at the aivalent of the existing ad valorem. There is likely to be a reduction in the rates now imposed upon the higher grades of wool, known as clothing wool, but no change will be attempted in the rates on carpet wools and other wools of low grade. In regard and other wools of low grade. In regard to lumber the proposition is to place rough and unmanufactured lumber on the free list. There is considerable difference of opinion between Messrs, Morrison and Hewitt touching what should be the rates on iron ore, pig and scrap iron. Mr. Hewitt wants the ores to be placed on the free list, and prefers that no reduction shall be made in pig iron. It is estimated by those made in pig iron. It is estimated by those who seek motives for men's actions that the fact that Mr. Hewitt buys iron ore and manufactures pig iron may ex-plain his attitude in relation to the commo-dities mentioned. Any change in the pres-ent rate on ores, pig or scrap iron is certain to encounter decided opposition, both in the committee and in the House. It is not unlikely that iron ores will be continued on the dutiable list at 50 cents per ton. Morrison wants the duty of \$6.72 on pig and scrap reduced to \$4.48 per ton, while Hewitt wants the present duty maintained, but would compromise on a fourth of one cent per pound, or \$5.60 per ton. All who are assisting Morrison, and Mor-rison himself, favor transferring salt to the free list. Thus far nothing has been decided upon in relation to sugars, but it is thought that the existing rates, which yielded nearly \$51,000,000 in revenue last year, will be reduced. Louisiana members will resist any reduction, but as these gentlemen have heretofore teen giving the protectionists no assistance in maintaining duties on other articles than sugar, they will receive little support in their effort to preserve the rate on sugar.

BEN BUTLER.

He Has a Poor Opinion of the Boycott, But Thinks a Great Deal of the Ballot.

Boston, Feb. 5 .- General Benjamin F. Butler was interviewed by a United Press reporter last evening upon the condition and prospects of the shoe business at Linn, Mass. The General said that Linn would never lose her prestige as the leading shoe center of the country until the conditions are materially changed and her merchants had lost their cunning. The transportation of bark and hides from the West, and of the shoes back to the West again, place the Eastern manufacturers at a disadvantage which could be offset only by the greater number and superior skill of Eastern me-chanics. As the soil of the West becomes exhausted, the people will turn more to manufacture, and eventually Lynn must lose her coarser grades of work, but the finer ones she may keep. The General said that the boycott was a poor weapon. Its principle was wrong. It was the weapon of the employer, and the wage earner should adopt a better one. His proper preserved is his vote. United the working men. weapon is his vote. United, the workingmen can make the laws of the land. The manufacturers that discharge operators for joining labor organizations, thereby preventing them from earning an honest livelihood, them from earning an honest livelihood, should be taxed for their support. That is a weapon more logical than the boy-cott and which can compel the capitulation of oppressors. "The great danger to the workingmen," concluded the General, "is that they will not stand together in politics on matters governing their own interests. The solution of the labor problem rests in the election of some proper representative to the Presidency. It will probably not come in your day or mine, but ultimately a proper representative of the ideas timately a proper representative of the ideas of the feelings of the great masses will solve the great labor problem of to-day.'

COMMITTEE WORK.

Consideration of Inter-sting and Important

Matters. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice has agreed upon a resolution calling upon the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior and the Attorney General for information as to the amount, if any, which has been expended by the Government in the telephone cases recently before the Interior Department. The Chairman says the committee did not wish to shirk any responsibility but had no authority to open

up the telephone controversy.

The Committee on Public Buildings has decided to report favorably a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building in

The House Committee on Judiciary has agreed to report favorably a bill to divide the judicial district of California into two districts, and a similar report was ordered on a bill to punish robbery in the Indian Territory, and also a bill to provide for the settlement of the accounts of the United States with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

The House Committee on Commerce yes-

terday agreed to report favorably a bill for the appointment of a commission of three to visit Mexico, the Central American States and Brazil for the purpose of investi-gating the methods pursued in those coun-tries for the protection of the people against yellow fever. The bill provides that two members of the commission shall be ap-pointed from among persons now in Gov-ernment employ and the third from civil

Bandits Making It Lively for a Mexican

St. Louis, Feb. 5.-Specials from Jimulco, Mex., say that the whole town of Jimulco is in arms, and hourly the people anticipate an attack from a large band of Mexican mountain bandits. It is thought that unknown persons in the town are in league with the thieves to focage the city. No one knows how well the attack may be planned and much apprehension exists. 'The authorities are on the alert, and every available piece of fire-arms is brought into use, but it is feared that a well prepared plot may prove successful in overpowering the town people. The citizens are in dreadful suspense, and bloodshed is momentarily expected.

Gobbled by Germany.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 .- Captain Henson, who arrived from Legiep, one of the islands of the Marshall group, Wednesday, relates the circumstances of the seizure of Legiep by Germany last September. He states that the German Vice Consul, a Captain and thirty armed men landed from a German warship and raised the German flag, against the protest of Mr. C. H. Ingalls, an American, who is one of the three Caucasians engaged in business on the island. The party, after being on the island about forty-five minutes, took the flag down and returned to the warship, which proceeded to other islands in the group and reMAY BE OF INTEREST.

The Right of the Senate to Call for the President's Reasons for Removals Before

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- In the Senate yesterday Senator Riddleberger offered the following, and asked its immediate consid-

eration:

Resolved. That it is the sense of the Senate that the Executive of the United States is not restricted by constitutional law in removing or suspending appointees, or that the Senate has no right to require that reasons shall be given for such removals or suspensions; that it is the right of the Senate to call for any paper relating to the conduct of removed or suspended appointees or to the qualification and fitness of all persons whose names are presented to the Senate for confirmation or rejection, and it is the duty of the Executive to comply with all demands for the same.

Senator Pugh offered the following sub-

Senator Pugh offered the following substitute, and the matter went over:

stitute, and the matter went over:

First—That the executive power is expressly vested by the Constitution in the President of the United States so that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Second—That the power of appointment to Pederal office is an executive power to be exercised by the President, under the limitation in the Constitution that he shall nominate by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

tion in the Constitution that he shall nominate by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Third-That the power of removal of suspens on from the powers and duties of Federal office is also an executive power vested exclusively in the President, without any such Unitation in the Constitution as is imposed thereby on the power of appointment, and for its exercise he is responsible alone to the people and not to the Senate.

Fourth—That the right of the President to make nominations to the Senate and of the Senate to advise and consent thereto are each separate and independent rights to be exercised by the President and Senate respectively and separately and independently within their absolute discretion; but in relation to the person or persons so nominated the Senate may request information of the President affecting the character or qualifications of those as to whose appointment he asks the advice and consent of the Senate.

Fifth—That when the President makes nominations to the Senate of persons to be appointed by him to exercise the powers and duties of Federal officers who have been removed or suspended by him, no law, public duty or public policy requires that he shall send or communicate to the Senate any cause, reason or information within his own knowledge or contained in any letters, petitions, papers or documents addressed to him or any member of his Cabinet, or in the pogeession of either, and relating to the subject of removals or suspensions or containing charges, causes or reasons and the proof thereof for making süch removals containing charges, causes or reasons and the proof thereof for making such removals the proof thereof for making such removals or suspensions, and no law, public duty or public policy requires or authorizes the Senato to call for such information existing in any such form from the President or any member of his Cabinet, to enable the Senate to review or question the action of the President in exercising his executive, discretionary and exclusive power of removing or suspending Kederal officers from the powers and dutes of their offices or to put the President on trial by the Senate, or to enforce accountability to the Senate, or to enforce accountability to the Senate for anything he may have done in the exercise of such jurisdiction.

Sixth—That to obtain information considered by the other house of Congress useful in passing necessary and proper laws.

diction.

Sixth—That to obtain information considered by the other house of Congress useful in passing necessary and proper laws, either house of Congress may request the President, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest, to give any information within his knowledge or contained in any public document or records on file or in the lawful custody of any of the departments and relating to the administration of any public office or affecting the official coaduct or duties of any public officer; but for the Senate to make such request of the President or to direct any member of his Cabinet to transmit to the Senate any information or any public documents or papers in open or executive session to enable the Senate in open or executive session to enable the Senate in open or executive session to review the properiety, or the reason, or the information upon which he acted, or may have acted, in making removals or suspensions, would be an attempt to obtain such information by faise pretenses and for uses and purposes not authorized or justified by any law or rejucte any members of his Cabinet to obey such direction from the Senate when deemed by him to be made for such unjustitable and unlawful uses and purpose an improper practice and an injurious innovation upon his exclusive and independent rights, powers and duties as President of the United States."

BISMARCK'S POLICY.

The Hardships Worked by the Expulsion of

BERLIN, Feb. 3.-The Polish policy of Prince Bismarck, as announced in the Landtag, has produced general excitement throughout Germany and Austria. The immense Lubrenski estates, containing 82,-406 hectares, or about 200,000 acres, one of the largest estates in Prussia, is offered for sale next April, as a result of the expulestate have for years been mainly Poles, and the edict of expulsion by forcibly removing the tenantry and depriving the estate of its revenues, has thrown it upon the market. Prince Bismarck's announced policy of purchasing for the crown all the real estate owned by Polish nobles in Prussia for resale to German colonists is opportime for the present proprietor of the Lu-brenski lands for at any ordinary sale the property would have to go at bankrupt prices. Bismarck does not intend to take in Posen cheap, but means to pay fairly for it, and his Landtag declarations have in fact served to keep up values by assuring a market. Addresses of sympathy have been sent to Bismarck by Germans in every part of the Empire and many have already reached him from Austria and especially from Bohemia. The National club of the Austrian Reichsrath, headed by the German National deputy, Herr Knotz, have also signed a similar memorial of congratulation. The Austrian-German club of Vienna, how ever, unanimously denounced the Chancellor's treatment of the Poles.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Democrats Congratulating Themselves Over Their Work in the Honse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- The Democrats were indulging in a good deal of self-congratulation last night over the feat of having passed the widows' pension bill, increasing this class of pensions from \$8 to \$12 a month. It isn't so much the passage of the bill that causes the congratulation as it is the passage without amendments by the Republicans hitching on the Arrearages bill. The latter proposition now falls back into the hands of the Pension Committee and there it will stay, the Democrats think. They claim to have a majority of the committee pledged to the proposition that the Arrearages bill shall not be reported to the House at this session. The bill passed to-day adds \$5,000,000 a year to the expenditures for pensions.

Bribery Charges.
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Judge Cowan, in charging the new grand jury to-day, said: The atmosphere of the community is fuil of rumors and assertions of bribery in public office. It is a wicked and awful crime, and there is no question that those who are convicted of it are far more despicable, wicked and infamous than the burglars and petty thieves that are brought into this court. These are mere rumors, it is true, founded or unfounded, just or unjust. Still there is no questien that ninety-nine out of every hundred men in this county believe them to be true, and it is a public scandal that this should be so."

GRAND ARMY GOSSIP.

Norfolk is already in the field for the next G. A. R. reunion of Nebraska, and has raised a guarantee of \$6,000 for that

Colonel E. J. Abbott has given the Abs Lincoln post, G. A. R., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a very pleasing bit of handiwork. It is a bar and pendant monogram, cut from wood, and nicely decorated, making a very handsome and appropriate orna-ment for the hall. It was designed and made by himself.

General Rice post, of Topeka, Kan., recently unanimously adopted resolutions recommending General John C. Caldwell for commander of the department of Kansas G. A. R. for 1886.

Comrade H. K. Danenhauer donated fine \$100 Domestic sewing machine to the fair lately held at Topeka by the G. A. R. It was rafiled off at 50 cents a ticket. The different posts of the G. A. R., Wo-

man's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans, at Topeka united in doing honor to the memory of Mrs. T. J. Anderson by attending her funeral. The floral offerings were many and beautiful in design. The charity fair given by Lincoln post at

Topeka continued one week and was in every way a grand success. Last year the proceeds of the fair were about \$2,250, and the fair just closed led that of last year in every particular.

Soldiers who were honorably discharged to accept commissions are entitled to the bounty provided for in the act of July 22,

Twenty-two posts, with 1,627 members, have contributed \$244.10 to the Leaven-worth Grant monument fund of the G. A. R. Berryman Welchell, of Independence,

Kan., an old soldier who is an invalid from

consumption, has recently secured his pension, the total amount being \$1,254.73. A concurrent resolution has been introduced into the Kansas Legislature appropriating \$25,000 for holding the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in Kansas in

Colonel Grover Camp, Sons of Veterans, at Warrensburg, Mo., introduced a new and novel feature in their campfire on the 29th of January. They played a game of living chess, representing the klngs, queens, knights, castles and bishops with young ladies and gentlemen in appropriate costumes.

A large cake, with an allegorical emblem of a cow being milked by two lawyers while the plaintiff and defendant are pulling at the horns and tail, was among the donations at the G. A. R. fair at Topeka, and was voted to the most popular lawyer.

The most magnificent street pagent ever seen in the Northwest was witnessed at St. Paul, Minn., on February 1. It was preliminary to the formal dedication of the ice palace by the winter carnival. There were 4,000 uniformed members of toboggan, snowshoe and skating clubs in line with torches and transparencies. The palace is made from ice blocks from the Mississippi river and blocks furnished by the cities and towns in the Northwest. On Thursday, the 4th, the Fire King assailed the palace, which was successfully defended by the Snow King. The 12th was advertised as another big day, on which occasion the Grand Army of the Republic would storm the palace. Visiting commanderies from all sections of the country were invited to participate in this exercise

A new post of the G. A. R. has been organized at Syracuse, Kan.

STOCK ITEMS.

The comfort of each animal should be personally looked after, as far as possible, by the owner himself. No one else will do

A Dying Man Asks for Cabbage, Eats It be overlooked by the careless employe; if it does not happen to come up with the rest; but the missing one would not be overlooked by the owner's eye, which is made keen-sighted by self-interest.—Na-

Kansas may not specially need Mr. Holcombe or any other particular individual, but it does need suitable laws for the prosion of the Poles. The inhabitants of the tection of its live-stock, and can by no means afford to go back on the advancement already made in that direction .-

Live-Stock Indicator. A prominent cattleman, residing at Wichita, Kan., reports the loss of cattle in the Territory resulting from the late storm as very severe. The heaviest loss was among the young cattle. The streams of the Territory and Western Kansas were entirely frozen over, preventing range cattle from gaining access to water, and the ground being covered with snow and sleet, entirely cut off feed from the range. Cattlemen estimate the loss in Western Kansas and the Indian Territory at fully twen-

ty-five per cent. Eighteen cars of cattle and eleven cars of hogs were shipped from Hartington, Neb., one week recently. The town is coming to the front as a stock market.

The sheep on ranges in Wyoming are reported to be in a thriving condition, and the range is so excellent that so far sheepmen have not been obliged to feed them.

During all the recent tough weather Wyoming has enjoyed a remarkably open winter. But little snow has fallen, the grazing was never better and the stockmen expect to come out of the winter with a comparatively small loss.

In an article favoring home manufactories the Winfield (Kan.) Courier states that in 1883 Kansas produced nearly 4,500,000 pounds of wool-not quite enough to clothe her population for one year. This wool was practically all sent out of the State, as Kansas has but a few small manufactories of wool. Kansas has paid in freight, commissions, wages of factory operators and profit to the manufacturers a total of \$1,-500,000; or, in other words, Kansas paid out to other States for manufacturing her woolen clothing for one year, more than half enough money to have built the manufactories, stocked them with machinery and furnished the floating capital necessary to

work up her wool. Farm Notes.

Huron, Dak., is already preparing for the Territorial fair to be held there next

Dalrymple, the bonanza Dakota farmer. will put in 30,000 acres of wheat next season. He raised 200,000 bushels of wheat the past season.

Farmers express the opinion that the late blizzard has greatly injured the wheat in this county, especially in places where the ground was wet at the time of the freeze. - Richmond (Mo.) Democrat.

The Iowa State Agricultural Society will ask the Legislature for an appropriation of

SNOW BLINDNESS.

An Affection of the Eyes Which Is Fraught With Danger.
"What is snow-blindness?" was asked

of an old mountaineer. "Why don't you go to a doctor?" replied that worthy. "I don't know anything about the science of the business. A physician would give you a scientific explanation of the phenomenon."

"Were you ever snow-blind your-"Yes, indeed; but what of that?

can't explain it to you."

"How did you feel?"

"Well, I was living in Central once,

and there came a great snow-storm. The day preceding it, of course, had been very cloudy, and when I went out the next morning after the storm the sun seemed to be shining more brightly than I had ever seen it before.

"Every thing was one great dazzling sheet of whiteness. I remember blinking considerably, but I staid out most of the day, and when I went into the house the lamps were lighted, but I could not see any thing but what eemed to be a great round globe of light. Pretty soon my eyes began to smart and burn, and I went and sat down in a dark room, where I staid for a week, making cooling applications to my eyes, and never seeing the light once in all that time. The pain was a severe itching and burning, and did not abate for the space of several days. You can depend upon it I was careful

to avoid exposing myself again."
"How did you arrange to avoid it?"
"By wearing smoke-colored glasses, green goggles, or by blacking the skin ander my eyes with charcoal.

"Do you think it is the color or the quality of the snow that produces blind-

"Oh, the color by all means. think if the ground were covered with white paper the effect on the eyes would be the same. So far as I under-stand it, snow-blindness is produced by the irritating effect of the sun's rays reflected from the snow."

"How do you account for the inten-

sity of your suffering?"
"Well, the violence of the attack is proportionate to the amount of exposare, which in my case had been prolonged and aggravated. Slight attacks are likely to occur from a few hours' exposure, and these may be cured by giving the eyes a day or so rest. Severe attacks may require many days' rest in a dark room, and cooling applications to reduce the violent inflammation which exists should always be used.'

"It would be well then for persons going into snowy countries to provide

themselves for these emergencies."
"Yes, considering that the protection yielded by the smoke-colored glasses, goggles or even blacking round the eyes is sufficient to prevent snow-blind-ness, it would be well for all persons likely to travel over snow to remember these unpleasant effects, and provide themselves with suitable appliances, thus avoiding the painful results of this complaint."

"Is eye sight ever seriously affected by snow-blindness?" 'Yes. Perfect recovery is not always

attained in these cases. Many sufferers retain a weakness of the eyes for life. You will find that the inhabitants of northern countries are very careful in this particular. Too much care can not be exercised where the eyes are concerned."—Denver Tribune.

A QUEER WISH.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cook tells a story of a hospital patient whose life was saved after he had lain, apparently, at the point of death for some time. He could not speak above a whisper and the doctor, pitiful of his helpless condition, stooped over him and said:
"Patrick, is there any thing you

want that I can get you? In a whisper so weak and hoarse as to be inaudible unless the doctor put his ear down to the trembling lips, the dying man answered:

"Cabbage." The doctor could not believe his ears. "Did you say cabbage?" he asked,

incredulosly.
"I did," was the faint whisper.
"Cooked or raw?" asked the aston-

ished doctor. "Raw," murmured Patrick. The doctor stood aghast. However,

he reflected that Pat was dying, and that nothing could kill or cure him now; it seemed a kindly thing to fulfil his last wishes, so he went out into the garden, and cutting a large, fresh cabbage, divided it into quarters and laid one of the sections close to Patrick's lips, guided his helpless hand into a place that propped the cabbage up against his mouth, and then Dr. C. sat down to watch this extraordinary patient. Slowly the cabbage disap-peared; the Irishman's eyes brightened during the process, and a shade more of life pervaded his countenance. As the last fragment was swallowed he said: "More!" in quite an audible tone, but the doctor made him wait a few moments before the second quarter was laid in position and eagerly received. To curtail my story, in the course of the day Patrick ate all the good part of a large cabbage, began to get well from that time, and in a week or two left the hospital and went to work.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

-The waste of food in hotels and restaurants, says the Chicago Times, is something enormous. In London this waste is partially utilized by the Sisters of Mercy, who keep some one constantly in the kitchen to save all the scraps as well as the articles that are returned from the dining rooms. These are carefully sorted and put in covered baskets. The soups, chowders and gravies are placed in cans or buckets. At night a covered wagon comes and takes them away. Some of the articles are taken to hospitals and asylums, the others are distributed among those of the sick and poor who are deserving.

-An English physician, Dr. Evans, has reported what is probably the greatest fall ever survived by a human being—the case being that of a girl who jumped from a bridge two hundred and fifty feet high, and was convalescent and free from pain within twenty days thereafter.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-A man living near Butterville, Ore., who is over sixty years of age, is the father of thirty-two children by three wives.—Chicago Times.

—The Berlin police authorities have forbidden all public performances in theaters and circuses with trained lions and other wild animals.

-Mrs. Everette, of Fremont, O., hid her diamonds, worth two thousand dollars, in the ash barrel, and afterwards sold the ashes for five cents a barrel .-Cleveland Herald.

—Sam Jones says: "Live so your children may put their feet in your tracks and be honorable." That is, don't walk all over the road on the way home nights .- Rochester Post.

-The Catholics have upward of eighty members in the new English Parliament. Scotland returns one for the first time since the Reformation. The last Parliament had sixty Cath-

-A young New York swell goes about the streets at night accompanied by a pet black bear weighing four hundred pounds, which he treats at each saloon he enters, the animal taking hard liquor.—N. Y. Herald.

-General Toombs in his will gave to his faithful servant, Billy, the use of a room, privilege of wood, and an annuity as long as he lives. There is a bequest to each one of the family servants, and the desire is expressed that they be retained as long as they wish to stay on the same terms as heretofore.—St. Louis Post.

-A busy woman .- "You are kept pretty busy nowadays," remarked a stranger to Mrs. Simmons, whose husband runs a ranch on Onion creek. "Yes, hardly time to turn around. There is always something to keep one busy. If it ain't the cows, it's the sheep; if it ain't the sheep, it's the pigs, and if it ain't the pigs, it's the children .- Texas Siftings.

-One of the heroes of the Franco-German war has recently died, General Bonnemains, who commanded the Cuirassiers in the famous eavalry charge at Reichshofen. The feat of by which he stayed the advance of the Germans, while his men fell in scores around him under the fire, until Marshal MacMahon had got clear away from Woerth and Froeschmiller, made him the idol of the army.

-Judge A. W. Tourgee, the novelist, of Chautauqua County, has about twenty patents granted on a new harness and expects four others. The harness is to be made entirely of metal, and among the advantages claimed for it are that it is lighter, less cumbersome, more easily adjusted, and will not chafe as much as a leather harness. It is expected to cost about thirty per cent. less than leather harness, and it will be more durable.-N. Y. Post.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-Mother (at boarding-house): Why. Freddie, you never ask for a second piece of pie at home. Freddie: That's cause I knew 'twan't any use .-Prairie Farmer.

-The young lady who gave the mitten to the young man who wouldn't go into the house, where it was comfortable, but persisted in keeping her out at the front gate, now refers to him as one of her "cast-off gaters."-Chicago

-Law Professor: "What constitutes burglary?" Student: "There must be a breaking." Professor: "Then if a man enters a door and takes a dollar from your vest pocket in the hall would that be burglary?" "Yes, sir, because that would break me."

-Small gentleman appears in a huge hat which engulfs him to his shoulder. His wife: "But that hat doesn't fit you, my love." He: "That's what I told the man, but he showed me his gold medal, the only one awarded for hats, and what could I do?"—Boston Bulletin.

-Hotel clerk to guest registering: "I see your hair is all gone; are you from the West?" "Yes." "Been among the Indians?" "No." "Got a mother-inlaw?" "No." "Used Barber's preven-tive?" "No." "Been in a cyclone?" "Yes, and yer the first chap that ever struck it right."—Chicago Tribune.

-The Boy's Answer .-"Is it the Dothness of the Do, Or the Doneness of the Did?" Propounded a Hub tutor to A little Yankee kid.

The Boston urchin's answer free At oncely took the bun: "The pwopah tahm to use would be, The Didness of the Done."

- California Maverick. -"Mr. Fangle, I saw in the paper that the growth of the telephone is one of the most remarkable in the history of invention," remarked Mrs. F. "So it is, my dear." "Well, I don't think it is." "No! Why?" "Well, we've

had our telephone in over two years, and it hasn't grown an inch."—Pitts-burgh Chronicle. -"Yes," he said, as he was showing a friend the beauties of the city. "This is the Grand Street bridge. You may remember that a woman fell from here some time ago and lost one of her eyes." "She did?" "Yes; and then she sued the city for fifteen thousand dollars." "That was an eye dear, wasn't it?"-N. Y. Herald.

-This is a boy's composition on girls: "Girls are the only folks that has their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand girls if she wants to do anything. This is all I know about girls. and father says the less I know about them the better off I am.—Toledo

What It Was.

A State street merchant put a handsome plaster figure in his store window and prepared himself to enjoy it with his customers. Along in the afternoon, the wife of an artist came in and she

mentioned it at once.

"Ah, Mr. B.—," she said "that's a handsome figure in your window,"

"Yes," replied the merchant, "I call

it so, myself, I do."

"Your taste is excellent," pursued the lady, "and I'm glad to see a love of art developing in commercial circles. What is the figure—Hebe?"

"Oh no, ma'm, its plaster of Paris."
- Marchant Traveler.

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