#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS. In the Senate the 25th a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that of the \$10,000,000 Treasury to the effect that of the \$10,000,000 of bonds called for redemption February I the National banks held as a basis of circulation \$5,000,890. Senator Hoar, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the settlement of the debt of the Pacific Railroad. The Electoral Count bill was taken up and Senator Morgan took the floor. At the conclusion of his remarks the Senate went into executive session, after which the death of Representative Rankin, of Wisconsin, was announced, a committee appointed to attend the funeral and the Senate adjourned ... In the House Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Rankin, and offered the customary resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and as a mark of respect to the deceased the House adjourned.

When the Senate had finished its pre-

WHEN the Senate had finished its pre liminary work on the 26th, Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution expressive of the Senate's deep sense of the public loss in the death of the late Vice-President Hendricks. The resolution having been read Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate. Eulogies were also delivered by Senators Hampton. Sherman, Saulsbury, Evarts Ransom, Spooner, Vest and Harrison. The resolution was adopted and the Senate adjourned... In the House the call of States for bills was followed by the introduction of a number of new bills. Several committees also reported bills, one being a bill to pension survivors of the Mexican war. Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, on behalf of the Committee on Naval Affairs, called up the bill authorizing the voluntary retirement of certain officers of the navy who have rendered conspicuous service in battle or served thirty years in the navy. Pending discussion on the bill the House adjourned. called up his resolution expressive of the

In the Senate on the 27th the memorials of the Kansas Legislature for the establish of the Kansas Legislature for the establish ment of two additional military stations as a protection against Indians and for the extension of military facilities at Fort Riley were presented. Senator Plumb's resolution of inquiry as to the number of military bands in the army was agreed to. Senator Harrison's substitute for his original resolution of inquiry as to the administration of the Pension Office, was taken from the table and without debate agreed to. The Electoral Count bill was postponed until Monday. Senator Harrison called up the bill for the admission of Pakota and addressed the Senate in tis favor. Senator Butler then took the floor to reply to Senator Harrison, but yielded for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.... In the House the Senate resolutions upon the death of Mr. Hendricks were presented and laid over until Tuesday. The morning hour was taken up in discussing the bill for the retirement of certain naval officers, and the House proceeded to consideration of the bill declaring forfeited certain land grants to the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of railroads. This bill is identical with that passed by the House in the Forty-eighth Congress. An amendment was adopted that the lands restored to the public domain shall be subject to entry and settlement under the provisions of the homestead law only, and confirming sales of such land heretofore made by the United States, and the bill passed. Adjourned.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate on the 28th was one by Mr. Sherman to disment of two additional military stations as a

Among the bills introduced in the Senate on the 28th was one by Mr. Sherman to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar, to provide for the purchase of silver bullion in bars, at not less than 2,000,000 ounces nor more than 4,000,000 ounces per month at market price, and for the issue in payment therefor of coin certificates of not less denomination than \$10 each, the bullion to remain in the Treasury as security for the payment of the certificates. The bill for the admission of Dakota came up and Mr. Rutler addressed. of Dakota came up, and Mr. Butler adoresse of Dakota came up, and Mr. Butler addressed the Senate in opposition to it. Mr. Wjison, of Iowa, followed in favor of the bill. Several messages were received from the President transmitting information, when a message from the House announced the death of Hon. Reuben Elliwood, late member of that body from the State of Hil-roit, and the Senate adjourned Mr. member of that body from the State of Illinois, and the Senate adjourned...Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, introduced a bill to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. Also to open unoccupied lands to actual settlers. In Committee of the Whole the bill reported by the Shipping Committee to abolish certain fees for services to American vessels was taken up and pending consideration the committee rose and the House proceeded to the consideration of appropriate resolutions touching the death of Congressman Reuben Eliwood, of Illinois. Eulogies were delivered, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 29th Mr. Incalls.

In the Senate on the 29th Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably the bill relieving from political disabilities George S. Storrs, of Texas, and on Mr. Ingalls' motion the bill was passed. Mr. Call introduced a bill to pay certain claims of the State of Florida, and in a short speech bilstered a Washington claim agent who put in a bill of \$62,000 for services in behalf of the State claim of \$22,000. At two o'clock Mr. Vest took the floor on the Dakota bill and spoke against the measure, at the conclusion of which Mr. Logan took the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned until Monday... In the House after a few private measures had been reported by committees, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. When the committee rose the House took a recess until evening, at which session afty pension bills passed. Adjourned until Monday. favorably the bill relieving from political dis-

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

A BILL will be introduced in Congress shortly on behalf of the widow of Dr. Octave Pavy, of Missouri, one of the victims of the Greely expedition. Dr. Pavy re signed while on the expedition, and his resignation was accepted. This action bars his case from being included in the pension bill for the relief of the Greely party.

THE question of the policy to be adopted in regard to applications by the Senate for information relative to "suspensions from office" was considered in a Cabinet meeting on the 28th. The President was understood to be opposed to complying with requests for such information and was sustained in that view by the members of his Cabinet.

THE Attorney General sent a letter to the Senate on the 29th in answer to the resolution calling for all the documents and papers in relation to the management and conduct of the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama. The particular information asked for was refused.

THE sentence imposed in the case of Pay master General J. A. Smith, U. S. N., having been approved and confirmed by the President, was promulgated on the 29th. The court found him guilty on both charges and sentenced him to be dismissed from the position of Chief of the Bureau of Provisions, to be suspended from rank and duty as a paymaster, on furlough pay for three years, and to retain his present number in his grade during that period.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of bonds of the 3 per cent. loan of 1882. The principal and accrued interest will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, March 1, 1886, and the interest will cease

THE EAST. Moone's coke works, of Uniontown, Pa are in operation at the old rates, about half the force, all foreigners, being at work under protection. The native workmen have been notified that their places will be filled

Five thousand dollars was subscribed to the Parnell fund in a meeting held at Philadelphia recently.

with imported Hungarians unless they re-

INVESTIGATION into the treatment of h natic paupers in the Essex County (N. J.) asylum developed the fact that patients were fed on swill made up of leavings and scrapings of sour food and boiled into "hash."

THE Turf, Field and Farm announces the permanent retirement from the turf of Pierre Lorillard, who has for years figured so prominently in the racing annals of this country, and whose victories on the English turf with Parole and Iroquois made his fame world wide. His racers will be sold. THE Franklin Opera House block, at Franklin, Pa., composed of elegant and substantial buildings, caught fire recently. Loss about \$150,000, partially covered by insurance.

In the Connecticut Senate on the 28th the rules were suspended and a resolution passed calling upon Congress to increase the duty on leaf tobacco.

As the Uniontown express came rolling down to Redstone, Pa., the other night the engineer saw an alarm signal light violently waved across the track. He slowed up and discovered that a huge bowlder had slipped down the hill and rested on the track. The train had been saved by a boy named Clarke Isler, for whom a purse was made up by the passengers.

RHODE ISLAND manufacturers have formed a compact for mutual protection

THE New York Produce Exchange has adopted resolutions calling for the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars.

An explosion at the Banksville coal mine of Long & Co., near Pittsburgh, Pa., the other morning set fire to the pit and cremated the mules. A number of miners were at work at the time, but all escaped

THE WEST. Six hundred pounds of prepared opium was seized by San Francisco customs of-

ficials the other day. Sr. Louis detectives were engaged recently in ferreting out the members of the "Yale" gang of swindlers, operating for some time in the West. The method of the swindlers was to deposit a bogus draft in a small country place, and then "draw" against it. When the draft came back dishonored, they were found to be non est.

\$50,000. THE Illinois Supreme Court has declared null Isaac Foreman's bequest of \$75,000 to the American Bible and Methodist Publication Societies. Foreman went crazy on religion. His daughter, Mrs. Price, of St. Louis, wife of an expressman, gets the

The banks were reported to have lost

THE other night the Chicago express on near Decatur, Ill., struck a wagon on a crossing, wrecking the wagon and killing Jesse Campbell, of Edinburgh, Christian County.

THE suit to contest Carter Harrison's election as Mayor of Chicago was dismissed on motion of the attorney for the petitioners.

CALIFORNIA fruit growers have addressed memorial to Congress setting forth that the Mexican reciprocity treaty to come before Congress for action will seriously injure the fruit growing interests of Califor-

HOLDEN DICK and Vincent Olinas, the former an Indian and the latter a Mexican, and both convicted murderers, were taken out of jail at Susanville, Cal., the other night and hanged to the beams of the woodshed in the court-house yard by a mob.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the Union was celebrated at Topeka on the 29th.

FIRE originated the other night in the Ryan Drug Company's building at St. Paul. Minn. The loss footed up \$255,000; fairly insured.

ARSENIC was recently placed in the teapot of Mrs. McConnell, at Davenport. Iowa, and the whole family of seven were noisoned, some fatally.

THE SOUTH.

THE last of the thirty-nine persons killed by the explosion of the Newburg (W. Va.) mine was recovered on the 27th.

Tom Barlow and Grant Richardson, con victs, quarreled over a game of cards at the convict camp in Nicholas County, Ky., recently, when Richardson killed Barlow with a club.

THE executive committee of the Knights of Labor has issued an order again boycotting the Mallory Steamship Company at Galveston, Tex.

THE revenue cutter Boutwell, stationed at Savannah, Ga., has been ordered to search for the steamer Martha Brower, of Philadelphia, supposed to be in distress 200 miles east of Ferdinandina, Fla.

Ar Howth's Station, six miles north of Hempstead, Tex., a family of negroes were poisoned recently by eating the flesh of a stolen hog which had been dosed with strychnine, The hog owner, to trap thieves, administered to some of the fattest a dose of poison. Four persons were reported dead and the rest were in a critical condition. much excitement existed.

It was recently asserted that fully 15,000 head of cattle were dead on the prairies within a radius of seventy-five miles of Fort Elliott, Tex., having been killed by starvation and exposure during the recent cold snap.

THE Texas State Treasurer temporarily uspended payment on claims of all kinds on the 29th. A deficit of \$150,000 exists in the various State funds, especially in the school fund. The cause was due to the excessive reduction of taxation by the last Legislature.

ROBERT MALLORY, of the Mallory Steam ship Line, denies that his company violated the Galveston agreement with the Knights of Labor.

GENERAL. A TEST vote was taken in the British House of Commons on the 26th. The result left the Conservative ministry in a minority-329 to 250-when it was announced the

ministry would resign. The Parnellites

voted against the Government; a few moderate Liberals supported it. THE Salisbury Cabinet sent their resignations to the Queen on the 27th, the day after their defeat in the Commons on Collings' allotment resolution.

JENSEN, the naturalized American citizen, was arrested at Kiel, Germany, on the 27th and expelled from the country, the time of his notice to leave having expired. M. DE FREYCINET has informed M. Criesies, the Greek Charge d'Affaires at Paris, that France, although she sympathized with Greece, was unable to separate herself from the action of the Powers to-

wards that country. THE committee of the German Reichstag, to which was referred a bill for a canal joining the Baltic and North seas, has

adopted the measure.
Bulgaria has ordered the Servian frontier closed to traffic. This has greatly irritated the Servians. A DISPATCH from Athens says: The Porte

threatens immediate invasion of Thessaly, It is rumored that the British fleet has arrived at Crete. The fall of the Salisbury Government in England has raised the

hopes of the Greek people.

The total value of the exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended December 31, 1885, were \$688.846,556 and for the twelve months ended December 31, 1884, \$749,366,428, a decrease of \$60,519,8725 The values of imports of merchandise for 1885 were \$587,551,506, and for 1884 \$629,-261,860, a decrease of \$41,710,354.

TELEGRAMS of the 28th from Athens state that the warlike views of the Greek Cabinet have suddenly changed. The dispatches state that the Hellenic Ministry had issued a declaration that Greece would comply with the wishes of Europe. Fully 600 families of fishermen on the

Gaspe and Bonaventure coast of Canada have been rendered destitute by the failure of the Robin firm of Jersey.

It was stated in Berlin that the Chinese

Government had pronounced against a new loan, and will postpone the laying of rail-

ALBERT M. LYBROOK, formerly of Richmond, Ind., died recently at Algiers, where he was Consul, of consumption.

PRINCE BISMARCK, in the Landtag re-cently, gave as the reason for the expulsion of the Poles from Germany that they were disloyal. The Government proposed to buy the land of noblemen in Prussian-Poland and plant thereon German colonies. NIHILIST headquarters were again discovered in St. Petersburg. The police advised the Czar to return to his palace at

Setrusz Yusky and Oszowsky, recently condemned to death for belonging to a Polish socialistic revolutionary association styled the Proletariat, were executed at

Warsaw on the 29th. THE Queen has accepted the resignations of Lord Salisbury and his cabinet summoned Gladstone for a consultation

THE business failures occurring through-out the country for the seven days ended the 28th numbered for the United States, 252; Canada, 37, total, 289; compared with 329 the week previous.

#### THE LATEST.

THE Delaware & Hudson locomotive engineers, who are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Knights of Labor recently refused to haul cars at Troy, N. Y., because the goods contained in them were boycotted. Trouble was expected to grow out of the affair. If an engineer was discharged all the others, it was said, would strike.

THIRTY-FIVE thousand acres of land were inundated recently by the breaking of a dam at Roberts Island, near Stockton, Cal. THE wife of Secretary Bayard died at Washington on the 31st. She had been in fair health until the death of her daughter, Catherine Bayard, a few weeks since. The melancholy features of the death of her daughter brought on congestion of the

Six houses in the Holloway road, London, collapsed the other day. Five passersby were instantly killed and a number of others were injured.

THE count of the coin in the sub-treasury at New York has been completed and shows that the vaults contain five cents more than the books call for.

AMERICAN railway securities were in good demand on the London Exchange. A FIRE broke out the other night in the building occupied by the clerks employed in examining the records of the medical and hospital department of the army at Washington, but was extinguished before

any great damage was done. CLEARING house returns for week ended January 30 showed an average increase of 28.2 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase

AT Teluride, Col., the other morning a snowslide demolished four cabins at the Sheridan mine, burying twenty-two men under seventeen feet of snow. Four men were killed and two fatally injured.

A FIRE broke out recently in the four story brick building owned by N. and G. Lindsey at Orange, N. J. The loss was estimated at \$300,000.

THE engine house at the head of Masonry Planes, near Shenandoah, Pa., took fire early the other morning and was totally destroyed. The massive engine and machinery were totally wrecked, and several weeks will be required to repair the damage. The loss to the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company is \$50,000.

THE House Committee on Public Lands has cagreed to a bill forfeiting the land grant of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad. Four unknown men attempted to cross the river to the Kentucky side in a skiff, near Evansville, Ind., the other day. The

river was full of gorged ice, making crossing very difficult. About midway across they encountered a heavy flos, which crushed the boat, and all the four men

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Legislature. In the Senate on the 23d a letter from Mrs. R. B. McIntyre was read, complaining that the State Veterinarian had unjustly quarantined her horse, claiming that it had glanders, when it really only had a cold. She asked remuneration. The House resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure a law granting a pension to all soldiers of the late war was adopted. The resolution thanking Senator Ingalis for his efforts to establish military posts in Southwestern Kansas was unanimously adopted. Fourteen bills were introduced, among them being an act relating to police in cities; an act to regulate and support schools in cities of the second class; an act to regulate the fees and salaries of county officers. Adjourned... In the House Mr. Hatfield, by request, introduced a bill to include street railways in the work of the State Board of Railroad Assessors. Mr. White presented a concurrent resolution reciting that as there are now fifty employes in the Penitentiary from Leavenworth County, hereafter no more than four employes shall be employed from any one county, nor more than two from any one family. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 25th Mr. Kelly, of McPherson, presented a resolution expression. that the State Veterinarian had unjustly

McPherson, presented a resolution expressing sorrow over the death of General Grant, and Mr. Humphrey presented a resolution protesting against the confirmation of Governor Glick. Several bills of a local nature and the bill relating to county high schools passed. A joint resolution was introduced amending the constitution by striking out the word "white" in the clause relating to enlistments in the State militia. Adjourned.

The House, after routine business, went into committee of the whole for the consideration of bills. After the committee rose consideration of bills was proceeded with, but nothing of general interest completed. After a long depart the resolution protesting against the confirmation of Nelson F. Acers was tabled. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 26th many petiing sorrow over the death of General Grant.

In the Senate on the 26th many peti-In the Senate on the 26th many petitions were presented, among them one signed by 583 women of Emporia, asking for woman suffrage. When the resolution protesting against the confirmation of Hon. George W. Glick as pension agent was called up Mr. Kellogg moved that it be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, which was carried. A number of bills were introduced, after which the Senate went into executive session. In the afternoon the secretary read the two reports of the special committee to investigate the workings of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission. Mr. Marshall moved that the Senate adopt the majority report, which motion prevailed. Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, when the Senate adjourned... In the House the Senate resolution thanking Senator Ingalls for his efforts to have military posts established on the southwestern border of the State was, upon motion of Mr. Kelley, of Mitchell, laid upon the table. The resolution asking pensions of Congress for soldiers was adopted as amended by the Senate. The bill amending "An act concerning private corporations, was passed as amended by Mr. Overmeyer on a previous day. The bill recreating the County of Kiowa out of Comanche and Edwards, and the bill amendatory of the statutes of 1868, regulating the jurisdiction and procedure before justices of the peace in cases of misdemeanor, were passed. In committee of the whole several bills were recommended for passage.

In the Senate on the 27th standing committees reported and several bills were ions were presented, among them one signed

In the Senate on the 27th standing committees reported and several bills were introduced. Bills were read a second time

mittees reported and several bills were introduced. Bills were read a second time and referred. In the afternoon bills passed amendatory of and supplemental to chapter 104 of the session laws of 1876; to amend the session laws of 1883 relating to schools in cities of the second class; to repeal chapter 34 of the session laws of 1885; to remove the political disabilities of certain persons; providing for the transfer of certain moneys from the State sinking fund to the general revenue fund. The House resolution calling for an investigation of the expenditures on the east wing of the State House and Senate Chamber passed. Bills were considered in committee, when the Senate adjourned.... In the House another female suffrage petition was presented. Bills were introduced, committees reported and bills read a second time and referred. A petition was presented in favor of Congress providing for the issuing of paper money and loaning such money to the people. A concurrent resolution was offered asking that a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House whose duty it shall be to consider the rights and duties of people engaged in usoful labor, and formulate such legislation as in their judgment would meet the recommendations of the Governor. The bill preventing incompetent or unauthorized persons from engaging in the practice of pharmacy; also, to regulate the sale of poisons and proprietary medicines and to create a board of pharmacy, passed. In the afternoon the bill providing for the selection and summoning of grand and petit juries in special cases, and several land bills passed. Several bills were introduced. Among them a bill to establish boards of arbitration; to provide for the payment of the claims of citizens who suffered loss through the guerrilla raids of 1851-5; to provide for the government and maintenance of the State militia and the general defense. The bill to endow the Normal School with certain Saline lands was then discussed until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 28th the Grand Jury bill was considered and passed. The follow ing bills were also read a third time and passed: An act supplemental to an act to create a State and local boards of health, and to regulate the practice of medicine in the State, approved March 7, 1885; to amend an act to provide for the organization and government and compensation of the militia in the State, and for the public defense; abolishing the office of county auditor in counties having less than 40,000 inhabitants; a number of local bills passed. Adjourned... In the House several woman suffrage petitions were presented and bills introduced. The resolution creating a committee to formulate a plan for an arbitration law was passed, and a number of bills were read a second time and referred. The afternoon was taken up in consideration of the bill setting apart the salt lands for the Normal School at Emporia. The House adjourned without final action.

In the Senate on the 29th a concurrent ing bills were also read a third time and

In the Senate on the 29th a concurrent resolution was introduced authorizing an appropriation of \$25,000 for holding the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in Kansas in 1887. The Senate went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of bills on the calendar. Many bills were favorably reported, none of special interest. The question of adjournment created considerable debate and the Senate finally adjourned until Monday at four p. m..... In the House many petitions were presented, most of them protesting against the division of certain new counties. The bill relating to Railroad Commissioners called out a majority and minority report. The bill provides for the retention of the Board of Railroad Commissioners; takes the appointments out of the hands of the Executive Council and gives them to the Governor, and makes it compulsory on the part of the Commissioners to draft a fair and just schedule of rates for each road doing business in the State, and to cause the same to be posted in conspicuous and accessible places by the several companies. After the introduction of a few more bills the House adjourned. appropriation of \$25,000 for holding the Na-

THE dry goods store of Robinson Bros. at Wichita was burned recently. Value of stock, \$48,000; insurance, \$35,000.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the Union was celebrated at Topeka on the 29th. The attendance was large, and a number of prominent citizens read interesting papers on State

THE fund of \$1,000 which Mr. Admire started some weeks since, to partially reimburse Mr. Prouty for loss by fire, has been fully made up by Kansas editors.

#### A MYSTERIOUS BATTLE.

Captain Crawford Killed by Mexican What the Mexicans Say About It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.-A telegram received at the Presidio to-day from Fort Bowie, Ariz., signed General Crook, gives the contents of a dispatch from Lieutenant Maas dated Nicori, Sonora, Mex., January 21. It states that the troops under Captain Crawford on January 11, surrounded and attacked an Indian camp fifty miles southeast of Nicori. A two hours' running fight took place and a number of Indians were wounded, but all escaped. The hostiles then sent word that they wished to hold a conference. While the troops were in camp awaiting the time for the conference they wer attacked by 154 Mexican soldiers. Efforts were made to let the Mexicans know that the troops were Americans and friends.

Captain Crawford and Lieutenant Maas advanced to talk with them whereupon a volley was fired. Captain Crawford was shot in the head and Mr. Horn, the interpreter, was slightly wounded in the left arm. The Mexican fire was partly re-turned by the scouts of Captain Crawford's command but only sufficient to keep them at a distance. The firing lasted half an hour when Lieutenant Maas succeeded in having a talk with the officer in command of the Mexicans, whose Captain had meantime been killed. He was told the Americans were taken for hostiles owing to the darkness. The Mexicans signed a paper to that effect. The loss to the Americans by the unfortunate affair was: Captain Crawford, mortally wounded; Mr. Horn, chief of scouts; two Indians, slightly wounded; another severely wounded. The Mexican loss was four killed. In a telegram Lieutenant Maas says he believes the Mexicans expected to drive the Americans off with their over whelming force and secure their camp and effects. Captain Crawford died on the 18th during their march to Nicori, where he was buried. He was unconscious until his death. Lieutenant Maas then

While the troops were en route to Nacori. twenty-two squaws entered the camp, through whom arrangements were made for a conference with two bucks of the hostile band. This ended by Chief Nana and one buck, wife and child of both Geronimo and Natchez, a sister of Geronimo, one boy and a woman being given as hostages to Lieutenant Maas for the observance of peace until Geronimo meets General Crook, with whom he expressed a wish to have a talk. A meeting between Crook and Geronimo will take place in about a month and will undoubtedly end in the Indian surrender. The band consists of Chiefs Geronimo, Natchez; Chihuahua and Nana, twenty bucks, some women and children. Lientenant Maas is now heading for Lang's

### LABOR BUREAU.

Hatch's Bill to Enlarge the Powers of the Department of Agriculture to be Recommended by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The Committee on Agriculture of the House yesterday to enlarge the powers and duties of the De partment of Agriculture and ordered the bill to be favorably reported to the House. As agreed upon in the committee, the bill provides for the establishment of a department of agriculture and labor under the supervision of a secretary of agriculture and labor appointed the President and confirmed by the Senate. The bill also provides for the appointment of an assistant secretary. The new section presented for incorporation in department of agriculture and labor. the Commissioner of Labor, who shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. He is to hold office for four years, unless sooner removed, and receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum. The Commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, means of promoting their material, individual and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops, factories and other places of industry. The Secretary of Agri-culture and Labor is empowered to inquire into causes of discontent which may exist between employes and employers, within the United States, and he may invite and procure sworn statements from both parties concerning the matters in controversy. The Secretary shall make a report to Congress annually upon the condition of labor in the United States, accompanied by such recommendations as he may deem important. The bill to establish a department of industries will be reported back to the House by the Committee on Labor, with cement that their main features have been incorporated in the bill to be reported by the Committee on Agriculture.

#### OKLAHOMA.

Sidney Clarke Addresses the House Com mittee in Advocacy of Weaver's Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- Sidney Clarke, ex-member of the Kansas Legislature, appeared before the House Committee on Territories yesterday in advocacy of Representative Weaver's bill for the creation of the Territory of Oklahoma. He said that the public land strip should be taken under Government control, as in the present state of affairs any crime could be committed there without fear of punishment. He claimed that Oklahoma belonged entirely to the Government. The Govern-ment had paid the Indians the full price of the lands. While it was the original understanding that Oklahoma should be used as a colony for the Indians and freedmen, that idea had long been abandoned, and the only use made of Oklahoma was that of a pasture for the herds belonging to the cattle barons. He said that a cattle company formed at Lawrence, Kan., had leased the lands from the Indians for \$100,000, and had sub-let it at a considerable advance to other cattlemen. He wanted the Territory opened to settlers. Captain Couch of Oklahoma boomer fame, was present, but did not address the committee.

#### THE POOR POLE.

Prince Bismarck's Remarkable Stand in the Prussian Landtag.

BERLIN, Jan. 29 .- Prince Bismarck yesterday in the debate in the Prussian Landtag on the expulsion of the Poles from Germany, made a remarkable speech, occupying two hours in delivery. He said the primary cause of the Government's action was the disloyalty of the Poles to the German crown. They were, he said, constantly engaged in intrigues against the Government, and had made themselves a steady annoyance to Prussia by acting as accomplices of the opposition in the German Parliament. They had elected a majority against the Government and the crown could do nothing less than either deny the demands of such a majority or destroying the evil element which made such a majority possible.
"Polish agitation in Germany," B.smarck
sald, "had always appeared to him an element of danger, and had compelled him to
keep watch upon Russia. The Poles had been constantly, and not always unsuccessfully, endeavoring to set foreign States against Prussia."

A COLONIZING SCHEME.

"Hence," continued the Chancellor, "we have determined to buy out all the real estate owned by Polish nobles in Prussian-Poland, and place German colonists on lande hitherto occupied by the expelled people. In order to make the colonization inure permanently to the benefit of the Empire, the colonists will be hibited from marrying Poles. cost of the undertaking will be about 300,000,000 marks (about \$65,000,000), but the State will lose no more than ten per centum of this loss, made necessary by the exigencies of the case, in buying out an alien class and re-selling to the Germans, while the gain to the Empire will be immeasurable. The Government," said the Chancellor with great animation, "will never concede the restoration of Poland nor a hair's breadth in that direction. The Poles played a suspicious part in the kulturcampf. Whosoever refuses to help to protect and main-tain the State is not entitled to claim anything from the State. As for me," continued the Chancelor, "I am ready to save my country, although it cost me my head and honor. If anybody dares attack Prussia's frontiers, I shall say like Gladstone, 'Hands off.'"

Referring to the insinuation that the Government's religious prejudices had great influence in its treatment of the Poles, Bismarck said: "Religion is wise connected with the expulsions. As a policy of kindness had failed, it became necessary to reduce the Polish element in Germany and increase the German ele-ment. This is the real reason for the ex-pulsion, and the Government has determined to persist in this work despite the op-position of the Reichstag. In conclusion I will say that before allowing the father-land to be endangered I would counsel the Emperor to make the Federal Government independent of the obstructionist tactics in the Reichstag as far as the constitution and laws of Germany would permit, for I would hold any minister to be a coward who should besite to take a coward who should hesitate to stake every thing to save his fatherland from danger.'

The Chancellor's speech is the principal topic of conversation in the capital. by the Labor Committee to Mr. Hatch's bill equally capable of being interpreted to foreshadow either the dissolution of the Reichstag or a coup d'etat. The occasion of Prince Bismarck's speech was the dis-cussion of the resolution introduced en Saturday last expressing satisfaction at the passage in the speech from the throne promising measures for the protection of German interests in East Prussia. Herr Achenbach moved that the resolution be adopted and the motion was supported by Herr Wehr, while Dr. Windhorst opposed the motion. After Prince Bismarc speech the discussion was adjourned.

### THE KILLING OF CRAWFORD.

Considered in a Cabinet Meeting-General Pope Thinks the Mexicans Were Rene-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The killing of Captain Crawford, in Mexico, by Mexican troops, may lead to diplomatic complica-tions with Mexico. The matter was brought the attention of the President at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. According to existing treaties the forces of each country may cross the boundary in pursuit of Indians. Since the United States troops have spent perhaps half their time in the mountains of Mexico in pursuit of Geronimo's band, Lieutenant Maus, who makes the report of Captain Crawford's death, says he thinks Mexicans attacked them, knowing them to be United States troops, but did so believing they could overpower them. Mexicans explain that it was dark and that they mistook Crawford's command for Apaches. It is probable that the Mexican Government will be asked for an explana-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- General Sheridan yesterday received a dispatch from General Crook, confirming the report of the killing of Captain Emmett Crawford in Mexico, on the night of the 11th inst., and a probable surrender of Geronimo and his band of renegade Apaches. It seems that Captain Crawford's command attacked the Indians in their camp, about 200 miles be-yond the border line in Mexico, and in the midst of the attack was prised by a shower of bullets from an unexpected source. It was soon discovered that the attacking force was composed of Mexicans, who, when the fire ceased, said they had mistaken Crawford's command for Apaches. A parley between the two commands followed, when it was ascertained that Captain Crawford was mortally wounded, a bullet having pierced his brain, and the commanding officer and five men of the Mexicans were killed outright. In the meantime the Apaches had escaped, but afterwards Geronimo came in and agreed to meet General Crook on the border line to make terms for a surrender. There are twenty-two hostile bucks in Geronimo's band, and it is expected that they will reach the point agreed upon by the 4th of February. Captain Crawford did not regain consciousness after being shot, but did not die until the 18th inst. He was carried with the com-mand for seven days. He was buried at Macosi, Mex. Great regret is expressed for his death at the War Department. He was a very gallant officer and one of the best Indian fighters in the army. He was General Crook's right hand man and has been foremost in the hunt for hostile Apaches.

#### ROBERT BURNS.

The 127th Anniversary of His Birth Celebrated by the

Burns Club of Chase County, Kan., at Cottonwood Falls.

#### A Large Attendance and a Most Successful Meeting.

The 127th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's illustrious poet, was celebrated at Music Hall, in this city, on Monday evening, January 25, 1886, under the auspices of the Burns Club of Chase County, Kansas. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with representative citizens of Chase and the adjoining counties, while some of the audience were from far off parts of the State. This was the fifth annual celebration given by the present Burns Club, though a former Burns Club gave one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever had in Cottonwood Falls, yet this last entertainment was one of which the present club might well feel proud for its entire success.

Mr. M. A. Campbell, president of the club, opened the exercises with a few remarks of welcome to the guests, and then introduced Mr. Ed. McAlpine, who sang the beautiful ballad, "Scotland Yet," bringing the house down with applause.

Hon. Noble L. Prentis, of the Atchison Champion, was then introduced to the audience, and he made a very eloquent speech in reply to the toast, "Robert Burns," which was well received, and loudly applauded at its

A character song entitled "Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Maut," by Messrs. Alex. McKenzie, John Gibbs and James Twaddell, was so well rendered that they were given a rousing encore, to which they pleasantly responded.

Mr. T. H. Grisham made a very appropriate as well as humorous reply to the toast, "Here's a health to all we lo'e dear."

Miss Edith Narroway then rendered a beautiful song in a manner highly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, of Florence, then replied to the toast, "Irish Poets," making a well prepared and finely delivered speech, showing that young man to be possessed of more than ordinary ability.

The "Rose of Tralee" was then given by Mr. William Brodie, who sang it

Mr. Preston B. Gillett, of Kingman, responded to the toast, "English of him, as he had been reared in our

"Flowers of the Forest" was then sung by Mr. Geo. W. Weed, who rendered it well, and who was also organist for the occasion.

The "Welsh Bards" was then responded to by Mr. R. D. Rees, of Cedar Point, who, for a young man is a very forcible and pleasant speaker, and who showed himself to be at home among the poets of his native home.

"Men of Haarlech" was sung in a most excellent manner by Mr. Joseph Rees, of Emporia.

The Hon. J. W. McWilliams then responded to the toast, "American Poets," making a very fine address which was replete with humor, and which at times brought down the house with laughter and applause.

Mr. F. P. Cochran gave "The Lassies" an extra amount of taffy coupled with a good deal of humor. Mrs. Colin Campbell, of Florence,

next gave the audience a song which was most charmingly rendered. Mr. James Robertson then read "Tam

D'Shanter" in a most excellent manner. This was followed by a most novel and interesting feature of the entertainment called "A Dance o' Witches," which provoked peal after peal of laughter from all parts of the house. After some well rendered songs by Messrs. Alex. McKenzie, Claude Makin of Florence, James Dickson, F. P. Cochran and others, the Burns Club arranged themselves on the stage and sang "Auld Lang Syne," the audience joining in the chorus. This concluded the literary portion of the exercises, which were all meritorious and, for

home talent, far above the average. Supper was served at the Central and Union hotels, these popular houses fairly surpassing themselves in the arrangement of a collation the equal of which had never before been seen in Chase County. After supper the floor was cleared, and those wishing, tripped the light fantastic until the "wee sma' hours," to the inspiring strains of the music which was furnished for the oc-

These anniversaries have become not only the pride of Chase County, but of the State, and the one just past certainly assures the continuance of similar occasions each year.

The Emporia Republican was repreporters and pleasant gentlemen.

Below will be found the responses to the different toasts:

"Robert Burns," Response by Noble L. Prentis, of Atchison. In the midst of this bright company, and surrounded by these kindly faces, I see through the vista of time, a noisy school room far away, and the class standing up to read. I see the book, the very page and the verse of a poem written for an occasion like this.

The memory of Burns, a name which calls, when brimmed her festal cup, a nation's glory, and her shame, in silent sadness up.

That verse took possession of me when I read it as a boy. It has followed me about ever since. It rises unbidden when I hear the name of Robert Burns. I heard it in the whispering winds of evening when I stood on the banks of the Doon, and when I gazed on the stately monuments at Ayr and again at Dumfries. "A Nation's shame." He asked for bread, and after he was dead they gave him a stone. Thus, wherever I went, in every spot haunted by his vanished footsteps on the "auld brig," at Ayr, and on the banks of Uith, his memory came in "silent sadness up." And yet he was a nation's glory. If he, where he is, knows that as we do, he forgets and forgives. He forgets the people who, in his later years, crossed the street to avoid him. He forgets the hard grip of poverty. He forgives all. A nation's glory in that he lingers in

nation's memory. Scotland remembers him not merely as an American remembers Washington, but he is remembered by every Scotchman and Scotchwoman. I have known many, but I never heard but one native of Scotland speak ill of Burns, and that was an old Covenanter woman whom I met in Grayfriars church yard amid the graves of her ancestors, and she berated Burns as the father of "chance children," yet there was something in the old lady's eyes and voice that convinced me that the old-lady did not hate Burns so very badly after all, and the number of such as she is growing smaller in Scotland. When the Burns Centennial was celebrated in Glasgow, that great and good man, Norman McLeod, was the only clergyman on the platform, but I imagine that if they are celebrating in Glasgow to-night there is more than one minister present.

A nation's glory is Robert Burns, because he has absolutely enhanced that glory. Whoever loves Robert Burns, the world over, loves Scotland. Thousands of travelers from every quarter of the globe have visited Scotland, just to look upon the birthplace and grave of Burns. They would not have gone there for Wallace or Bruce, or for all the kings and queens who ever lived in Holyrood. They went for Burns' sake; just because "There was a lad born in Kyle," and no man can, I think, fully understand and appreciate Burns unless he has visited the people of whom and for whom he wrote, for while Ayrshire beauty, manners, the patient industry, the mother's proud tender glance, the face of girlhood mantling with the blush of innocent affection while sacrificing all the "saint, the father and the husband prays" to Scotland's God, just as Burns saw and knew and described it a hundred years ago. Nay, more, there may be seen a humbler friend, immortalized in deathless verse, the collie, the shepherd dog, the same who stood up for the poor in his celebrated controversy of the "Twa dogs" still barking in his joy among the gleeful children. I am of the opinion, though perhaps all may not agree with me, that Burns is a nation's glory because he was that nation's moral teacher. His motto was like many of us, "Do as I say, not as I do." The sermon has out-lived the preacher and his faults, and has sunk into the hearts of a thoughtful people. The "Epistle" is read by "young friends" still, and the Scotch cotter gathers his family about him with a higher heart, as on a Saturday night he remembers Burns.

As a political teacher, Burns enunciated the coming doctrine of the world. He saw that in his life-time. He was seventeen years old when a company of men gathered at Philadelphia, wrote it down in imperishable characters: "We hold it to be selfevident, that all men are created free and equal." In other words, "a man's a man for a' that," and he saw the seven years of struggle terminate in the establishment of a great republic, without, in all its borders, a belted knight, a marquis, duke and-a' that. He saw burst in his later years the storm of the French revolution, which, black and awful as it was, has left the air of Europe purer ever since. It was Burns' glory that he continued to "bide by the buff and the blue," the colors of the friends of liberty in Scotland and in England, the colors of our old Continentals, who in their ragged regimentals firmly stood.

Yet it is not because he sang of patriotism that his name and fame and memory have become the common property of mankind, for his patriotism, we may say, was a local patriotism. Nor is it even because he dreamed as good men in all ages and countries have dreamed of a coming day, when sented by Mr. Pingree, and the News free and equal, and be happy. It is be-by Mr. J. H. Harnit, both good re-cause he was the poet of the heart. Na-vividly and effectually depicture to your tion as that of the Welsh." All

idea of political freedom changes, but that little thing, the human heart, still beats on as it begins, and he who voices its joys, its sorrows, its hopes, its longings shall be remembered as long as that heart has passions, as long as life has woes.

And such a singer was Robert Burns. It has been well said that the

"Had we never loved sae kindly Had we never loved sae blindly, Never met and never parted. We had ne er been broken-hearted."

contains the material for a thousand romances, and they are romances, my friends, in which we have all been heroes and heroines. They are your romances and mine. There is not a man here who has never written a love letter, who has not fallen back on some verse, some line, some word, some thought of Burns to voice the sentiments of his own, when he did, or thought he did, "Love but her, and her forever."

It is the kind heart that lives, and no man had a kinder heart than Burns, though he had a sharp eye and biting tongue. Even in his last moments he sees the inconsistency of the community in which he was, not dying, but perishing. He saw that while they neglected him living, they would attempt to honor him by some funeral pageantry. He saw in mind's eye the local militia marching along with their muskets at all angles, tramping on each other's heels, and with a humor that every real soldier will appreciate, he said: "Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."

Yet what a tender heart beats in all his verses! Who like him has sung of that friendship, which lasts after long years, while "seas have bra'ed between us roared." His was sympathy that embraced all things, from the mountain daisy uprooted by the plowshare, and the bird by the desolated nest, onward and upward. His was a charity that embraced even the evil one himself, for he says:

"Then fare ye weel auld Nickia Ben, and wad tak a thought to mend?" It is because Burns spoke for friendship, for charity, for love, that we are gathered, because, with all these he speke of "Scotia dear," as no other man has spoken, that you Scotch men and women here, in the heart of a vast continent, to him almost unknown, nearly five thousand miles from a sprig of growing heather, are met to bless his name. There may be those akin to the old woman who delared that the doctrine of total depravity was her greatest comfort in life, who will complain that on occasions like this, Burns is the subject of indiscriminate eulogy. For the comfort and happiness of such, we will admit that Burns did wrong. That he wrote some verses that us bald headed old reprobates go over into a corner and read and laugh at, and that he knew all the miseries that flow from drink. But have you ever considered the man's temptations? I doubt if Poets," in a most able manner, mak- has changed, as all the world changes, there is in this city in which we are ing the people of these parts feel proud still may be found under the cotter's met, a cottage so humble as that whose maintenance wherever they might wish loving your native land and all you night was intrusted to him. There in roof, the kindly welcome, the simple frail walls gave way before the January blast, when "wind blew in on Robin." From that humble home he went forth into a society which, high and low, floated in drink, in an age when the minister and the elders of the kirk drank more whisky than would now be considered a suitable allowance for the whole congregation. More than this: he had what is so often the absolutely fatal gift of humor. The most wonderful story-teller I know in Kansas is named Burns, and is, I am told, the great-grand-nephew of the poet. You can imagine what Robert Burns was: a man they would wake up after he had gone to bed and carry off to their ale house that they might hear him talk till broad daylight. Let us consider what we might have done in his place. and even whether had we been passing "Poorie Nannie's" late at night and we had seen a light within, and heard the clatter and click of glasses, and above them the voice of Robert Burns, we might not have gone in and stayed till morning ourselves.

But that is all over now. It is the good the man said and did and not the evil that lives after him, and will live forever, and so I will close these broken words by adding to them the triumphant words of another, uttered at the dedication of the Burns statue in the

Central Park, New York: "Ah, Robert Burns, Robert Burns, whoever shall linger here and stop to muse upon your statue, will, in imagination, see a solitary mountain in your own beautiful Scotland, heaven soaring and wrapped in impenetrable mist. Suddenly the mists part and there are the heather, the briar rose and gowans fine. The curhat is moaning, the curlew is calling, the plover is singing, the red deer is bounding. And look, the mists roll utterly away and the clear summit is touched with the tender glory of the sunshine."

### Toast, "Welsh Bards," Response by R. D.

I desire to tender my thanks to the honorable gentlemen of the committee for the honor conferred upon me this that I assent to their kind request. I

the productions of the most influential portion of fair Cambria's literati, and ing that the degree in which I may prove unworthy of the task, shall be more than equaled by the generosity of my auditors, I hesitate not to respond.

We can not help but pause to admire the gorgeous sublimity of the poet's sphere; who seems to have been delegated to ennoble and direct the highest powers of mankind. In his magic art we find a balm for every wound. His soothing words penetrate adversity's darkest gloom, raise our fallen hopes, inspire to nobler and grander efforts and transports us, as it were, to blissful realization of majestic worlds beyond. His voice is heard in every clime and almost every tongue. Away across the broad Atlantic amid the crested mounts of proud old Wales, the enchanting voices of her beloved poets have ever been heard in the cause of TRUTH and

FREEDOM. To go back in the current of time to the extent of about a score of centuries, we find the patriotic Cambrian, the proud lord of his isle; paying no tribute, being submissive to none, he roamed over his insular home bathed in exuberant tranquility and peace. His was the life of a true freeman, in whose heart roared the fire of an indestructible love of home and liberty. It was there that the Welsh lords, in eloquent verse, pealed forth their ecstasies of delight and graciously showered upon the masses the pearly dewdrops of poetic love. Pure, free and elevating in nature, their lyric rhymes were only to be sung again by the gleeful Briton in sweet concord with the plaintive strains of the harp.

Though the poets are honored and revered at the present time as moulders of public sentiment, they were by far more so then. In the year 750 B. C. the bards of the whole island united into an organization known as the "Bards of the Isle of Britain." They were men possessed of knowledge, men of science and learning, who were expected not only to exercise the prerogatives which pertains to the various departments of government, but to fill the place of the clergy, as well as that of the public instructor. They were in reality the rulers and teachers of the populace, being subordinate in power to none, not excepting the Kings of their own land. Far and wide, they became renowned for their wonderful learning, and youths from distant lands were sent thither to receive instruction at the hands of these sages; the course ofttimes comprising the extended time of twenty years. Different degrees of honor were conferred upon the members as they aseended the scale of knowledge. No class of persons were as highly honored as they. They were exempted from the burdens of taxation, free from the horarms in their presence, and should they chance to present themselves upon the field of battle no flag of truce could

check hostilities sooner. This famous bardie organization enjoyed the full confidence and reverence of the people, and flourished with zeal and energy until time in its stern course brought hither to their quiet shores the resounding clash and din of the Roman arms. At this terrible crisis in the history of their country, these liberty-loving leaders heralded, in animated verse, the all-inspiring ery of DEATH or FREEDOM, and encouraged their warriors to vanquish their foeign foes. But their noble organization was not destined longer to live. Its doom was near at hand. It did not take long for the conquering Roman to discover its puissance and to resolve in turn to scatter or exterminate its numbers. Accordingly, A. D. 60, bearing the proud distinction of having retained their order for an uninterrupted period of 810 years, they fell, the bitter prey of their conquerors.

But the annihilation of this order was not the extermination of the poets of Wales. Wales will have her Welsh, and the Welsh will have their poets. As the birds of the forest fill the air with the delighful cadence of one great, grand strain, so do the voices of the poets of Wales reverberate among her cloud-capped mountains in one, sweet, long and unremitting carol of

It seems that in this world of ours that the weaker must bend to the stronger, hence the history of Wales is the history of a brave people who have fought a long, bloody and determined battle for honor and freedom. Romans, Saxons and Normans have in their turn buried their brutal swords in the heart of Wales, throughout which struggles her brave sons have ever been nerved by the ardor of her stalwart poets.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century when Wales received one of her heaviest blows from the English conquerers the whole Nation was wrapped in poetic fire and terrible was the defense they made. So ran one of evening. But it is not with an immod- of their popular rhymes at the time: erate degree of satisfaction to myself "Their Lord they will praise, their speech they shall keep, their land would that some one not so humble as they shall love-except wild Wales." myself, some one possessed of the zeal Says the historian: "No other mediæall created in God's image, shall be and eloquence, would fill my place on val literature shows at its outset the cause he was the poet of the heart. Na- vividly and effectually depicture to your tion as that of the Welsh." All

the characteristic traits which adorn have been many in number and have wielded tremendous power. The names of Aneurin, Llywarch Hen, Iolo ingeniously trace the history of adored Morganwg and numerous others and soul-inspiring poets. Yet know- are as stars that never fade, but seem to shine with increasing luster as they are handed down the succeeding terraces of time. At the present day such names as those of Cefui, Mynyddog, Ionoron, Glan, Dwyryd and many others are house hold words among their people, and their productions are among the gems of our age. Here's, then, to the honored poets of Wales! May they ever increase in usefulness, and as the surging seas of humanity pour into the broad arenas of eternity, may their poets be pillars of light to guide them to happy homes beyond, ever acting in true harmony with the motto of their nation, "Y GIVIR YN ERBYN Y BYD."

Coast, "Here's a Health to all we Lo"

Best," Response by T. H. Grisham. Ladies and Gentlemen: I am proud to meet you, to-night. I hope you are proud, too. We have assembled together for a common purpose, to celebrate the birth of a man who never did die and never will die-Robert Burns; and I must say that it is good for us to be here. We have not come together to fight a battle or to commemorate one. We have not come together to worship at the shrine of power, but we have congregated together to celebrate the birth of a worthy man, a man who in his way did more for his countrymen and more for the world at large than any of his contemporaries; a man who could speak the world's one tongue. a man who could give us an Epic poem one day and the hen-pecked husband the next day, and, by the way, I always felt sorry for a much hen-pecked husband. My Scotch friends, you who hear me to-night, let me entreat you. as you remember the land of your birth, as you remember your ancestors and men of letters, as you remember Bannockburn, as you remember the plain of Culloden, as you remember the long sufferings of your people, as you remember and honor the land of your adoption, don't forget the poor ploughman who first sang the songs of your native land and associated home and soul. The word home has a magic charm for me. The word touches every fiber of the soul and strikes every chord of the human heart with its fingers. Nothing but death can break the spell. What pleasing images and

deep emotions are awakened by it. Some years ago, twenty thousand people gathered in the old Castle Garden, New York, to hear Jenny Lind sing, as no other songstress had ever sung, the sublime compositions of Beethoven and Handel. At length the swedish nightingale thought of home. She paused and seemed to fold her wings for a higher flight. She began to pour out "Home, Sweet Home." The audience could not stand it-women fainted and men wept and sobbed lo's dear. May you all live long and enjoy the fruits of your honest labors.

And one word for you, Mr. Chairman, I hope you will live so long that sorie good angel will have to shoot you on the day of judgment to get rid of you. Good bless you and "all we lo'e dear."

Toast, "English Poets"-Response by Preston B. Gillett.

Is is not without some degree of embarrassment that I come before this audience on this occasion; not because I am a stranger, but because I am so well known.

Nearly every face in this assembly has to me a history which points back to the past-to boyhood-some even to | ence. babyhood-points back to days when beauty, splendor and happiness was not drawn from the works or lives of English poets, or from poetry, but consisted in freedom from care known only to boyhood; of roaming these hills that are still so very familiar to me, or on an occasional evening, with my boyhood friends, the Mashocks club, who are as dear to me now as then, gather up some dry sticks in the woods for the purpose of roasting of fowl, the ownership of which no man of repute ever dared to questioa.

But years have come and gone since then, and with those years have gone utation. many dear relatives and friends, whose forms and faces were then familiar, and who are not here to-night. The band of happy Mashocks are scattered to the four winds of the earth; the happy, rollicking boys and girls of those days are men and women now in the active pursuits of life, bearing the burdens, the thought of which in those days never

entered our gleeful, happy minds. With these most numerous and startling changes, which have brought us so soon, from boyhood and girlhood, on to the active stage of life, has come also an appreciation of the more substantial things of life, and with others an appreciation of prose, of verse, of poets and of poetry.

Poets have ever been the pioneers of thought. Their's are the lips which, touched by the live coal from on high, enables them to utter truths which are strengthen and advance the interests of humanity upon the earth.

It has been truly said that the nations change; governments change; the minds the power and true grandeur of through the history of Wales her poets the last to be crushed by the iron heel him honor after all his other works

of the congueror. As those nations emerged from the darkness and ignorance by which they were surrounded, they listened to and profited by the learning of those anointed ones, as they sang their songs of liberty, of happiness, of brotherly love and of human nature. In many cases it is marvelous to look back ever the field and note with what accuracy they predicted the course and progress of art and science, and even mapped out governmental policy and based their laws upon the requirements of human-

That poets are favored ones of Heaven is not a new thought. History, sacred and profane, conveys the idea and legendary lore gives us its beautiful and significant myths. One very ancient and very interesting and to the point is "The Division of the Earth."

When Jove had finished the world he called together the sons of men, commanded them to divide it among them in an honorable and brotherly manner. Then each one hastened tochoose his part. The farmer took possession of the land, the squire claimed the forests and the plains for his hunting grounds, and the merchant built him ships and store-houses and filled them with most costly goods. The monk seized upon the fine old wine, and the King blocked up the streets and bridges, exacting a tenth part in

Long after the division had been made the poet came far out of some distant land, and when he saw the condition of things, he began to lament his hard fate, and carried his grievances to the very throne of Jove himself.

"There is nothing left for me," he eried: "every thing has found a master, and must I, your most devoted son, have no portion?"

"If you choose to idly linger in dreamland," Jove said, "then do not blame me; where were you, I demand, when men divided the world?"

"Ah, my most gracious Father," replied the poet, "I was with thee, mine eyes were blinded with the radiance of thy face, mine ears were enchanted with thy celestial harmony; forgive me, I beseech thee, if enchanted by the glories of thy Heaven I lost my earthly position."

"What is to be done?" answered Jove. "The harvest, the chase, the market are no more mine, but if you choose to dwell with me in Heaven, you will always be welcome here."

In early English history we find Caedman (pronounced Cad-man) mentioned as the first poet. It is related of him that he was an ignorant and very devout man, Sitting one evening with a company of rustics, who were whiling away the time by singing and by recitation, his ignorance compelled him to be silent when it was his turn to help on the entertainment. Bemoaning his stupidity, he left the house of feasting and went out to the str.ble rors of warfare and were to have their like children. I don't blame you for of the beasts, whose custody on that his restless sleep a strange figure appeared to him, and bade him sing. "I can not sing," said Caedman. "I have come hither from the feast because I could not sing." Then he who spake to him, said: "But you have to sing to me." "What must I sing," asked Caedman, and the voice replied: "Sing the Order of Creatures." At once an inspiration came to the ignorant peasant, and the words of the song lingered in his memory when he awoke. The gifts of poetry were continued to him. The people of the Monastery pronounced him a favored child of Heaven, received him into their order and ever treated him with defer-

After Caedman the first one of note is Geoffrey Chaucer, who is supposed to have been born 1328 and died in 1400. His "Roumant of the Rose" contained 7,699 verses. From a careful reading of his "Canterbury Tales," with their wit, humor and knowledge of human nature we are enabled to understand the language and manners of the people of that remote date.

When we come down to the Elizabethan age we find Edmund Spenser as the only poet of any prominence. Though the author of many poems, his "Faery Queen" gained him his rep-

Contemporaneously with Spenser we find a long list of dramatists: Chapman, Lyle, Peel, Green, Kid and others, all of whom possessed abilities of a high order. Also with them, we find Shakespeare. With them, but far above them all; a very giant among pigmies. It is said of him that he is of no age, for he speaks a language which thrills in our blood in spite of a separation of two hundred years. He was their Shakespeare, he is our Shakespeare, and as long as the English language is spoken he will be recog-

nized as a master. And so I might go down the long list of noted poets England has produced. It is a notable fact that while some few have composed so uniformly that it would be hard to pick out any particular poem that could be designated as the best. Nearly all of them have left some masterpieces which destined by the Almighty to maintain. shines out by far more brightly than their ordinary composition, and will stand as gems of poetry when their other works shall have been lost sight tions whose poets sang the sweetest of in the flight of time. Thus Milton's were the first to rise to eminence and | "Paradise Lost" will ever remain to dc and the same may be said of Pope's "Essay on Man," of Thomas Gray's Goldsm th's "Vicar of Wakefield and Deserted City," of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" and "Lady of the Lake." of the "Prisoner of 'Chillon' by George Gordon, and of Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt."

But all of this is the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out, with no mention of the greatest poet Scotland has produced, Robert Burns. His early life was one of unceasing toil as a laboring peasant till his sixteenth year, when, as he expressed it, "love made him a poet." The hardships of his early life and the training of youth brought him home to every one.

"On Turning Up a Mouse's Nest," and "A Mountain Daisy," will ever remain as gems of poetry. Rollicking. jolly Robert Burns, yet so full of pathos and tenderness that even the smallest and most despised of earth's creatures does not escape his notice.

Who can help but appreciate the unfortunate "Tam O'Shanter." and those glorious songs "The Jolly Baggers." And yet with what tenderness does he console the unfortunate of earth. With what renewed vigor must he whose fate in life is that of unceasing labor undertake his work when he is assured

"The rank is but the guinea stamp, A man's a man for a' that.'

"The Cotters' Saturday Night," how it lives in the minds of all, and how new and sweet as we read and reread it.

Who would not think of the failings with but the tenderest pity, and of the virtues with a feeling almost of rever-

But I must hasten to close. Death is no respecter of persons. The king and the beggar afike pay tribute in their turn. Thus all the English poets of note, save Tennyson alone, have bowed in obedience to the will of the icy messenger.

In nearly every case their lives were spent in the very highest circles of society England afforded. The gilded palaces were theirs and want was unknown. But they are gone, and gone despite all the favorable circumstances in life by which they were surrounded. And in view of these facts we are strongly impressed with the truth of the statements of one of them, that-The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, and all that wealth ere

Await alike the inevitable hour,
The path of glory leads but to the grave.

While our limited talents may not permit us to leave behind such records as these great men of earth have to guide, strengthen and elevate humanity, and while we may not even possess the ability of others of our day and age of the world, we can so live that our talents shall not be hid in the earth. and see that we do not mar the good done by those great ones of earth. Rejudged according to our strength, and

If we can not on the ocean sail among the swiftest fleets.
Rocking on the highest billows, laughing at

the storms we meet. We can stand within the harbor anchored

safe within the bay, We can lend a hand to help them as they launch their boats away.

Toast, "Irish Poets"-Response by D. A. Elisworth. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:-I feel highly honored at being

called upon by your committee to respond to a toast on this, the natal eve of Robert Burns, and thrice honored that the toast is Irish Poets. I take s special pride in being an American, and seize upon this opportunity to express the esteem which I feel for the Irish people for their many excellent parts, their courage, patriotism and genius, which last intellectual quality is so strongly marked in the poetry of Ireland. The time is too short to pay a fitting tribute to the early bards of Ireland frem Ossian to Teigue Gaelach, the Munster bard, who sang in the Gaelic tongue, which, like the race, is broken into fragments yet lives to assert its power.

Thomas Moore, the most widely known of Irish poets, sang not only for his native land, but for the people of every clime, of every age. His master-piece, Lalla Rookh, an Oriental romance, was hailed by the literary world like a grand burst of sunshine on a cloudy day. For nearly a century it has stood pre-eminent and unsurpassed for ennobling sentiments and lofty description. Translated into every civilized language, it has received the homage of all, and even on the streets of the cities of the Orient tonight are heard the songs of Erin's favored bard.

Moore's Irish melodies need no praise from my lips this evening. They are enshriped in the hearts of thousands and grow dearer as the years roll by.

The name of Oliver Goldsmith is encircled with a garland of poetry, fair as the shamrocks of his native isle. Wherever the English tongue is spoken, there is his fame secure. His poems, "The Traveler" and "The Deserted Village," are without doubt the finest examples of the stories of humble people, and their humble, plaintive ways ever contributed to English literature. The omission of the names of Thomas Davis and Richard

have passed away and been forgotten, Poets," could not easily be condoned. They sang of Irish valor with all the spirit of their race, and as long as noble masterpiece, "Elegy Written In Irishmen remember and revere the a Country Church Yard," of Oliver struggles of their fathers for liberty, so long will the fame of Davis and Williams burn brightly. Frances Brown, though like Milton deprived of vision, wrote long and sweetly of "those pleas-

ant days of old." Charles Wolfe, born in Dublin and educated for the ministry, composed many poems remarkable for their power and pathos. His greatest effort, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," was much admired by that master poet, Byron, who said he would rather have been the author of that poem than of any other ever written.

Fitz James O'Brien wrote many poems of high merit, particularly noted for their grand descriptive force. He came, an "exile of Erin," to the friendly shores of Columbia, and when the red billows of war swept over the land of his adoption, he went willingly forth and shed his heart's best blood in freedom's cause, dying in the noontide of his manhood. When the men who fought the battles of the Union gather to-day about the social camp fire to talk of days gone by, the song of the hour is. "We've drank from the same canteen." This song was written by General Chas. Halpin, better known as Miles O'Reilly, a hero whose cheek was bared to the fierce breath of battle on a hundred fields of carnage, and a poet whose lines breathe of a spirit which endears him to every comrade of that splendid old society, the Grand Army of the Republic.

Among the Irish poets on American soil few rank higher than Michael Scanlan. His poetry is characterized by its purity and vigor. The most widely known of his poems is, perhaps, the "Irish Soldier's Address to Columbia," in which he is represented as presenting to her a bunch of shamrocks on the Centennial morn. From this poem is taken the beautiful extract so often quoted:

Fed by soft winds and heavenly dew, Wept down from skies of deepest blue, This simple sprig of shamrock grew, Near the very heart of Ireland. By tears bedewed, by martyrs blest, 'Twas born on many a gallant crest, Twas worn on many a queenly breast And shown among golden tresses.

The name of Father Ryan, the poet priest, is familiar to all lovers of the beautiful. His poetry is noted for its striking originality and purity of thought at once indicating a mastermind, yet filled with child-like simplicity. What a chaste and lofty idea he expresses in his poem, "The Valley of Silence":

I walk down the valley of silence, Down the deep voiceless valley alone, And I hear not the fall of a footstep Around me, save God's and my own, And the hush of my heart is as holy As hovers where angels have flown.

T. D. Sullivan, the present Lord Mayor of Dublin, and one of the leaders of the Parnell party, has contributed largely to the literature of Ireland. He is known in every clime membering always that we shall be in which the exiled children of Erin have found a home, and his fame would be secure if resting solely and alone on the composing of the national hymn.

"God Save Ireland." In the death of Una, Ireland lost one whose place can ne'er be filled. She sang ever sweetly of the land of the shamrock, and many a weary exile has blessed her for her words-so sweet, so pure. so comforting.

The story of Irish poetry so runs on. soft, sweet and plaintive, like the history of the Green Isle, full of sadness and oft times gloom. Twenty million exiles scattered far and wide o'er land and sea still hold as sacred the memories of the songs their Irish mothers, bending o'er their cradles, sang to them in innocent days of childhood.

A vision rises to my view. I see an aged harper of Erin standing beside the round tower. His hair is long and thin, and white as the driven snow. He leans his weary arm upon the harp, resting crownless by his side. The faithful wolf-dog reclines at his feet. Methinks I see the flashing of his steelgray eye, as on my ear falls in accents soft and sad the lament of the last of Erin's historic harpers:

Oh Erin, Erin Mayourneen! sad, sad, is my heart! About me there is naught but ruin and woe. Ruin has set its seal upon a once happy people. Poverty now reigns supreme where want was once never known. The bones of your patriot dead lie thickly strewn at my feet, and where once rose proud palaces naught but sad ruins now remain.

But, hark! a sound breaks sweetly on my aged ears. From across the waves I hear the tread of our marching exiles allied in blood and name to the free-born sons of glorious Columbia. From the blood and ashes of the past the Genius Irish Poetry arises and o'er the broken columns of Irish fame and Irish liberty inscribes in letters of living fire-Resurgam!

Toast, "American Poets," Response by J. W. McWilliams.

"A poet is born, not made." is an ancient expression of a fact, which the history of poetic literature corroborates, for neither education nor culture, nor birth, nor wealth can create a poet.

No son or daughter of a distinguished poet ever-following in the footsteps of the father-won the distinction as a poet which the father had, although in the other walks and professions of life

they may have attained greatness. Dalton Williams from the toast, "Irisk | Differing almost totally from science,

which communicates truth and knowl edge by thought and mental effort, poetry, in its elevating, imaginative, fanciful and tender way, imparts immediate pleasure, appeals at once to cases, of great reason.

It is the music of the soul, it envelopes the vast domain of human feeling, ness and death in this beautiful world. sympathy, love and even reason, and I used to know, when I was much no poet or savant has ever given a satisfactory definition of it.

It is well then that among the many eloquent tributes that are offreed in praise of the poets of the old world ing and the great sinners have all the that a brief word should be said of the fun. I don't know why innocent men bards of America.

Following down the long and brilliant line from the sweet singer of Israel, the psalmist, through Greece with Florentine, Dante, and Germany with Schiller and Goethe, and England with Shakespeare and Milton, the Brownings and Tennyson, all these and many can not name, make an array of glory in poesy that would seem to outshine the luster of our American bards.

But America, latest and best type of of free States, only a few years over a century old, has produced poets whose names to-night are household words wherever civilization has a hold on humanity, and our poetry like the principles that underlie our government, breathes the air of liberty.

Think of that grand poet, William Cullen Bryant. He uttered that master piece, "The Ages." Who can read his "Thanatopsis" without admiration for his transcendant poetic genius?

Think, then, of Longfellow. Read his "Voices of the Night," uttered forty-six years ago. Read his undying poems on the Wrongs of Slavery, the Ship of State, the Psalm of Life, Tales of a Wayside Inn, Paul Revere's Ride, and Evangeline, the long lost Evangeline. Who can read near the close of the poem the scene in the hospital without dropping a tear?

"Gabriel, Oh! My Beloved," and Evangeline, kneeling beside him, kissed his dying lips and laid his head on her bosom. sweet was the light of his eyes; but it suddenly sank in darkness. as when a lamp is blown out by a gust of

wind at a casement." Who, I say, can read and realize this grand, sad scene without uttering a word of praise for the insuperable genius of our American poet-Longfellow.

Then comes Whittier, Poet of Liberty, and of a religious conscience. Read his "Legends of New England," given ler, and In School Days.

I regret that I can only name James Russell Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, Holland, Poe, Grace Greenwood, the Cary sisters, whom the world has crowned as poets and whose memory America will never allow to die.

But we have another class of poetspopularly so called-the local, domestic wagon. oet. In this class we excel the world. He it is who reminds the city as well as arrived, or that the "Beautiful Snow" is here-the Wm. Stephenson type; our own Chase County Stephensonpoetic name! who in "My First Nite at a Social" utters words worthy of a Flint Hill poet, as follows:

MY FIRST NITE AT A SOCIAL.

BY THE BARD OF SOUTH FORK-WM. H. STEPH-I seldom ever go to balls, I hardly think 'twill win. But in socials, parsons says, There surely is no sin.

One come so near my home I got an invitation, and thought that I would roam And see God's sweet creation.

As night its curtain spread, I heard them merrily chatting. And took my wife's hand and led Her up to Mr. Patten's.

We saw the gleeful youngsters meet, And gray haised dames and sires, Happy lovers each other greet And bliss their souls inspires. I saw the rosy blooming cheek Of the sweet and lovely maid

Likewise the countenance that speak Of cares more heavy laden. Mingling there in rounds of play, Beaux their sweethearts swinging, Young, middle aged and gray, Their merry voices ringing.

It was a merry, joyful scene A poet to inspire.

Merry bells from gay thirteen
To twenty-one and higher.

I thought the merry ma dens all Perfection in completeness; But one there was not very small; Outstripped them all in sweetness.

I watched the merry group the while, Gay dresses, ribbons, colors. How it made the parson smile To take in fourteen dollars.

America can boast of this type of poet. They are guerrillas who forage off the whole field of poetic pastures. They are the bane of the city as well as the country editor—they demand the northeast corner in his newspaper, and many a broken genius (?) may doubtless be traced to the heartlessness of the censor of the press, who consigns such effusions to the waste basket.

These poets we will always have with us, and to some extent we seem

proud of them. But, to be serious for a moment, our greatest poets are leaving us-Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, Poe, have crossed the valley; have gone over the river-and Holmes, and Whittier, Lowell, and a few others, yet remain, with stooping forms and silvery hair, watching and waiting for the call from above.

God grant that the mantles of our illustrious poets may be caught up by new and worthy representatives of their matchless glory; that new emergencief may raise up new bards worthy of the heroic age in our poetry, and that the poetic fame of America may continue to grow brighter and brighted until the perfect day. RUNNING THE WORLD.

A Ticklish Job Politely, But Emphatically

My son, there are just two things in this world that I don't know about, and the heart, without the exercise, in most you have just ask me about one of them. I don't know why there is trouble and sorrow and toil and poverty and sickyounger, but I find that as I grow older, I don't know a great deal more than I used to know. I don't know why the best people seem to have all the suffersuffer for the wickedness of guilty men. I don't know why the man who cast the faulty column in Pemberton Mills wasn't crushed when the mills went down. I can't see why my neck should Aeschylus and Homer, and Italy with be broken in a railway accident because Horace and Virgil, and the wonderful a train dispatcher sends out a wrong order or a signal man goes to sleep. I don't see why y neighbor should be cursed with ill health and suffering just because his grandfather was a rollick-ing, hard drinking old profligate. I can't see why I should have neuralgia just when I want to feel at my best. don't know why some people starve while worse people founder. We'll, you say, wouldn't it be pleasanter if all these crooked things were straightened nationality, fairest in the new galaxy out? Yes, oh, yes. And wouldn't I of free States, only a few years over a run things a little better if I had the running of them? Ye--e-hold on a minute-ye-I don't know, really, that I want to try. There are several things to consider, when you sit down to run a universe. True, if I man-aged things, I could make several improvements at once. I would never again have the neuralgia, for one thing; my boots would not run over at the heels like an italic d; my pantaloons would not work up, nor bag at the knees, and my collars would not climb the back of my neck, and my mustache wouldn't keep waxed like a bristle at one end and fray out like a satin ribbon at the other, and-but there are some other things to look after. The little matter of day and night I think I might manage for a week, may be, but there would be an eclipse or two to look after, an occasional rain, some snow, a late spring or an early autumn or a capricious harvest time to manage; there are certain movements of the sun and other planets that have rather delicate relations with the earth-come to think of it, my boy, I have never been able to control my own personal neuralgia. Now, you are very kind, but I will most respectfully decline the appointment. I find, on looking into the varied and trying duties connected with the office, that my bodily and mental strength would not stand the great tax that would be laid upon them. While I am in the heartiest accord with the administration, and wish to give it and to the extent of my poor ability do give it my most honest support and encour-agement, yet I much prefer to do this to the world fifty-four years ago; Voices in my capacity as a private citizen.—of Freedom, Snow Bound, Maud Mul
Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

THE DOG CAUGHT ON

Canine Recognized His Disgusted Owner's Country House.

"Yes, that 'ere dog belongs fo me, 1 s'pose," replied a farmer at the market | honest farmer waters his stock.-Chi yesterday, when rallied in regard to an ungainly cur which was lying under his

"Is he any good?"

"Not the least bit. I've tried to give country editor that "Gentle Spring" has him away, and I've tried to drive him off, but it's no go."

"Why don't you lose him here in town?

"I've tried it in vain. Lemme tell ye what I did in September. I brought that cur up here with me, and I got on the street cars and rode around for half a day. Away up Jefferson avenue he got into a row with some other dogs and lost the car, and I went home feeling that he was done for. Next morning I went at it with my boys and painted the front fence and the house so he wouldn't know the place if he came along. I tied up a calf in the front yard, cut down all the weeds and so changed the general looks of things that my neighbors didn't hardly dare come in. On the third day we saw the cur coming down the road from town and everybody got inside. He came up, looked around in great astonishment, and his tail dropped as if somebody had it is a didn't see you at church Christied a brick to it. In his bones he felt mas Day." "I was there, though. I ing up sorter paralyzed him. He sat down to think it over, and all at once he came over the fence and began to gambol around as if tickled to death. He had got on to something and it was no use trying any longer to fool him.
"What did he discover?"

"Why, there had been three panes of glass out of the garret winder for over two years and we'd forgot to put 'em in. As soon as he raised his eyes and saw that winder he knowed the house belonged to me, and a dozen o' your best lawyers couldn't have made him believe I'd sold out and moved away. Dogs is no fools and don't you forget -Detroit Free Press.

Excellent Logic.

A rather shiftless sort of a fellow, who hangs around the saloons of a Texas town, was asked:

"Why don't you marry and settle down?"

"Well, I've got my reasons for it. The woman I want to marry must have lots of money, and be smart, but when I find a woman who has money, and who thing. is willing to marry me, her willingness to marry me is positive proof to my mind that she is stupid, and then, of course, she don't suit me. I want a smart woman for a wife."—Texas Sift-

Why They Were Prejudiced.

De Guy-How did you come out in your suit against Alleash?

Crawley-I lost. The fact is, I think the jury was prejudiced against me.
De Guy-What makes you think so? Crawley-Because, the defense brought up nine witnesses who swore that they wouldn't believe me on oath.

—Philadelphia Call.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-Of Jay Gould's partners, Connor is said to be worth two million and Morosini three million dollars.

-Senators Blair and Frye are said to be the only members of the Upper House of Congress who are teetotalers.

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

Henry M. Hoyt. hall on a farm of thoroughbred horses near Athens, Ga.

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

day.

—Prince Paul Esterhazy, according

ralgia." - Chicago Ledger. -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 Journa

-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 philosophical 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 look at it when it passes along the street.

that it was the old place, but the paint-ing up sorter paralyzed him. He sat gallery." "You are unfortunate." gallery." "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 thorsand leaves are falling. 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 propriety of putting on a pair of gloves. "Oh," was the elegant reply, "never mind me, ma'am. I shall wash my hands when I have done dancing." Exchange

-In Malta persons are forbidden to come to the opera "in short sleeves or with naked feet." We can understand why there should be an objection to short sleeves, but why should bare feet be excluded? Some of these notions of etiquette are too absurd for any thing. A society young man don't want to stay away from the opera simply because his only pair of boots are at the shoemaker's getting half-soled. -Norristown Herald.

-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 "You have also note.' been sailing under the false names of Smith, McMullen, Goodrich and Perkins while you were committing your crime." "Well, Judge, you didn't expect me to allow my own honest name to be mentioned in connection with such villainies anddragged through the mire."-Texas Siftings.

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION. Physician Presents Some Startling

The following story-which is attracting wide attention from the press-is so remarkable that we can not excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers en-

To the Editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Demo-

—Semons Blair and Frys are sail to the Upper House of Congress who are tectothers.

—N. F. Ped.

—Pennsylvania has only four living efforters of James Polick, Andrew G. Curtin, John F. Hartmaft and Henry M. Hoy.

—At Ped. In Paliah Prince, Ponish and the prince of the Household of the Household

whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in fiest, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia" and the other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself in the constitution offore the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families inheriting it from their ancestors, have died and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease.

As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to agalect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to haza

Do You Feel

All tired out, almost prostrated, without appetit nervous, depressed and despondent? Hood's Sars parills will give you strength and vigor, restore as sharpen your appetite, build up your nervous system and clear your mind.

Do you have pimples and boils breaking out on your body, errofulous sores or bunches, or other indications of impure blood? Hood's Sarsaparilla will remove ev-ery vestige of impurity and vitalize and enrich the

Do you have headache, indigestion, her tress after eating, faintness, or other symptoms of dyspepsia? Hood's Sarsaparilla will tone up the di-gestive organs, remove every disagreeable symptoms.

Do you have pa'ma in the back and the disagreeable evidences of difficulties with the kidneys or livery flood's Sarsaps tills rouses these organs to their proper duties and enables them to resist the attacks of

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only to L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Kansas prohibition does not prohib it in Washington City, is what was the matter with Congressman Hanback, of read and approved. our Sixth District, in the House, last Monday.

During the year 1835 there were with an aggregate liability of \$124,000,-000, while in 1884 there were 10,968 failures with liabilities of \$226,000,000. While the number of failures for 1885 are nearly the same amount of the liabilities are only about one-half they were in 1884. A good showing for the business interests of the United States.

The Kansas House of Representa-Senate Chamber and find out where that \$117,000 went. This job is worthy of the statesmen assembled at Topeka tives is going to investigate the Kansas of the statesmen assembled at Topeka. Morgan. When the House gets through the Senate might proceed to investigate the expenses of the House in investigating the Senate Chamber, etc., etc. There's nothing like having a job these hard times.- Leavenworth Standard. ---

A truly artistic, elegant and convenient work in chromo-lithography and the letter press is the Columbia Bicycle Calender for 1886, just issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston. Each day of the year appears upon a separate slip, with a quotation pertaining to cycling from leadon both sides of the ocean. As a work of convenient art it is worthy of a place in office, library or parlor.

It is quite easy for and editor to get up a reputation of being with the people on any question of vital importance to that people, by giving his readers a three-column article on a railroad or any other proposition, when the composition on said article is paid for by an outsider, especially when the other papers on the same side of such question have to do their puffing and blowing for such scheme or proposition without pay or reward, except in the Hunt, approved. amount of good they may be doing themselves by assisting in building up

without pay or reveal, category in the massest of good of the mass of the Board of Trus.

The named leptots of the Boar

part in business proceedings, and all who may wish to inform themselves on the important subject of parliamentary rules. The subject is here presented under an entirely new arrange-

The Chase County Courant, Burns, with President Matt. McDon-

On motion, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Matt. McDonald, President; Chas. J. Lantry, Vice-President; W. E. Timmons, Secretary; P. J. Norton, Treas-

The Chair then appointed the following Finance Committee: John Madden, P. B. McCabe and W. A. Morgan.
The report of the Treasurer was

On motion, Chas. J. Lantry, C. H. Carswell and John Madden were appointed a committee to select all the committees necessary for the celebration of the 106th annivepsary of the 10,637 failures in the United States, birth of Robert Emmet, March 4, 1886. They made the following report, which was, on motion, adopted:

Committee on Arrangements—Matt. McDonald, C. J. Lantry, W. E. Tim-mons. Dennis Madden and C. H. Cars-

Committee on Programme—John Madden, W. A. Morgan, P. B. Mc Cabe, Alex. McKenzie and Pat. Tracy. Committee on Invitations--P. Norton, Ship. Holden, Geo. McDon-ald, E. A. Kinne and W. P. Martin.

Committee on Decoration of Hall-Mrs. W. A. Morgan and Misses Nellie Lantry, Mamie Tracy, Maggie Martin. Jane O'Neil, Aggie Tracy, Maggie O'Neil and Rosa Harvey.

PATENTS CRANTED.

Adjourned.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during two weeks ending Jan. 26 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C,: P. L. Palmer, White Cloud, apparatus ing publications and prominent writers for localizing and extinguishing fires on both sides of the ocean. As a in houses and in vessels; S. B. Cross, Wellington, field fence making machine; S. D. Mehew, Peabody, neck yoke; Fred Reed, Solomon City, mechanical movement, Alvin Sherwood, Hampden, windmill; N. F. Tipton, Baldwin City, egg tray: E. C.Burnette & W. H. Porter, Parsons, portable hay press; E. G. Hurd, Seneca, clothes

PRAIRIE CROVE CEMETERY

Pursuant to call, Prairie Grove Cemetery Association met in the office of Judge C. C. Whitson, in annual ses-sion, January 21, 1886, Judge Whitson in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting

were read and, on motion of F. B. The minutes of the Board of Trus tees were also read and approxed.

The annual reports of the Secretary

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHHREAS, On the 15th day of January, 1886 at a special session of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of sioners 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 aitting to the qualified voters of said Bazaar township a certain prop sition as to whether of not the said Board of County Commissioners should, for and o behalf of the said Bazear tewnship, subscribe to the capital stock of the Chicago, Emporia and South-Western ! Railcoad Company, upon the terms and con-

ditions in the order stated.

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

23D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1886,

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

with the order of said Board of County Commissioners, to wit:

Shall the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, for and on behalf of Bazaar township. Chase count, Kansas, subserble for The el Hundred and Forty five shares of the Hundred Dollars are share of the expital toos of he Chicago, Emporia and south-western liallway Company, to be paid for by the ssuance and delivery to the said liallway Company, or its assigns, the bonds of said Bazaar township, to the amount of Thicky four Thomsand and Five Hundred Dollars each, and shall be payable in thirty years from their date, and shall draw interest at the rate of seven per cent per an much from date of their delivery to-and Railway Company, or its assigns; the interest to be evidenaed by coupons accuched, and shall be payable send-annually on the fifteenth days of January and July of each year after the delivery of such bonds; the principal and interest of such bonds; the principal and interest of such bonds to be payable at the fiscal agency of the State of kemsas, in the City of New York: that there shall be reserved in each of said bonds the option of paying the same after ten years from the date thereof by giving notice that such right will be exercised, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same, to said is cal agency, to be delivered by it to free holder of such bonds; that all increase during delivery shall be cancelled so that the same shall only draw interest from the date of their actual delivery shall be cancelled so that the same shall only draw interest from the date of their actual delivery; that the sad subscription

That the said Railway Company, or it assigns, shall issue and deliver to hazar township. Chase county, Kansas, Three Hundler and Forty-five shares of its cipital stock of One Hundred Dodars per share; that it shall construct and build a failroad from Emporia. construct and build a salirond from Emperia, Lyon county, kanasas, by way of Cotronwood Falls, Kanasas, to the south line of said Bazaar township, and shall have the same in operation, with trains romaing the eon, on or before tw years from the date of such subscription; that such railway shall be of standard gauge, and shall be equipped with rolling stock sufficient for the ordinary traffic of such road; that it shall build suitable depots and side tracks on the line of said road, at the following-mained points:

One at a point within one-half mile of the

One at a point within one-half mile of the point where the main wagon roat, now crossing section 32, township 20, range 8 east, crosses flock creek, and one at Maifield Green,

and the important subject of parliamentary rules. The subject is here presented under an entirely new arrangement, by which a great amount of interesting the interesting and the interesting and interesting the interesting and interesting

tion shall be as follows, to-wit:

tion shall be as follows, to-wit:

"Shall the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansus, for and on behalf of Bazaar towaship, Chase county, Kars a subseribe to the capital stack of the cheege, "imports and Sou h-Western Radway Company for The e-flundred and Forty-tive shares thereof, of One Hundred Bollars ber share, and in payment therefor deliver traild Karlaway Company, or its "assigns, the bonds of said B caar tawaship, Chase county, Kansas to the amount of Thirty-Fur Thousand and Five Hundred Dolars? - YEs, "Stant the Board of County Commissioners". Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars? - YEs, "Shall the Board of County Commessioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, for and on behalf of Bazaar tow-ship, Chase county, Kausas, sub-cribe to the capital stock of the Chicago, Emperia and San ha Wes era Rail-way Comsan for Three Hundred a deforted to the said Railway Company, or its assigns, the bonds of sand lazar township. Chase county, Kausas, to the amount of Thirty-four Thousand and Five Humberd Dollars? - NO.

J. W. GRIFFIS, Sheriff of Chase county, State of Kan-as. Sher'ff's Office, Cottonwood Falls, Cha-county, Kansas, January 18th, 1883,

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, On the 8th day of January, 1886 at a regular session of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, the said Board of County Commissioners duly and logally or lered a specia election to be held in Falls township, Chase county, Kansas, at the usual voting place for the purpose of submitting to the quali fied vote s of said Falls town-hip a certain proposition as to whether or not ite said Board of Councy Commissioners should for and on behalf of the said Falls town ship, su s ribe to the capital stock of the Chicago, Emporia and So th-Western K il real Company, upon the terms and coudi tions in the order s ated.

Now, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned, as Sheriff of Chase county, State of Kun-as.do hereby pro-laim and give notice that a special election will be held in Falls town' ship, Chase county, State of Kans s. on the

20TH DAY OF FERRUARY, 1886.

at the usual voting places in said Falls township, between the hours of eight o'clock, A. M., and six o'clock, P. M., o said day, and that there will be submitte to the voters of said Falls township, at said special election, tobe voted on by the the following proposition in acc with the order of said Board of County Commissioners, trwit:

upon said bonds at the date of their actual delivery shall be cancelled so that the same shall only draw interest from the date of their actual delivery; that the said subscription shall be made on the following conditions, to-wit:

That the said Railway Company, or it assigns, shall issue and deliver to Baza, r townstant of the Cheago. Emporia and souther the said Railway towns and their towns and their towns and the capital state of the Cheago. Emporia and souther the said Railway towns and their the said Railway to th West ra kanlwas Company, to be paid for by the issue mee and d livery to the said Railway Company, or its assigns, the bonds of said fails town-hip, to the amount of Forty Thousand bollars, which said bonds shall be in denominations of Five Hundred Bollars each, and small be payable in thirty years from their delivery to said Railway 1 ompany, or its assigns; the interest to be evidenced by compons attached, and shall be paid send annually, or the lifteenth days of January and July of each year after the delivery of such bonds; the principal and interest of such bonds; the principal and interest of such bonds to be planted at the fiscal agency of the State of Kansas in the City of New York, that there shall be reserved in each of said bonds the opion of paying the same after the years from the date thereof by giving notice that such right will be exercised at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same, to said fiscal agency, to be delivered by it to the holder of such bonds; that all interest due on said bonds at the date of their actual delivery shall be cancelled so that they shall only draw interest from the date of their actual delivery; that the said subscription shill be made on the following conditions, to-wit:

That the form of the ballots to be used at such election for and against such proposition shall be as follows, the wat:

tion shall be as follows, from the state of County Commissioners of Chass county, state of Kassas, for and on behalf of Fails towiship datas county, Kansas, seb cribe to the central tark of the Chicago, Empiria and State-Western Ralloway Company for tour Hundred shares the reof, of One Hundred Foldars per share, and in payment therefor do ever to see Railoway Compan, or tours gas, the bonds of said valls town ship, to the amount of Forty Thousand Dollars (-) ES.

"shall the Bong of County Commissioners.

"Shall the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of sawars, for and on behalf of Falis township. Chase county, Kansas subscribe to the capital speck of the Chicaro Emportulated South-Western Railway Company for Foar Itaaffeet have thereof, of One Hundred Dollars pershare, and in payment theoretic deliver to saware, and in payment theoretic deliver to saware the work of add Falis township, to the abound of Forty Thousand Dollars?—NO.

J. W. GRIFFIS She in

7-XO.

J. W. GRIFFIS she iff
of Chase county, S are of Kansas Sheriff's Offic , C) ton wood F.d.s, Cut county, Kansas, January 9to, 1886.

M. A. CAMPBELL DEALER IN

HARDWARE STOVES, TINWARE.

and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood courts and land offices. Collections made Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS! JOSEPH C. WATERS.

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

Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Piows, Cu tivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine. and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire

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

Full L'ae of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS,



directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ite, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies and pure waters; with several Railroads re tently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, stock dealers and lumbermen should investisate this splendid country.
Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable information of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain.

W. HENRY WILLIAMS,

142 Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. CHISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Office ugstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed

CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, CHTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Horse-natis; a full line of Wagon Will practice in all the State and Federa

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

n Broadway, south of bridge. mch29-tf

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal

> Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CITY wend 19 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal valuable.somele box of goods hat whe put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once, than anything else in America. Buth sexes of all ages can live at home and work in space time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start yo . Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STI SON & CO, nov12-ly Portland Maine.

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages.

Abook of 100 pages.

The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

A PRIZE and six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address True & CO, Augusta, Maine.



Best in the World.

JOHN FREW. LAND SURVEYOR,

CIVIL ENGINEER. STRONG CITY: - - - KANSAS.

WIN by taking an agency of the best selling book out Beginners succeed grandly. None tall Ferms free HALLET BOOK Co., Augusts, Maine.

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges

Reasonable, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

60,000 Pounds Glidden Barb Wire at prices lower than ever before, at

ADARE, HILDEBRAND & CO.'S. STRONG CITY - - - KANSAS. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the A'chison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railr ad ands wild lands andstock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on oraddress P. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 iu.	ōin.	% col.	1 col
1 week	\$1.00	\$1 50	\$2.00	\$3 00	\$ 5 50	\$10 th
2 weeks	1.50	2 00	2.50	4 00	6.50	18.00
3 weeks	1.75				8 00	
4 weeks		3.00	8 25	5.00	9 00	
2 mouths	3.00		5 25			25.00
3 months	4 00				20.00	
6 months					32 50	
1 vear	10.00	18 00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.00
Local not sertion: an insertion:	d 5 cer	its a li	ne for	each	subse	quent

items under the head of "Local Short Stops.

# TIME TABLE.

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

Safford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong... 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elimodele... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 05 10 03

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.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Read M. Heintz's card.

"Solomon Isaacs," to-night.

4° below zero yesterday morning. Don't fail to see "Solomon Isaacs,"

It snowed about two inch deep, Monday night.

Read Dr. McQ. Green's card in another column. Mr. Wm. Hillert was down to Emporia,

last Thursday. Mr. J. H. Scribner is lying quite ill

with rheumatism.

at E. F. Holmes's. Mr. Scott Winne was down to Em-

poria, last Saturday. Have you seen Baurle's new delivery

wagon? It is a daisy. We issue an extra large edition of

the COURANT, this week. Born, January 17, 1886, to Mr. and

Mrs. Harry Harris, a son. The telephone wire from here Strong has been stretched.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Monday.

Born, January 28, 1886, to Mr. Mrs. Willis Ingmire, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Alberts have

gone on a visit to Winfield. From 10 to 15 per cent, discount on overcoats, at E. F. Holmes'.

Mr. N. R. George, of Elmdale, was

down to Emporia, last Saturday. Mr. Chas. L. Sheehan returned from

the far west before the storm set in.

Mr. T. H. Smith, of Buck creek, has returned from a visit to Missouri. Mae Kinne; W. T., T. C. Strickland; Miss Julia Campbell, of Emporia, is W. C., Rev. W. B. Fisher; W. M., E. B.

Mr. Walter Simmons is nowelerking for Messrs. Ferry & Watson, at Strong

Mr. Elmer Johnson returned, Sunday, from the eastern part of the Mr. D. B. Berry and Dr. John Mc-

Caskell have gone to Denver, on bus-Mr. C. F. Shipman and wife,of Elm-

dale, were down to Emporia, last Saturday. Mrs. S. D. Breese and her children

have returned from their visit at El Dorado. Mr. Henry Bonewell has a pump in

the well just drilled for him by Mr. J. B. Byrnes. Born, on Friday, January 29, 1886,

to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stoop, of Strong Mr. John Winters, of Marion, arrived here, Sunday, on a visit to friends

and relatives. Miss Lizzie Halderman, of Emporia, was visiting at Mrs. Barbara Gil-

lett, last week. Born, on Monday night, February 1, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Clark, of

this city, a daughter. organist at the High School, with Miss

Katie Mann assistant. Winters not half gone and gloves and mittens at 10 to 20 per cent. dis-

count, at E. F. Holmes's. Mr. Alex. McNevin, of Rock county,

Wisconsin, is visiting at his brotherin-law's, Mr. James McNee's.

overcoats, gloves and mittens, and get journed to meet at the same place, on They also keep a full line of cheap the benefit of the big reduction.

Overcoats reduced from 10 to 15 per ent. from our already low prices.

E: F. HOLMES.

county.

Mrs. Frank Gillett, of Kingman, took in the Burns festival here while

Dr. Kate Bushnell and Miss Bertha Lyons, who had been assisting in the revival now in progress at the M. E. church, left, last Saturday, for Topeka.

Be sure to read the two railroad election proclamations to be found elsewhere in the COURANT, and then make up your minds to vote for the bonds.

While looking after some stock, last Tuesday, the horse he was riding fell

Lyon county, attended the Burns fes-

Diamond Ranche, offers for sale 20 teams of four-year-old mules, broken to work. Write to him at Strong City, Kansas, for particulars, or see him at the Ranche on Diamond jan28-2t.

The voters of this and Bazaar town hip should be sure to vote for the issuing of bonds to the C., E. & S.-W. R. R., as it will give us a competing line to the East, and place us about 600 miles closer to the lumber regions of the north, and lessen the burden of

A full report of the Burns festival will be found on our second and third page, this week. Wishing to give a complete report of the celebration is why we held back the publication of the same until this week; and how far we succeeded we now leave our reader V. will meet at Good Templars' Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 8, 1886, to conto determine.

Although it snowed on Tuesday stant. morning, ground-hog day, the sun came out in the afternoon, and, of course, he (the ground-hog) saw his miles of Cottonwood Falls, 70 acres of shadow, got frightened thereat and bottom land, plenty of water and tim-

> On the night of January 20, ultimo, the City Council, in adjourned session, allowed the balance due W. A.
> Parker for the construction or the culvert across Broadway, and some other

> bills. They also granted the right of way within the city limits to the Tel-ephone and Street Railway Companies.
>
> At the special session of the Dis-At the special session of the Dis-

triet Court, held last Monday, in the case of C. H. Maulsby vs. unknown and heirs of Thos. Laforce, to quiet title, title was quicted in the name of C. H. Maulsby; and in the case of Matilda Funk vs. Robt. Childs et al., foreclosure, a judgment was rendered for de-

fendant, Edmund Helbert. At the meeting of the I. O. G. T. Tuesday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: P. W. C. T., J. W. Stone; W. C. T., Elmer Johnson; W. V. T., Alice Rockwood; W. S., Frank Barr; W. F. S.,

visiting her sister, Mrs. J. C. Rags- Johnson; W. Sent., Anna Rockwood; O. G., H. D. Edmiston. There is a certain man in these parts who is forever telling to whom certain parties belong, and, without any knowledge or consent on the part of these parties, he changes their ownership at his will, carrying on, as it were, a species of African slavery; however.

he always has them belonging to human beings, which is far better than being possessed by the "Prince of Liars," as We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket to the annual ball and ban-

quet to be given by the Chase County Live Stock Association, at Central Hotel, in this city, on Friday evening, l'ebruary 12, 1886, the dancing to be at Pratt's Music Hall, and music by Heck's Orchestra, of Topeka, The President, Dr. John McCaskel, will deliver an address of welcome at the hall, at 8 o'clock, sharp, to be followed by remarks by Capt. W. G. Patton and

Mr. H. R. Hilton. The share-holders of the Chase County Coal Company met in the office of County Treasurer W. P. Mar- thing new. tin, last Thursday evening, when W. P. Martin was elected as temporary Chairman, and Matt. McDonald, as Miss Stella Kerr has been appointed temporary Secretary. The Committee dealer in Truit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants, chase. They keep a full stock. nov26 which, with a few changes, were adopted. A charter, duly certified, with W. A. Parker, J. G. Winters, David Ret.

M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller.

M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller.

M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller.

tiger, Matt. McDonald, Joel B. Byrnes,
that we never saw its likes before. All ornament to your room as well as a you have to do is, to fasten the sheller comfort to your body. rectors, was presented. The following to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) Visconsin, is visiting at his brotherh-law's, Mr. James McNee's.

Mr. Jas. P. McGrath is clerking for ident; Matt. McDonald, Vice-Presisee for yourself how rapidly it will shell corn. Mr. B. E. Largent, at Matfield Green, dent; W. P. Martin, Secretary; W. A. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their and is his assistant postmaster.

Morgan, Treasurer; J. G. Winters, Su-shelves filled with good goods that Go to E. F. Holmes's to buy your parintendent. The meeting then ad-

February 8, instant.

Simon's Comedy Company will appear at Pratt's Music Hall, this (Thursday)evening and to-morrow night. Of Lost, at the Burns festival, a girl's this company the Topeka Common. beaver coat, old style. The finder will wealth, of Jan. 12, has this to say: "A please to leave the same at this office. good audience greeted the Simon's Married, January 23, 1886, by Judge Comedy Company, last night, at Craw-2. C. Whitson, Mr. John Brown and ford's Opera House. The play was Miss Martha A. Sharp, all of Chase good and the acting was infinitely superior to many a dollar-a-seat show that has visited Topeka, this winter. J. A. Simon, the star, is an actor of no en route to Topeka, where her husband mean power. When one considers the now is as a member of the Legislature. cheap price of admission, it is not an exageration to say that more than the money's worth is received." Mr. Simon is a very genial fellow and has an interesting family, consisting of his wife, Mrs. Annie Simon. a clever actress and a refined lady, and three very nice children, two of whom assist him in his version of 'Rip Van Winkle.'

For further information see posters.

THE TEXAS DIVISION. Tuesday, the horse he was riding fell on the leg of Mr. G. W. Brickell, of Toledo township, breaking it in two places.

Mr. W. J. Stewart, of Plymouth,

Mr. W. J. Stewart, of Plymouth, How sits the answer of friend Esk evidently gone on Jones, and the Santival and there met his cousin, the Hon. J. W. McWilliams, whom he had not seen for twenty-five years.

It a Fe, for the present, may as well transfer that corps of engineers to some other field. There is still another township in this county which has not been surveyed. — Wichita Eagle.

NOTICE. To Physicians, Midwives, Justices of the Peace, Judges and all whom it may

Until furt er notice you are not required to make returns of deaths, births and marriages but once a month, and let that be the last Saturday of each month. C. E. HAIT, Health Officer of Chase county, Kansas

THE CASH WILL BUY A 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.

NOTICE. sider the entertainment of the 22d instant.

J. W. Stone, Secy.

FOR SALE,

went back into to his lole to ramain there during the six wecks' cold ber, good house, first class range, price \$2,300; terms to suit purchaser.

JAS. P. McGrath, Agent.

NOTICE. All persons indepted to the firm of whose hands they are for collection.

FOR SALE. aesh; 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 isches of reading matter in last week's Leader was..... The number of quaing inches of reading matter in last week's Independent was.

Total No. inches in both of said papers... 658
The number of running inches of reading
matter in last week's COURANT was....... 687

No. of inches in COURANT in excess of the And of themes in COURANT in excess of the other two paper together... 29
And still the COURANT costs no more per year than either one of the other papers of this county Paid loca's 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.

John Brown, of South Fork, has some wood for sale at \$3.00 per cord. Orders can be left at this office or at Ferry & Watson's store. ja21-tf

Ferry & Watson are going to close out, at cost, their stock of boots, shoes just received at M. A. Campbell's. ents and Strong City. This is busi-And now this is yon. All who know themselve to be indebted to Ferry &

Watson, at Clements, Strong City or buggies and spring wagons for sale at Cottonwood Falls, must come and pay. actual cost. Now is your chance. Call We need money to pay our debts. FERRY & WATSON.

Persons indebted to the undersettlle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS.

Johnson & Thomas.

Call in and see those elegant goods just received at G. E. Finley's. Gid is always on the look-out for something new.

Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of floor.

to get the best of flour. A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail

dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, for anything they want in the hunt or

clothing. Give them a call.

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

# AUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY BAKERY.

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



PROMPT ATTENTION Paid to

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

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

@7cts. per pound.



PAID FOR HIDES, CEORCE W. HOTCHKISS.

Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Sen's. I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29

Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J. Before buying a heating stove any-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 or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will (what nice ones he has.

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 delivering goods to Safford, Elmdale, Clem-

ents and Cedar Grove. Rock wood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; rossts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

shock for sale, on the Albertson place, two miles east of Cottonwoond Falls. all of the best make and quality, and Apply on the premisies to R. E. Maloney.

A car load of Glidden fence | See them before buying. | A car load of Glidden fence | See them before buying. | A car load of Glidden fence | See them before buying. | See them before

wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. We are now offering our full line of

and see them at Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City. Persons indebted to the under-signed are requested to call and days must have some practical art magazine, we have made arrangments with The Art Amateur, the leading

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sitting of Congress. you should, by all means, take this live, independent Democratic paper. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. The celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller can now be had at Adare, Hildebrand & Co's, Strong City. They are guaranteed the best in the market.

Washington news now and during the

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Toints Which Every Agriculturist Should Carefully Consider.

Edmund Hersey says while it is well to make frequent record of the success ful operations on the farm, it is also well to occasionally record some of the mistakes. The mariner's chart not only contains the course of the channel where it is safe for vessels to sail, but it also contains, very plainly marked, the rocks and shoals where it is not safe for vessels to pass. A chart without the dangerous places represented upon it would not be a good chart-in fact, it would be a dangerous one-so in our record of the management of the farm, if it does not contain some of the errors to be avoided. it would not be a full record; in fact, it

would not be a safe guide.

The first mistake that the farmer is very liable to make is in not trying to understand himself, that he may be better able to judge what line of action may be best suited to his taste, and measure more accurately his ability to make a success of any business he may desire to enter upon. While it is very true that to fully know ourselves is one of the most difficult tasks which man is called upon to perform, it must be very evident to all that if we make no efforts to learn our own tastes and to measure our capacities, our ignorance of ourselves will be much more complete than if we made continued efforts to learn our own peculiar traits of character, tastes and powers. In consequence of this neglect of self-examination we often see men who blunder into a business that is entirely unsuited to their taste and far beyond their capacity. While these errors are committed in all branches of human industry, they are committed by farmers quite as often as any others. How often do we find men located on a farm that is adapted to one peculiar branch of farming, while they are only adapted to quite a different branch; and we frequently see men rushing into some special crop that they know little about and have no taste for, simply because a neighbor has made a success

When the farmer understands what particular branches of farming he is dapted for, he is then and not until then, in a condition to make proper se-lection of a farm; but for the want of this knowledge we find large numbers locating on farms that are entirely unsuited to their wants. In purchasing a farm the mistake is too often made of giving more attention to terms of payment, price and particular location, the character of the soil and its fitness for the particular crops it is desired to grow. It is true the terms of payment, price and locality are all im-portant, and should be considered, but the adaptability of the soil to the par-ticular wants of the purchaser should first be considered.

The mistake that is almost universal among farmers is in tilling more land than they can manure well and culti-vate as thoroughly as is the most profit-

Another mistake is almost universal namely, raising too many weeds in the last part of the season. A very large proportion of farmers think if they keep the weeds down until the crops are nearly grown it is all that is necessary; they seem to forget that every weed that is permitted to seed will make hundreds, i not thousands of seeds another year, and that it will require ten times the labor to destroy them then than it would to have destroyed the single weed in the autumn before it ripened in its seed. There are very few who realize that a farm once cleared of weed-seed can be worked with half the labor where hoed crops are grown. .

The mistake is often made in stocking a farm with animals of ordinary ality and uncertain breed, because quality and uncertain breed, because they can be purchased for a less price than good well-bred animals. The fact that it costs but little more to keep a good animal than it does to keep a poor one is entirely lost sight of, and so is the fact that the income of the good animal will often be twice as much as the poor one. The farmer who starts with animals of the best breeds can always keep his farm stocked for about the same cost as if he started with poor animals; it is true the first outlay would be larger, but the raising of young stock would cost but a trifle more, while if one should be sold it would bring as much as two or three of the poor breed,

What is true of stock is true of field and garden seeds; it is a great mistake to introduce upon the farm anything but seeds of the best quality, and when a good variety is secured it is a great mistake not to keep it, and produce from it all the seed that are needed; better to do this, even if it costs twice as much as it would to buy it. - Mobile

#### NEW WOOL SUITS. Pretty and Stylish Homespun and Double

Diagonal Costumes.

Homespun and double diagonal wool dresses, either red, brown or blue, of very dark shades, are completed by a short military jacket instead of a mantle. The stylish wool dresses for the street and church, also for making calls, may be entirely of the wool stuff, with only large buttons and brandebourgs and Astrakhan fur trimmings, or else they may be combined with watered silk pre-cisely as velvets are. Black silks is considered the correct thing with these dresses, being used even with brown—a thing formerly thought inadmissibly. The black watered silk most used is that with waves two or three inches wide, in preference to the larger designs known as antique, or else the striped satin and moire silk is chosen. There are also many dresses made with the silk and wool of the same shade, but the use of black garniture is the newer fashion. Eight yards of double-width wool stuffs, with two of watered silk, are enough for the costume. A added all around the jacket, or else merely edging it like a binding, with a standing collar of the fur, and frogs of heavy braid or cord across the front.—

A Southern critic thems a certain iterary ladr's sonnets to "the silvery sature of a cobweb endowed with the installity of a pearl."

REAL LIFE.

How Little People in Large Cities Know About Their Neighbors.

Very little is really known of the lives of many people in New York. Acquaintances are formed and ripened into intimacy among people who know nothing of one another's antecedents, and there are many people who pass for being thoroughly respectable whose ives would not bear much scrutiny. I knew a family once on Lexington avenue who were popular and well liked in the neighborhood. The wife was a pretty and hospitable little woman, and the two daughters, who were just of age, were bright, engaging and wellbred girls. Everything about the house was well ordered, and it was as happy a little family as one would wish to see. The husband, who was a tall and rather gaunt man, was somewhat irregular in his hours, but this was generally ac-counted for by the fact that he was supposed to be in the Associated Press. I knew the people for years and never suspected anything wrong until one night when I happened to be in a club in Twenty-ninth street, where there was a very brisk game of baccarat going on. There were about forty men, all more or less known about town, seated around

the green table, and two young club men who had bought the bank for \$2,000, were raking in the money by the hatful. Everybody was losing except the bankers. Most of the faces were solemn and ill-natured, though there were a few that were flushed and five or six that were as calm and imperturbable as though cut out of stone. The waiters stood over the table and neglected to fill orders, and so great was the run of luck toward the bank that the smooth-faced young clerk, who sat within a big iron cage and sold chips to the players, had climbed upon his desk within his cage so as to look over the heads of the players at the table. At one end of the table the cards were dealt to a nervous little chap who had lost very heavily, and whose hand shook so that he turned over one of the cards. The banker saw it. The flushed player called for another card. It was turned up suddenly, though it was not a nine, and in an instant there was a false play and an instantaneous howl from the players. I never heard anything like it before in my life. The room was still as death until the false

play, and then the roar broke out as suddenly as though one had thrust a red-hot iron into a tiger's face. All the men were heavy losers and a nasty spirit pervaded the apartment. The players sprang to their feet, everybody shouted at once and the waiters deftly closed the doors. The uproar was at its height when the clerk jumped down from his desk and pulled a bell violently; at the same moment he quickly slammed the window of his little cage, bolted it, sank back and calmly lighted a cigarette. The d or of the adjoining room opened quickly, and was slammed to with a bang that could be heard above the din. The players turned their heads, and there in the door was standing the tall and gaunt head of the family in Lexington avenue, whom I had known for five years. He was precisely as I had always seen him. His frock coat hung in loose folds upon his attenuated figure, he held a cigar firmly in the side of his mouth and his cold blue eyes were utterly devoid of animation: his cheek-bones were high and his head bald. As he came in he was appealed to by a dozen voices at would be accepted by all the parties if he gave it. There was a more or less general acquiescence, and then he walked to the middle of the table, placed his skinny fingers together and calmly laid down the rule of the game. He spoke with labored politeness, and

friendly smile as he enunciated word after word distinctly. He seemed to be a long while getting it out, but it was evident that he was anxious to give the players time too cool off a bit. After his harangue he solemnly added: "There can't be a question of doubt, gentlemen, about this decision. I have known the point to have some up have known the point to have come up fifty times in Paris and so universally is the ruling understood that it no longer raises even a word. It is accepted at once as final." Then he said something about the impossibility of everybody being a winner, grinned again, asked players as a special favor to drink the health of a famous bulldog he was bringing over from London, and within ten minutes the gate of the iron cage was thrown open by the smiling clerk, half a case of champagne had been drank, and the game was proceeding calmly. As he went back into his little room to continue a game of poker with a few cronies, the proprietor of the club which, by the way, is nothing more than a gambling-house, grinned pleasantly to me and said: "One pleasant thing about meeting here is that neither one of us will care to refer to it outside," then he

oked around from face to face with a

lounged out of sight. That is the sort knew his business, but I suppose his wife She was one of the most homelike and delightful of women. I suppose it is the gambler's plan to retire before long and make even a more pronounced assumption of respectability than he did now. It is astounding how thoroughly things can be concealed in New York. Men lead double lives for years without any one being the wiser for it. And so little do people care for accurate knowledge concerning their neighbors that they lazily accept any sort of an excuse that is offered for a suspicious circumstance. - Brooklyn Eagle.

nodded, grinned lightly again and

-In 1849 tin was discovered in New South Wales, but two years later gold was found, and the baser metal attracted no mercantile interest until 1872, when regular mining operations began. In the space of fourteen years not less than 200,000 tons have been exported and \$35,000,000 have been real-, ized by the colony. Previous to 1872 the total tin product of the world scarcethe total tin product of the world scarce-ly exceeded 12,000 tons per annum, but now Australia alone produces consider-ably more than that. In 1872 the out-put of New South Wales was only 876 tons, while in 1884 it was 9,683 tons.— Chicago Herald. THE GRINDSTONE.

How This Useful Farm Implement Should

A grindstone is one of the worst used implements on the farm or in the workabout their work and consequently the great majority of the people fail to get the most and the best use from their tools. The few who do think will stone is both badly used and badly chosen. It is too small; too thick; it is not evenly and truly set and centered; water around, or too slow and so fails to do its work well; it is not well taken care of, and it is badly used.

A grindstone to do good service should be at least three feet in diameter and two and one-half to three inches in thickness, having a bevel on each side of the face for grinding on. It should be quite free from hard spots of iron pyrites, which are injurious to tools, although these may be taken out with a sharp-pointed punch. If it is not cenwait." See here, are you going to keep me cooling my heels here all day? Your sign says, Shoes half-soled while you wait." tered truly, it will work out of shape, and soon require truing up. It should run as fast as possible, as it does work fixed across the frame on each end but not so close as to grind it out; this will catch the excess of water and yet keep the stone wet enough, and clean it. The stone should be kept in the shade, and never in water, which softens it and makes one side wear faster than the other. The water box should have a hole in it, to let out the water and keep the stone dry when not in use. In grinding, it should mostly turn from the tool, and if used otherwise, great care should be taken by the one who holds the tool, not to gouge the stone. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

#### SALT FOR POULTRY.

The Effects of Salty Substances Upon the Feathered Tribes.

There is a prevalent notion that salt causes the feathers of fowls, or perhaps of the feathered tribes in general, to fall out. This, we believe, is well founded. Certainly excess of this condiment should be avoided. There appears to be some connection between salt and feathers. Feather-eating fowls are often cured of their tendency by adding salt to their food, and a small quantity of salt in the ration promotes, or is sup-posed to promote, the production of the new crop of feathers at moulting time. This supposed effect may be simply the loosening of the old feather. The result, as promotive of moulting, would be the same. Salt is a very important ingredient in the ration of pigeons, and where these birds are confined without it they are never so thrifty. It is nat-ural, then, to conclude that it is valuable in the food of other birds, and especially for barn-door fowls. The earlier old fowls are out of their moult and in full plumage, the sooner they will begin to lay in the autumn. Pullets usually begin to lay as soon as they are completely plumed as adult fowls. It is worth while, therefore, to encourage moulting in every way, giving them exercise, insect food or fish in their ration, with ground bone, ground oyster shell and sound grain. A tablespoonful of fine salt in the soft feed given daily to a flock of twenty hens, will be a fair once. He threw a glance around, saw the pile of bills on the table, noted the players, and then asked if his decision feathers contain, for either the material itself or the elements of which it is composed exist to a greater or less extent in almost all the food they eat and the water they drink; and what we do by giving them salt is simply to increase the supply.—American Agriculturist.

#### Selection of Trees.

To reap rewards, the planter must know just what varieties do best in his particular locality. Orchardists are only just beginning to realize the local nature of very many varieties of apples, though some kinds succeed more generally than others. Two year old trees of some sorts, and three year old of others are mature enough for orchard planting -nice, straight, free from crownes, headed low, is my choice. Go to & reliable nurseryman with your list already made out, select your own trees, and allow little if any substitution (nurserymen are too prone to shove off specialties on you); see that each tree has plenty of clean cut roots, not bruised or split; label carefully, and protect the roots from the air until healed in or planted out .- Prairie Farmer.

#### A Remarkable Plant.

There is in Australia a plant which, in its growth so much resembles a sheep that, in the days of the early settlement, the pioneers were often surprised by the apparition of flocks of sheep on the distant hills. The plant is of the order of an Associated Press agent he was.

I doubt very much if his daughters Composite, and belongs to the genus Raoulia. It grows in a dense kidney-shaped mass about eight feet aeross and three feet high. The leafy branches are densely packed together, and the whole mass of a snow-white color. The flowers are microscopic, and hence there is never any variation in the appearance of the vegetable sheep at any season.—N. Y. Independent.

> -Man's chief superiority over woman consists in hiding his night key or satisfactorily excusing its use. She, on the other hand, will go through his pockets, and, in less time than it takes a mule to reach out with his hind foot. gather his loose change and love letters, and make him believe she is only hunting for rips and missing buttons. The buttons gen-erally stay missed, and the rips ripped. Boston Bulletin.

-Rain water is stored in the moss and herbage of the woods, to be consumed by the vegetation during the dry season. A striking illustration of this fact is given in a forest on the Western coast of the Caspian Sea, where the vegetation is very luxuriant, although it never rains except in the fall and winter.—Chicago.

Tribune.

THE TRUTHFUL COBBLER. He Proves to a Growling Customer that his Sign is the Embodiment of Truth.

A man whose stockings were soaking up the sidewalk at every step, was atshop. Few take the trouble to think tracted lately by a sign in a shoemaker's window: "Shoes half-soled while you wait."

His shoes had been hungry for halfsoles for some days but as he had been agree with us when we say that a grind- traveling steadily for a fortnight, he had not found time to have the operation performed.

He went in, took off his shoes, handed it is not properly speeded, and is turned either too fast, and made to throw the paper from his pocket settled himself to quiet half hour of enjoyment. He was astonished to find, upon consulting his watch some time later, that an hour

had passed. "Say! Aren't those shoes ready?" he asked.

"All in goot time, mein frent." Half an hour later the customer said:

"Dot vas a goot sign"

"It's a lying sign."
"No, sir, dot var choost der mosht both better and more quickly. To prevent it from throwing water, a piece of bagging should be fastened to a staple whole trut', and nodding but der trut', s' help me!

"Bosh! It says, 'while you wait,' and I've been here an hour and a half." "Vell! dot's all right, don't it? Dot sign ton'd say noddings but vot I do. It ton'd say how long you got to vait, oder vere you got to vait. It say 'Vile you vait,' unt you can do some vaiting py your house dot vos in the city, oder your summer place dot Hudson riffer py, oder if you got some papers to read in ter tay-time, und bring along mit you a cot for der night, you can shtay in my shop, und I make my voman get ready your bed—all vile you vait. Der peen't no flies onto dot sign, mein frent."—Tid Bits.

#### A RARE COLLECTION. The Wonderful Collection of Birds' Eggs

Owned by Mr. Dickinson. Mr. E. W. Dickinson, of Springfield, Mass., has probably the best private collection in the country, there being in it about six hundred eggs of North American birds. There are the big swans' and eagles' eggs, the tiny white globules in a downy nest constructed by humming-birds, besides the odd, cone-shaped affairs laid by the guillemot, probably so fashioned by Nature that he might not roll off the bare rocks where they are invariably laid Rare eggs, like all rarities, come high, the eggs of the great auk, of which there are but three in this country, being rated at \$350. From this the price runs down to five cents. Common owls' eggs are worth from \$2 to \$3 each, the gray owls of the north being worth \$50, however. Of hawks' eggs those of the duck bawk bring \$12 each, and those of the pigeon hawk are still more valuable. Beside his remarkable collection of eggs, Mr. Dickinson has one of birds which, unlike the specimens seen in museums and private houses mounted on stands, are cured flat, the legs and head being folded respectively upon and under the body. If the owner should wish a flatcured bird mounted, all that would be Pairs of horn's and antlers jut out from the walls on all sides, and under glass cases can be found mounted some of the choicest of his birds .- Boston Tran-

#### AN ILLUSTRATION.

script.

How a Darkey Moved the Heart of an An old negro asked a State official for fifty cents.

"Go on away," said the official, "I

gave you fifty cents some time ago." "Cap'n" said the negro, "yer puts me in mine o' de ole man what had gin his dog so much. It is er standin' 'lustration ober in Tennysee an' mebby yer've hearn o' it, but no diffunce. De man wuz er eatin' dinner an' his daug come in an' gunter wag his tail an' frisk roun' powerful anxious ter eat suthin'. 'Go outen heah, 'sklaimed de man, 'I gin yer er hunk o' co'nbread not mor'n a munf ergo an' now yer acks like yer's er haungry.' Dat's de way yer looks at me. boss. Yer gin me fifty cents las' munf an' 'specks dat I doan need one ergin by dis time."
"Here," said the man, handing him

fifty cents, "go on away and don't ask me again.

"Oh, thankee, sah. De white gennermen nearly allus comes roun' when I gins 'em er 'lustration. I'll try ter make dis las' ez long ez it will, sah, but in dese heah 'stravigant times yer kain't speck er pusson ter keep fifty cents mor'n er week. Gin me er dollar-oh, go on, den, fur yer's gunter look like yer's sorry yer gin me dis much."—

Arkansaw Traveler.

#### Filthy Egyptian Cities.

The death rate in Alexandria is abnormally high, owing to the filthy state of that town, where in the matter of sewage and sanitary arrangements each person does what is right in his own eyes. Many valuable lives have been lost through virulent fevers, arising from the polluted soil, which receives all sorts of decaying and noxious matter. A scheme for the sanitation of this town is in preparation, but nothing can be done in this matter while the capitulation is in force, and every man is master in his own house, and is subject, not to international, but consular control. Cairo is bad enough in the way of sani-tation, but Alexandria is ten times worse, and bids fair to become the most unhealthy town in Egypt. Cairo is purified by a dry atmosphere and the influence of the adjacent desert, whereas Alexandria is always humid, and suffers from the exhalations from the neighboring districts, which the sea-breeze can not neutralize.—Cor. London Globe.

-A gold mine in Mayfield, Fulton County, N. Y., yields ore worth \$32.25 per ton.—N. Y. Times.

#### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

BANK ACCOUNTS.

Suppose now, lads and lassies all, Each day of life you'd place away A bright gold dollar! Don't you think That on the culminating day Of your long three-score years and ten You'd have a very fair amount? But let me tell you of a way To gain a better bank account.

Well, now, instead of golden coin,
Saved every day, suppose you'd try,
By every setting sun, to lay
One golden word or action by.
You will not find it very hard.
During the twenty-four long hours
In every day you're sure to find
One chance to test your saving powers.

Press into service heart and hands. An active brain and footsteps light,
Bright, watchful eyes. They all will help
To store, each one, a separate mite.
Your hands can often ease a load,
Tho they do seem so small and weak.
Your eyes can give a loving glance.
And gentle words your tongue can speak

Each day bring smiles to some one's face.
Save somebody a step or two.
To rest somebody's tired hands,
One little kindly action do.
Make some one happier each day
You live, by act or word or smile.
"Twill make you happy, too, and lay
Up treasures for you all the while.
-Golden Days.

#### VAIN WORDS.

Their Hurt Lay Not in the Truth Itself, Bu in It's Half-Told Tale.

Only a spray of wild honeysucklenothing more; and a very joyful spray, too, for had it not at last reached the top of a tall holly tree round which it had twined, and now swayed gracefully in the breeze as if seeking new fields for conquest? How happy it felt in the task accomplished, how vigorously the sap coursed through its veins, how brightly its flowers expanded to the rising sun!

"Here I am at last! Catch me now, if you can!" it laughed gayly down to the sweetbrier hedge which grew below.

"My climbing days are over," it replied, contentedly, "since the shears have trimmed me into shape, or I would ere this have outstripped you in the race; but then I should not have been so bushy as I am now.

"Cuckoo, cuckoo! what is the news this morning?" asked a bird which alighted suddenly on the holly.
"The woodbine has reached the sum-

mit," murmured the tree; and the bluebells and grasses in the meadow at its foot bowed their innocent young heads to the breeze, and rang a merry peel in

"Pooh! woodbine, indeed!" returned the bird; "a weed like that!" and she pecked contemptuously at the flower as she spoke. "Poor straggling thing! a flower here and there for a time, and then they tell me, nothing but a bundle of dead-looking twigs. Give me the creepers of the South. They indeed adorn the position they hold."
"Cuckoo, cuckoo!" it continued, as

it perched on the sweetbrier hedge. Well, my poor old friend, you are in a sad case this year! not shade enough to hide even a sparrow's nest. What is it? Frost or the pruner's seissors? Ah, they told me you were in a bad way, and I fear it is true."

"Cuckoo, cuckoo!" it resumed, as it hopped amongst the waving grass; "very pretty whilst it lasts, but they tell me it will soon be cut down and withered. Ah!" as a bird rose almost at its side, "I wonder if this will do necessary would be to remove the cotton-wool and arsenic padding and place the bird erect. Mr. Dickinson's house thus becomes a veritable den called men. No, I must seek elsective with the report spoils of Nature. filled with the rarest spoils of Nature. where." And with many prolonged "cuckoos," it flew off to a neighboring

wood. What had happened that the lark cowered on her nest on the ground and forgot to fly upward; the grass no long-er danced in the soft summer breeze; the sweetbrier leaves seemed oppressed with their weight of dew; the honeysuckle hung limp and still from her airy bower?

"Dear me! how dull you all seem today!" hummed a bee as it flew busily amongst the meadow grass.

"So would you, if you were soon to be dried up and withered," answered a bluebell, shaking her head saucily at

"Indeed! long may such fate be averted from you, fair Lady Harebell," gallantly replied the insect, as it inserted its proboscis deep into the heart of the flower; "but pray who may the prophet of woe have been?" "The cuckoo; and she said they, had

told her; who are 'they' Mr. Bee? "Ah! fair lady, excuse me, but I have no time for gossiping," replied the insect, as he wended his way on-"Dear, dear! one would think it was

early May instead of nearly midsum-mer," said a butterfly, as it fluttered over the sweetbrier; "you keep your buds so tightly folded out of sight."

"Ah! so would you," said the hedge, "if you were in as bad a way as I am." "Bad way, indeed! never saw you look fresher in my life, dear madam, returned the butterfly, as it deposited its eggs on rosebud. "Who can have so maligned you?" "The cuckoo, and she said 'they' had

told her; who may 'they' be?"
"Indeed, madam, I fear I have no
time to waste in speculation," answered the insect, as it danced away in

the sunlight.
"Well, Woodbine, you do not seem over-pleased with your success," twit-tered a robin, as it alighted on the topmost bough of a hollow tree.
"What is the use of it all, when I am

not fitted for my position, and shall soon be a bunch of dead-looking twigs?" "Who could have said such a thing?" queried the robin.

"Why, the cuckoo, and she said 'they' had said so; and who can 'they' be, friend Robin?" "Well, let me see; surely not-" But ere his ideas found words, his bright

little eyes detected a worm on the ground below, and in the care of providing for the wants of his family, his friend's troubles were forgot'en. "Lark, wherefore on thy nest on the ground instead of cleaving me with thy

ipward flight?" whispered the morn ig air.
"Ah! my nestlings will perish under

the foot of man if I protect them not. "Wherefore to day more than yes-terday? Who has frightened thee un-duly?"

The cuckoo, and she said 'they' had

told her, so it must be true. Air, you go everywhere; can you not tell me who 'they' are?'' But the breeze had passed by, and

though it sighed its sympathy, it an-

A dew-drop fellfrom the grass above, and murmured: "Go ask of the cloud; surely he, who is so far removed from the cares and pursuits of earth, will have time to answer thee.'

So the lark took courage and soared upwards; but the answer was not in the cloud, for its treasure was of the earth, and its attraction thitherward as it floated downward.

"O Sun! surely you can not help us," it caroled; "we are nothing in thy sight; thou canst not care for our per-plexities." And sadly it descended to its rest, when, lo! straight from the sun itself, piercing the passing cloud and waving grass, a ray of light pene-trated and flooded the very ground on which she lay, whilst a gentle voice whispered reproachfully: "Are not my rays for the lowest and

the least, equally for the lofty and great of the earth? Tell me of thy trouble." And the lark, soaring once more in the light of the sun, recounted the cuckoo's tale which had quenched the joy of the woodbine, the innocent gayety of the meadow grass, ruffled the content of the old brier hedge, and raised anxious distrust in her own breast for the safety of her offspring, ending in the oft-repeated query: "O Sun, can you tell me who 'they' are?" "Words, idle words!" came the an-

swer down the golden ladder. "And is there no truth, then, in what

she told us?" she rejoined. "Would it have grieved thee had there not been? Are not trials of one kind or another part of the discipline of life? The hurt lay not in the truthitself, but in its half-told tale. Does not spring follow winter, renewed growth the pruning shears? is not the mown grass gathered into the master's barns? are not thy nestlings with thyself alike in the mighty keeping of the Lord of all? Be not over-anxious for the mor-row; do they duty cheerfully now, and the cloud when it falls will ever, if thou lookest upwards, be bright with the bow of promise and hope." - Lady

#### SICK HORSES' EYES.

Graphic Description of Periodic Ophthal-

Laura Hampton, in the Quiver.

"What's the cause of so many horses having bad eyes here lately?" was asked of a veterinary surgeon.

"The most common disease that afflicts the eyes of horses about Cincinnati is known technically as ophthalmia, and it is to be distinguished from simple passive inflammation of the eye by its constitutional nature as well as because it is more deeply-seated. The former is only superficial. Some of the best veterinary authorities believe the disease is located in the deep-seated tissues of the organ. It is for this reason that these cases are so unsuccessfully treated. Generally the horse's eye is irretrievably injured before the surgeon is called in."

"What appearance does the disease

have?" "The average appearance is weeping, tears copiously flowing down the cheeks, the eyelids somewhat swollen or entirely or partially closed, and when the eye-ball is exposed it will be found to have receded from its natural position. This is due to the retracting muscles acting on the eye and with-drawing it from the light."

"How do you examine the eye?" " Always take the animal away from the strong or planing light; then the animal makes little or no resistance to the inspection. The instrument used is an ophthalmascope.

"Horsemen generally when the eye becomes sunken and the 'haw' is forced over past the eyeball think this is the cause of the disease and cut it off, don't they?"

"Yes, that is a popular fallacy. The membrana nectatans, or haw, as you call it, is in these cases inflamed and call it, is in these cases innamed and red on account of its partaking of the disease of the eye. It is the effect, not the cause. This membrane is used by the horse just as our fingers to remove any foreign substance that may get on the eyeball! Hence the operation for 'hooks' or 'snakes' in the eye by cutting off a portion of the membrane is barbarous, and should never be per-mitted. The conjunctiva or red portion of the eyelid is swollen and vascular, pouring forth copions tears; when the pupil is only moderately contracted, turbid or muddy, the aqueous humor is thick, with an entire absence of that transparency that is observed in health. The iris or choroid have no longer their natural color.'

"What is the choroid?" "The second membrane of the eyeball, beneath the white of the eye. Sometimes a central yellow spot is noticed at the bottom of the eye. This is one indication that pus has been secreted, which is usually quickly absorbed. Rapid and delusive changes now follow. Perhaps the corner, which now follow. Perhaps the corner, which was cloudy and opaque, becomes transparent and clear. The eye shows a disposition to avoid the light. Bears flow, and a well-developed case of ophthalmia has developed. When there are tumors on the lid and much moisture, both eyes are generally simultaneously affected."

"What is this disease commonly called?"

called? "Oh! there are a number of names

among the non-professional. Perhaps the most common is moon-eyed blindness, from a supposition that the moon has something to do with the periodicity of the attacks. The absurdity of this, however, is at once apparent when we note that the disease returns at indefinite and irregular periods. As the attacks become more frequent, the entire crystalline lens becomes opaque, and then the disease known as cataract takes place, which is incurable."

"The periodic ophthalmia is about the same as cataract?" "Yes, that's about the size of it." "But cataract can be cured in a per-

"Yes, but they must wear glasses; and I fancy horses with spectacles or eye-glasses would hardly be salable." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

MY FATHER'S HOUSE.

My Father's house is very large, its mansions many, rare,
And Christ, my Elder Brother, is the Door
most wide and fair;
I am a very little child that scarcely yet can
stand, Or more than on the threshold creep and keep my Brother's hand.

Within the lowest tenement I have my home the while,
Yet I can hear my Father's voice, and I can see His smile,
As from the higher halls above He drops His blessings down.
And holds aloft to urge me up a bright and

My feet grow stronger every day, my eyes can farther see.

And now and then I catch a glimpse of things in store for me.

And then I mount a higher stair on faith's broad stepping stones,
Where I can more distinctly hear my Father's loving tones.

I know not what my room is like that He is fitting there; My Brother tells me there is one; I leave it to His care,
Most satisfied that it will be as large and fair, as grand and sweet,

As I can occupy, desire, conceive: 'twill be complete.

Some day when I have reached the last step of The door of this low hall will close upon me And I shall pass into another room with angel-

guide.

Into Christ's own reception-room, and sit down by His side.

When I have looked into His face, and talked with Him awnife alone,
I think He'll take me by the hand, and lead me to our Father's throne,
And let me see His rlory there, and hear Him say: "My child.
Come now, inherit this thy home, and be no more defited.!"

O home, sweet home, my Heavenly rest, eternally to be,
The thought of what thy glories are impels my heart to thee;
Within thy light earth's beauty fades, and all its joys decline beside;
If my eyes on Christ, and so entrance shall gain abundant, wide.

— Watchman.

#### GOD IN NATURE.

-Watchman.

How to Get Glimpses of the Spiritual World Lying All About Us. The whole of nature is filled with

God, and every day of our lives He is

granting us the most magnificent relations of Himself in the natural phenomena that take place around us. Let us but look upon these phenomena aright, and open our hearts to receive the lessons they teach, and the most glorious visions of God will dawn upon our spiritual sight. What a wonderful Divine book this world of ours is could we but read it aright, and were we not so materialistic and deadened to its meaning! What a splendid image of the Divine Being is reflected in its processes and laws, as in a vast mirror! What a tale it has to tell us, could we but get the scales to fall from our eyes, and let the light stream into our souls! We are day by day being favored with far more eloquent revelations of God than those which were especially granted to the saints in olden days. What was Ezekiel's vision, with its whirlwind and its cloud and its fire, and its amber-like brightness and its four living creatures, compared with the splendors which oftentimes accompany the sunset, when God paints the heavens with crimson and amber and pink and blue, and draws across them great bands of golden glory, and fills the sky with a matchless tenderness of grace which no words can ever describe? What was St. John's vision of a great white throne compared with the piled-up masses of shining snow-white cloud against the deep azure of heaven, when a shower has just passed away on a bright April day? What was Moses' vision of the burning bush compared with the sun as he rises in his strength above the horizon, and kisses with his earliest beams the snowy mountain peaks till they blush with the deepest crimson? What was the divine voice that spoke to Abraham compared with the gentle, soullike whispering of the zephyr, or with the terrific crash of the thunder, as peal after peal it echoes and reverberates from cloud to cloud and rolls on mut-tering through the heavens? Which, now, would be most likely to call up the true visions of God before the devout and reverent spirit-the sunset, or the four strange creatures in the midst of the brightness?—the masses of cloud, or the great white throne?—the sunlit mountain peaks, or the burning bush?

the zephyr and the thunder, or the articulate voice? Is not the natural phenomenon in each case the more divine of the two and the more profound-

ly suggestive in the spiritually-minded? Let us not, therefore, hanker after a repetition of the sensuous revelations of ancient days; let us be content with the revelations we already possess in nature, and seek to open our eyes to their deeper meaning, and to obtain through them visions of the God that works in them. Having purified your heart by prayer, and filled it with holy thoughts and emotions, go forth and stand alone before the magnificent beauties of nature, and let them lead your spirit upwards to the contempla-tion of Divine things, and then may you hope, like the prophet of old, to be favored with visions of God. Go forth and stand before the glories of the sunset, and allow the pure and holy influences to take possession of your soul. Watch the splendor as it strikes first one cloud and then another, and clothes them all in exquisite beauty, till it forms a glorious symphony of blended colors. Watch it as it slowly fades away, leaving behind it that tender, mysterious light that faintly glows above the western horizon, and which seems as nearly spiritual as it is possible for the material to be.

Ah! my friend, if you can not see God there, if you can not hear His voice whispering gently to your soul then, neither would you be able to find Him in the visions of seers and prophets! Or go forth and stand beneath the mid-night heavens, and gaze up at the myriad stars that look down upon you like angel's eyes from the infinitude of space; listen to the Divine music in their inwoven orbits and to the spirit voices that drop and breathe from them through the calm still air; let your thoughts wander away into mmensity, using the stars as stepping-stones to mount up by, till you come to the foot of the Divine throne, and then may you expect to hear the still small voice expect to hear the still small voice have strong backbones never have any speaking to your heart, and see gloribristles."—London Baptist.

ous visions of God rise up before your waiting soul. And so is it everywhere. The spiritual world lies all around about us now; but the eyes of our spirits are so blind and dim that we can not see it. Let us get our eyes restored and purified, and we shall never cease to have visions of God. We shall discover God everywhere and in all things, and every moment of our lives shall see His face looking in upon us. We shall see Him in the flowers and the birds and the woods, in the clouds and the rain and the tempest, in the mountains and the rivers and the sunshine; and the whole of nature will thus become one vast mirror to us, reflecting back again the image of Almighty God. -Rev. T. D. Landels, in Freeman.

#### "IF I LIVE."

What Man Should Do in View of the Un-

certainty of Earthly Things. The expression is a common one. We often hear it spoken. It was spoken to myself by a neighbor to-day. In answer to a certain question, his reply was with a proviso: "If I live." Men often make use of the expression thoughtlessly, little considering its solemn import. Although from habit they may speak of this life as uncertain, they as little regard the great fact as those to whom James thus wrote: "Go to now, ye that say: To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city. and continue there a year, and buy and sell and get gain." Nor do they less need his admonition: "Whereas ye know not what shall be on the mor-For what is your life? It is even a vapor that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. For that ye ought to say: 'If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or that.

In all our plans for the future there is need of an "if." There is always an uncertainty as regards our living to accomplish them. The purposes of many are broken off by death. Death intervenes between the purpose and its achievement. Ere the year shall have rolled its round many now engaged in the pursuits of life will have passed away from the world, and be forever done with all things below. Many will be taken away in the midst of their endeavors, leaving their plans for others to prosecute and to complete, if they shall ever be completed. In view of the uncertainty of all sublunary things, we should lay our plans, and prosecute them accordingly, moderating our earthly hopes, and ever seeking su-premely the things that are above and beyond, which no change of circumstances will ever destroy, and of which death will only put us in complete and everlasting possession .- Golden Rule.

#### CHRISTIAN LIVING. Whatever You Do, Do Heartly as Unto

It is a great error to suppose that we are doing the Lord's work only when we are engaged in devotional exercises or laboring for the conversion of sinners, or for the edification of Christians. That which a man does heartily. as unto the Lord, is the Lord's work. The farmer, when he is carefully and day's work; when he takes proper care fired to this day .- London News. of his health; when he governs his temper; when he is careful to speak the exact truth; when he is courteous to strangers and lends a helping hand to the needy; when he has a word of encouragement for the desponding; when he sets an example of industry and honesty; when he returns good for evil; when he leads such an upright, benevolent, God-honoring life, that men take knowledge of him that he has been with Jesus. Religion does not consist solely in reading the Bible, praying, attending church and laboring for the conversion of men. These are important duties, but they do not include the whole of duty. God's will has reference to every act of our lives.— Baptist Weekly.

### CHOICE EXTRACTS.

-The fear that our kind acts may be received with ingratitude should never deter us from performing them. - Chicago Sentinel.

-The Christian Register quotes a striking remark made a long time ago in the Massachusetts Legislature, by Daniel Appleton White, a Unitarian lawyer. When an act to incorporate the American Board was under discussion, some one objected on the ground "that we did not have religion enough ourselves to justify us in sending any of it away." Mr. White replied: 'Religion is one of those commodities of which the more you ex-port the more you will have at home.

-"Happiness" is the earthly word; "blessedness" is the Heavenly one. Happiness may prove to be a superficial appearance; but blessedness is deep as the abyss. Happiness ripples like a flowing brook; but blessedness is a springing well. Happiness may be wholly human; but blessedness hath the Divine element in it. Happiness is transient; blessedness is eternal. Happiness may be in our conception of things; blessedness is God's verdict, God's truthful statement of a man's condition .- Spurgeon.

-Has the reader ever met with the disagreeably self-assertive church mem-ber? One of these was always boasting that he had more backbone than his brethren. He was ready to stand up even alone for what he believed. He was ready at all times to fight with those who differed from him. One day, after he had stuck out his quills as from the Lake Superior region, while in usual, an old man said to him: "John, 1885 there were 15,440 tons—an increase you remind me of a hedgehog. Because it has a very weak backbone, nature has covered it with bristles. It can roll itself up like a piece of indiarubber, and then its sharp spines stick out in all directions. Animals who

A SUBMARINE GUN.

Eaptain Ericsson's Attempt to Establish a New Principle in Gunnery.

The special wonder at the royal ar-

intended to fire projectiles or torpedoes under water. It is the invention of Captain Ericsson, the well-known scientific American, and it was made in the United States, partly under the supervision of Lieutenant Gladstone, of her Majesty's navy, who was sent over for the gun, and has now brought it to England. It reached the arsenal only this week, and now lies at the inspection branch of the royal gun factories, whence, after some preliminary tests. it will be sent on board ship, probably at Portsmouth, for trial at sea. The cannon and the projectile are almost of equal length, and, as they lie side by side, painted bright red, are formidable objects to look at. No fewer than forty tons of steel are used in the construction of the gun, which is thirty feet long, and has a bore of eighteen and a half inches. It is a breech-loader, and closes at the stern by an arrangement of a very simple and effectual character much resembling that of the great guns which were displayed at the inventions exhibition. The vent, which is axial, is sealed, and said to be effectual in preventing the escape of powder gases The projectile measures twenty-five feet, which is only five feet less than the gun, and is ganged to pass freely along the bore, which is unrifled. It is hollow, and notwithstanding its great length weighs only one ton. The pro-posal is to fit the gun in the bow of a ship nine feet under the water line, so as to fire straight ahead from the cut water. A diaphragm of india-rubber is fixed over the muzzle to exclude the water, but is blown away at the first puff of the discharge. The projectile is inserted from the rear and is stopped by a pin a few inches short of the diaphragm, for it has a short rod projecting from its nose, which is to act by percussion on the charge within, and must be protected from all risks of premature explosion. Its safety at this stage is, however, to some extent guaranteed by the action of a strong spring which prevents the rod from being driven back by any force short of a thousand pounds. A charge of twenty pounds of powder is all that is thought necessary for pro-pulsion, and this being placed behind the projectile, the breech is closed, and the gun is ready for firing. The only other requisite is something to aim at; and when a hostile ship can be got within convenient distance, the monster gun lets tly. It is asserted that a range three hundred yards under water may be relied upon, but it is considered doubtful whether the shot can overcome the resistance of the water and retain an effective striking power for half the distance. The inventor, however, has tried his device, and he says he ought to know. To preserve the laternal po-sition and uniform depth of his submarine missle he has weighed it to the gravity of water, and, while he keeps one side under by the preponderance of weight, he has a steering plate on the upper side which opens only after leav-ing the mouth of the gun, and acts as a rudder in keeping the projectile in its course. Until the gun is tried the auwisely cultivating the soil, is doing the Lord's work. Plowing is as truly a religious act as praying. The merchant when he make an honest exchange is doing the Lord's work. Dealing justly is as truly a religious act as warning were obtained from America during the source to fee from the worth to come sinners to flee from the wrath to come. Crimean war, which were contracted A man is doing God's work when he is for at so much per pound and sent in doing that which pleases God. A man with such a mass of metal piled upon faithful to his employer—does a fair moved or to work, and have never been

### PEDRO THE CRUEL.

There is a story related of a judgment given by Pedro the Cruel of Spain imbued with very much the same spirit as the one delivered in the court at Venice. A slater was engaged in repairing the roof of a house, and while so engaged through some false step or some other accident lost his balance and rolled down the slanting sides of the roof and fell over the edge into the street below. Just at this moment—unfortunate for himself, though fortunate for the slater -a man was passing along the street just in front of the house whose roof was being repaired. Upon him the slater fell, knocking him to the ground with such force that he eventually died of the injuries he received; while the slater does not seem to have been much the worse for his fall, being saved from any violent concussion with the hard pavement by the imposi-tion of the body of the unfortu-nate wayfarer. The dead man's son brought an action against the slater, asking that he might receive punish ment for killing his father, and be made to pay to him, the son, damages to compensate him for his loss. The King, before who the matter was laid, inquired into it, and satisfied himself that the slater was in no way to be blamed, his fall and its fatal consequences being purely accidental. In delivering his judgment he said that it was natural that the son should desire some satisfaction for the death of his father at the hands of the man who had killed him. and that this he was ready to order him. The slater must go and stand exactly in the position where the deceased man had been at the time of the accident; and the son might mount to the roof of the house and throw himself thence on to the slater, and so mete out to him the same treatment as had been meted out to his, the plaintiff's father. The son, however, like Shylock, declined to run the risks incidental to carrying out the judgment .- Chambers'

-One fact in the review of our lake commerce shows clearly the revival in the iron trade. In 1884 there were but 2,444 tons of iron brought to this city of 12,696 tons over the previous year .-Toledo Blade.

-Not every man can make extensive and accurate experiments in farm work, but all can take a good paper and keep themselves posted as to what other peo-ple are doing—Toronto Globe.

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—The twenty-nine colleges of Ohio taught 3,129 students last year, about two per cent of the young people of collegiate age in the State.—Cleveland Leader. senal at Woolwich is a monster weapon

—Cobs are good for smoking meat, as they give a good flavor. Keeping a small fire a longer time is better than quick smoking, as too much heat gives the meat a strong taste, and injuries its sweetness .- Toledo Blade.

-Brooklyn Cake: Two cups of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, one and onehalf cups of sweet milk, one cup of raisins, five cups of flour and three tea-spoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in one large pan or two small ones. This cake keeps well .- The Caterer.

-Crocks of butter placed in the cellar to keep for month's should be at least a foot from the cellar bottom, on a bench, and have a thick woolen cloth thrown over them. If the crock touches the cellar bottom, there will be two degrees of temperature within it, and this will be prejudical to the top portion .- Albany

-"Prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit." But do not prune too much. Just enough to let in sufficient light and air to give the leaves their fair quota is right. A good rule is, when you see a limb interfering with another out with it, whatever the time of year. When the sap is in full flow wounds will heal over quickest. - Chicago Tribune.

-Transparent Sauce: A coffee-cup of water, a tablespoonful of butter, a coffee-cupful of white sugar, the whites of two eggs and flavor of lemon or vanilla. Put the sugar, water and but-ter into a double boiler, let it heat ten minutes, stirring it well; let it cool and then beat the whites of the eggs into the cool sauce .- Boston Budget.

-Cracks in floors, around the skirting-board or other parts of a room, may be neatly and permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a teaspoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. The mixture will be about as thick as putty, and may be forced into the cracks with a case-knife. It will harden like papier mache. - Exchange.

-It is said that farming does not pay. But whoever hears of a farmer failing. The Rhode Island farmer lives, as a rule, in comfort, says the Providence Journal. He is as independent as a man can be in a world where we are all, to some extent, mutually dependent. His industry is represented not in the increase of another's wealth, but of his own. In some respects a farmer's life may be hard, but even in the city there is no royal road to riches. With brain or hand a man must toil, and few, even of the very wealthy, are removed above anxiety as to the morrow.

#### THE DAIRY FORM. The Difference in the Forms of Dairy

and Beef Cows. In very much of the advice on breeding cows for the dairy that may be found in live stock journals, there seems to be a conspicuous lack of definitness of idea concerning the true form of a dairy cow. Indeed this same lack prevails everywhere. Nine-tenths of the judges at fairs and live stock shows in awarding premiums will place the ribbon on the cow showing the greatest smoothness of form. Yet the true dairy form is not that at all. There is just the same dis-

veness of form for the dairy cow that there is for the race horse. No man well posted on race horses ever judges from the standpoint of smoothness. He looks first for the indication of temperament. He knows that racing calls for a high development of the nervous over the muscular. In other words that speed is the product of nervous energy well sustained by sufficient muscular power. But in the case of the draft horse it is different, for here we look for a different temperament, and as a result a development of the muscular over the

nervous type. The same law applies in cattle. The true dairy form must show the prepon-derance of the nervous type over the muscular, and this is not favorable to smoothness of outline. The dairy form inclines rather to a lean and bony outline. Of course such a cow or bull is not "handsome" according to the mus-cular standard, but they show conformity to the true dairy form. Right here is where thousands of farmers stumble. We believe that a large proportion of farmers, we might say a majority, do not have a clear idea of the "dairy form." Their notions of the dairy cow are based on the old saying that "the end of all cattle is beef," but they forget that such is not the purpose of all cows and that every purpose has a form of its own. It is so in horses, in dogs, in sheep, in men and even in steam engines. We see the racing and draft form in horses; the fox hound form, the bird dog form, and the greyhound form in dogs; the wool producing form and the mutton producing form in sheep; the various forms resulting from long specific training and breeding in men and in locomotives the freight and passenger engine form. Of course there are thousands of other instances in the animal, vegetable and mechanical kingdoms that could be cited. Every pur-

pose has its form,

Hence the necessity of all dairymen making a study of the dairy form in

When they have once mastered this they will make less mistakes. They will choose a male for breeding purposes that shows a proper form, and they will demand to know what his ancestry was in that respect. They will re-alize that the dairy formed cow when in milk flow can not endure exposure to cold as well as the beef form; they will learn that she must have care and feed well adapted to her form and consequent purpose, and lastly, that by virtue of her nervous type and organization, she is extremely sensitive to ill

One thing can always be seen, viz: that every thoroughly posted and successful dairyman surrounds himself with cows of this type and character, no matter to what breed they belong. If other dairymen succeed with cows they must recognize this foundation principle of form, and then follow out the teachings of all the laws that pertain to it.—Hoard's Dairyman.

#### The Very Worst Kind.

The creature came in on a pair of flatboats and other rig to match. He stared with a stare that conveyed a sense of boredness and haughtmesssomething like that which the fisherman sees in the eyes of the departed shad. His speech was "aw-er-eraw. 17

Sympathetic old lady-Poor soul; is he a maniae? Conductor-Yes, the worst kind-an Anglomaniac .- The Judge.

-William Henry Brown, a Pittsburgh colored man, has been left a Shenandoah Valley farm of one hundred and fifty acres by a virginian named James Spangler, the son of a wealthy planter, who played with Brown when both were boys, and who was badly wounded in the Confederate service at Fort Harrison and captured. Brown, who was serving in the army, saw that Spangler received kind freatment as a wounded prisoner.

#### In the Hospitals.

Baltimore and Philadelphia hospital physicians are prescribing the new proprietary medicine, Red Star Cough Cure. It contains neither morphia, opium, norany other injuriousingredients. The price is only 25 cents.

FIREMEN, as well as other people, like to talk of their old flames.

PIKE'S TOOTHACKE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 2 Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.

A snow-Plow is like a bad habit—A good thing to cut adrift.—Boston Bulletin.

For removing dandruff and promoting the growth of the hair, use Hall's Hair Renewer. What is a button?—A small event that is always coming off.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water Druggists sell it. 25c. PREFERRED creditors-Those who will not

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A LAMB excuse—The apology of a one legged man.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, in thousands of cases, has cured a cough in a few days.

CINDER-BLLA-The girl who shakes our

A YANKEE clinched his argument with an Englishman as to the relative size of the Thames and Mississippi by saying: "Why. look here, mister, there ain't enough of water in the whole of the Thames to make a gargle for the mouth of the Mississippi River."—N. Y. Post.

Par took the bull by the horns when he said that all the men in China were washer-

Profile with telephones in their houses have more holler days than other folks.-California Maverick.

A MAN about to build a bouse advertises for proposals. Why don't the girls try that plan?—Lowell Citizen. SOME men are like eggs. You can't tell whether they are good or bad until they are

Why teach a girl to speak several languages when as a wife she can talk him baldheaded with one?—Chicago Tribune.

A Brooklyn man has printed a book to prove that the earth is flat. He judges by himself.—Fall River Advance.

"See hier, fadder. Dot celebrated Dr Hammond says dot in a trousand years all mankind will be bald." "My gracious, my son, ish dot so? I guess may be den ve better mark our schtock of combs down."—Chicago News.

THE Widow Larkin says the main reason

It was a Vassar girl just graduated who inquired: "Is the crack of the rife the place where they put the powder?"—Troy Times.

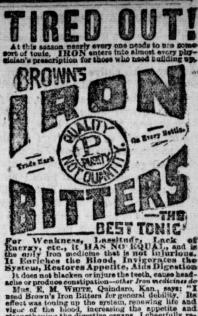
EVERY man is made better by the possession of a good picture, even if it is only a landscape on the back of a hundred-doller note.—Norristown Herald.

Uncle George—"And so you go to school, now, Johnny! What part of the exercises do you like best!" Johnny—"The exercise we get at recess."—Boston Transcript





Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALT-



ommend it."

MRN MARY A. R. POWERS, 2320 S. 10th St., St.

Jouis, Mo., says: "I was broken down in health,

sad no appetite, and was always tired and drowsy.

have taken three bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters,

mid have been restored to health. I can recom
uend it highly."

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

THE SEVEN STAGES OF MAN ALL REQUIRE AT SOME AGE
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein.



A slight cough, when neglected, may settle on the ungs, and Bronchitis, asthma and Consumption be results. It should therefore have attention at nee, by the use of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of weet Gum and Mullet.

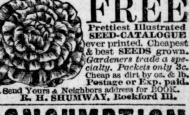
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the fulletn plant of the old fields. For sale by all drugists at 25 centre and \$1.00 per bottle. ists at 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

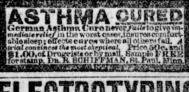
ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM when applied into the nostrils, will be absorb al virus, causing heal-thy secretions. It al-lays inflammation, pro-tecta the membrane of thenasal passages from additional colds, com-pletely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell. HAY FEVER NOT a LIQUID or SNUFF. A few applications re-fleve. A thorough treat-ment will cure.

EPAGES

GLUES ACID 1600 Pounds TWO GOLD MEDALS. READY FOR USE

his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FRI BUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Ka





SHORT-HAND Without a teacher. Send 60 Manual of BRYANT & STRATFON'S BUSINESS and SHORT-HAND SCHOOL, St. Louis, Mo. Circulars free. Fine blooged cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 159 engrav-N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

STRINGS ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY O. A. LOHMAN, 1809 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. HOME STUDY. Secure a Business Education by mail, from Business College, Bufialo, N.Y.

A. N. K. - D. No. 1067 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

1 9

How He Defended Himself When Acoused of Turkey Stealing.
"Mexican Peter," is something of a celebrity in his native county. He won his sobriquet, if not his laurels, when Graces," by the Duc d'Aumale, for the serving as a body-servant to his young master, "Marse John," during the Mexican war. Now, our hero is not free from some of the failings of his race, and the shrines of pious Mexicans, with their gold and silver ornaments, did prove a most special pitfall and temptation to poor Peter. In vain did "Marse John" instill into the African mind lessons of higher morality, with a wholesome blending of the terrors of the law when coming in the garb of strict military discipline; the fact re-mained the same: in the time of temp-tation Peter had to be closely watched. When the war as over "Marse John' went to Washington, and Peter was sent home to "ole marster." For a few short hours after his home coming he stepped a hero, with many tales of the marvelous to tell. Having some suspicion of how matters stood, "ole marster," with a sly twinkle, said: "Now, Peter, what did you bring back from your travels to show us?"

This was touching a tender spot, and Peter's countenance fell as he said: "I 'clare, ole master, Mars John didn't hab no conseiece 'bout dat thing at all.

Much 'as dar wuz to git, all I could
fetch home wuz wun lil silber gord—"
displaying with a mixture of pride and
melancholy a little image of some saint
that might or might and have been of that might or might not have been of the precious metal.

Time rolled on, and the proclama-tion emancipated Peter from "Mars John's" conscience, and at various sundry times he profited by his liberty of action, and finally found himself in limbo for unlawfully possessing him-self of a neighbor's turkey, and was tried in the court where "Marse John" was a practicing attorney, and "Marse Peyton," another member of the family, the grave and dignified Judge. The evidence was overpowering, and to plead "not guilty" impossible, so Peter could only request to be "'lowed to splain how he got in de trouble." Anticipating a treat the request was granted pating a treat, the request was granted, and solemnly the court awaited the defense. Not without a certain dignity, the old man arose, and the explanation began: "Gentmun, I won't say I 'aint got into dis trouble, 'cause I sholy is, and hit troubling me 'nough; but in jestice I mus' tell how it all cum upon me. Fust, sum blame lay at de door ob Marse John. He good man, good as gole; but he wun contrackted, not say wun stingy, farmer, He got de ole thrashin-machine he had 'fore de war, what leave mos' ob de wheat in de straw, and dat fack 'tice ole Mis' Simpkins' tuckeys to cum dar, an' scratch in de straw an' eat. Now dey scratch in de straw an eat. Now dey come dar an' do dat so long tell dey jes shine, and, gentmun, when a tuckey shine, he fat, an' I look at dem shining tuckeys so long tell I 'gin to feel mor'lly bound to have one, an' I got one. Now dat's de fust reason, but chiefiet distribute over the more come to the ship of the strength of the chiefliest dis trouble come to me 'cause ole Mr. Simpkins wa'nt no gentmun. Ef I had been dealing wid a gentmun, things ud 'a bin diffunt; but he wuz pore white folks, an' ez I only knowed de ways of gentmun, I wa'nt no match for him. I does know a gentmun. Didn't me an' Marse John here an' Marse Peyton dar all come out de same estate, and who ever fetch de word dey wa'nt gentmun? Well, me an' de ole de chillun had jes d dat tuckey, an', to sabe de scand'l ob de thing, I had pit all de feathers an' bones in de Dutch oven-my Dutch oven Mis' Sally gib me-when I hear somebody knock at de door. I went to de door, an' dar stan' ole Mr. Simpkins! Now some pore white folks is wus dan p'inter dogs, dey so peersome. Mr. Simpkins come in; he look round, an' walk straight to my Dutch oven Mis' Sally gib me. He peep in; he find de feathers an' bones, pull um all out, an' jes laff most outlandish! Wuz dat a gentmun? Now de cote knows all, an' I couldn't set here quiet tell dey did." It is needless to say the ruling of the "cote" was not very severe.—Harper's Magazine.

#### ANGLO-SAXON GROWTH.

Rapid Increse of the Germanic, and Deease of the Latin, Races.

· The Latin rsces, that is, France, Italy and Spain, have ceased to be whatever any one of them may be destined yet to become again, the mighty factors in the world's progress which of old they were. They minister exquisitely to the comfort, the luxury, the culture and the picturesqueness of life; but the apt-itude for foreign commerce which they show is comparatively slight, and in the colonizing business of humanity they only play a subordinate part. Moreover, their population, when compared with the population of the Anglo-Saxon and the Teutonic races, is diminishing. Thus, in a period a little than 100 years, from 1788 to 1885, the than 100 years, from 1788 to 1885, the aggregate populations of France, Spain and Italy have only increased from 51,000,000 to 82,500,000. On the other hand, the populations of Germany and England during this period have each trebled. Germany in 1788 had a population of about 15,000,000; in 1885 it had increased to 45,000,000. Great Britain in the same way had in 1788, a popular in the same way had in 1788 a population of 12,000,000; in 1885 the figure was 36,000,000. Another country largely, but not exclusively, populated by the Anglo-Saxon race—America—has in less than a hundred years increased nearly thirteen times—that is, from less than 4,000,000 in 1790 to nearly 60,000,-000 in 1885. Finally, it must not be forgotten that Canada, Australia, South Africa, as well as other British dependencies, collectively, contain a popula-tion of some 10 000,000, chiefly of An-glo-Saxons, and there is every reason to believe that the development and inerease of this population will be rapid.

—Fortnightly Review.

-A recent investigator into the causes of consumption says that the disease is often inherited because the heir has taken for his personal use the decedent's old mattresses, upholstered chairs and carpets.—Christian Observer.

-Red silk umbrellas with silver hau dles are the fashionable rainy-day gear. RAPHAEL'S MASTERPIECES.

England and Germany Contending for the Purchase of a Raphael. The recent purchase of Raphael's miniature painting, "The Three unprecedented sum of \$125,000, has naturally given a boom to the other works of the famous master. But unfortunately for this class of speculators, there are very few of Raphael's paintings in the possession of private individuals. They have been gradually gathered into public museums and art galleries, and not even the extravagant sum of \$2,500 to the square inch will tempt their possessors to part with them. Prof. Louis Piccolo, of Lausanne, at present offers for sale to the Royal Museum of Berlin a Madonna, the authenticity of which is doubtful, however, and which he recently dis-

covered at a public sale. At Turin a still more recent discovery has brought to light a curious portrait of Raphael, painted by himself, and which has been hitherto unknown. The author was in his sixteenth year when he transmitted his own features to the canvas, and was following the course of Vanucci at Perugia at that time. This curious miniature exhibits the features of Raphael in profile. The head is turued to the right; and on the left side stands a palace in plain style, on the fronton of which is the word Urb, and the number 1497 in Roman Urb, and the number 1497 in Roman figures. Toward the center is a graceful little temple, closely resembling that at the base of the Sposalizio, or "Marriage of the Virgin," so greatly admired by every amateur who visits Milan. This very youthful work is signed: "Io Raph. Sa." The signature is quite plain. The discovery has produced a great sensation in the art circles of Italy, as all the early paintcircles of Italy, as all the early paintings of the great master have been lost or destroyed, and this is the only one that has escaped the ravages of time

But the most important of all the works of Raphael that has not as yet found its way into public collections is undoubtedly the great picture known as the "Madonna della Regia di Napoli," at present deposited in the National Gallery of London, and which the Prussian Government is making every effort to secure. The negotiations have not thus far been brought to a successful issue, as the sum demanded is exorbitant, and the eyes of the artistic world are turned on this great art treasure, which belonged to the court of Naples. It was purchased at Rome about the close of the last century by the King of the Two Sicilies. It was at that time in the Colonna palace, and it so aroused the King's admiration that he purchased it on the spot. Since then it has graced the Royal palace at Naples, where on one occasion it suffored some damage by fire, and narrowly escaped destruction. The few cracks in the canvas were repaired by the best artists, and few traces of the damage now remain. This Madonna was painted by Raphael in 1505 by order of the religious St. Anthony, of Perugia, who laid down the rules the artist was to follow. The Madonna is seated on a throne and enveloped in a blue flowing mantle, studded with golden stars. The infant Jesus reposes on her bosom; with his tiny hand raised in benediction over the child St. John, who is before him in adoration. Sts. Peter and Paul are standing at the sides of the throng, the former with his keys and the latter recovered.—N. Y. Star. with his sword pointing toward the ground. Sts. Catherine and Dorothy, with the martyr's palm in their hands, appear at a little distance.

These figures are all life-size, and the painting itself is nearly seven feet he felt his fish, or because he was more square. It is one of Raphael's master-docile in following the directions of eces, and was executed when the artist was in the full flush of his genius. It exhibits more strikingly than any of his other works the union of the old style with the new development of art. The disposition of the figures is that of the ancient masters, but the types are not so ascetic and are more human. Sts. Peter and Paul represent the ideal apostle, whose most perfect incarnation is found in the great master's St. Cecilia. The general effect is a trifle somber, notwithstanding the warmth of the tones and the clearness of the skin. The semicircle directly above the group is occupied by the Eternal Father, holding a globe in the left hand, with the right raised in benediction. A number of adoring angels are around him. The fire at Naples injured only the two figures, Sts. Catherine and Dorothy; all the others are as perfect as when in 1505 they received the final touches from the im-

The perspective ends in a landscape.

mortal master. The two infants are described as ravishingly beautiful. This great work, which is the last of Raphael's large paintings that is not already national property, is the subject of eager competition between the Germans and the English. The German press with unanimous insistance calls on the Government to purchase it before the English will have secured it. It is certainly the last chance of its kind that will be offered. The national museums that possess all the great paintings of Raphael will doubtless never dispose of them, and the Madonna now on exhibition at the National Gallery of London is the last work of large dimensions that will ever be offered for sale. Two hundred thousand dollars was the price asked thousand dollars was the price asked for this chef d'œuvre some time ago, but the enormous sum recently paid for the miniature, "The Three Graces," will doubtless enhance its value in the eyes of its possessors. If sold at a like proportion, according to space it would be worth nearly \$1,500,000. Even the most ardent of Raphael's admirers would probably starger before mirers would probably stagger before such a figure.—Paris Cor. N. Y. World.

-Girls who wish to have small, pretty shaped mouths should repeat at short intervals during the day. "Fanny Finch fried flounderish fish for Frances Forbes' father."-N. Y. Ledger.

—It has just leaked out that a gen-tleman in this city who promised his wife a Singer machine for Christmas put her off with a canary bird .- New

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—At least four incorporated towns in Colorado are at an altitude of over nine thousand feet above the sea.

-Prof. Landmark, Chief Director of the Norwegian Fisheries, asserts that salmon sometimes jump perpendicularly sixteen feet.

-Scorpions, spiders and various insects have been observed to remain motionless if any person blows strongly upon them in a vertical direction.

-Canon Farrar came to this country for a rest and took away twenty-five thousand dollars. He will take the rest on his next visit.—Philadelphia Call.

-A burglar in Weld, Me., was detected by a snowball from the heel of his boot, which corresponded precisely with a similar snowball found in the store after the robbery.

-The New Orleans creoles make a sleeping draught of lettuce leaves boiled to form a tea. The lettuce-leaf tea is administered in large quantities before going to bed to cure sleeplessness.—N. Y. Times.

—A New York negro pleaded not guilty to a charge of highway robbery with such fervor that he might have escaped had he not pulled out the com-plainant's handkerchief to mop his perspiring brow.—N. Y. Herald.

-To stop a runaway horse the Russians have a light cord with a slip-noose in it about the horse's throat, with the cord running through the sad-dle ring and over the dasher, at hand for the driver to pull upon at the horse's first attempt to run. A little choking stops him.

-A miner on the head waters of the Columbia River, in British Columbia, has found, so he alleges, a deserted mining town, where the billiard tables still stand in the saloons and letters are lying in the post-office bearing date of Not a soul has been near the place for years.—Chicago Times.

-Some twenty colonies have been established in the Santa Fe district of the Argentine Republic. Their territory occupies ninety-five square leagues, and the settlers number 1,359 families. During the last thirty years the district has grown through colonization until it has a population of 110,000 souls.

-At Trieste, on the Adriatic, they say the wind is so stable and enduring that you might accept a bill on it, and George Augustus Sala says the breezes of Wellington, New South Wales, have such steady habits and are so strong that he frequently uses them as a desk on which to draw a draft on London.

-Massachusetts registered over six thousand insane persons in her asylums and hospitals during 1885—an increase of two hundred over the previous year. The annual cost to the State of this form of relief exceeds \$1,000,000, not reckoning the \$350,000 of interest on the value of buildings, etc .- Boston Herald.

-The telegraph system of the Brit-ish Islands, under control of the postoffice, now amounts to one hundred and fifty-six thousand miles, and employs seventeen thousand instruments. The standard rate is twelve words for a sixpence, address included. Press

messages alone now average one million words a day.

—"Sir," said the wanderer, as he entered the sanctum, "I come to ask your assistance. I have lost my right leg." "Advertise for it," said the busy editor, without looking up from the paper. "Special rates in lost and wanted column, and half money re-

-The blind Mr. Fawcett, late Postmaster-General of Great Britain, was an enthusiastic angler. "He performed if anything better than the seeing," says his biographer, "whether because he waited more patiently to strike until docile in following the directions of his skilled companions. He had great success in catching salmon and trout, and in trolling for pike in the winter. One of his trophies was a twenty-pound salmon.

-A great deal is being said about hydrophobia that would be better unsaid, and the dog will be charged with the killing much oftener than he should be. The work of old rusty nails, whose wounds have healed months ago, and the many other pro-ducers of tetanus will all be laid at the kennel door of innocent "old dog Tray." In all the United States, with its fifty-two millions of people, there have not been in the entire year over twenty-five deaths from hydrophobia by the agency of three million dogs.— Chicago Inter Ocean.

-It was only two months ago that Mrs. Sharpe's hired girl left her to get married, and yesterday Mrs. Sharpe was much surprised to receive a call from her former lady of the kitchen. "I wart to come back to work for yez agin," said the latter, with an air of resignation. "Why, Bridget, what's the matter? I thought you were going to get married?" "An', please ma'am, so I did. But, you see, John he struck luck in the lottery, and so we hired a cook. An' now, please ma'am, I'd like to come back an' be boss once more."—Boston Post.

-He was only a stray waif of a yellow dog with no ancestry to boast of, but as he sat upon the wooden seat in but as he sat upon the wooden seat in one of our city parks with a little child's tiny arm lovingly entwined about his ugly thick neck, and a sweet, cooing voice saying in his ear, "I love you, little doggie," he was as proud as any prize setter in the land. "Is that your dog, little boy?" asked a policeman, as he passed the happy couple. "No, he doesn't belong to me, only I'm acquainted with him," answered the affectionate friend of the little the affectionate friend of the little

tramp dog .- Boston Home Journal. -Distinctly Philadelphia street cries, collected by a local reporter, contain some melodious calls. Besides the music of the rag man and oyster man, there is heard the negro patriarch singing, "Hominy man, come out to-day, selling sweet hominee! hominee!" And the watermelon vendor says: And the watermelon vendor says: "Here's your ripe watermelons. Try 'em before you buy 'em! All red." A curious cry is: "Peppery pot, all smoking hot!" and another humorous cry is, "Crabs a-walkin', crabs a-talkin', crabs a-bitin', crabs a-fightin', fresh crabs, cr-r-r-abs!"—Philadelphia LEAD PENCILS.

How They Are Made at the Famous Faber Factory Near Nuremberg.

We first enter a large basement room containing two rows of huge vats placed in a descending series like steps. One row is devoted to the purification of the graphite, the other to that of the clay, and the process is the same for both substances. The raw material is thrown into the first vat and a quantity of water added, the mixture is then thoroughly stirred and afterwards allowed to settle, when the valuable in gredients rise to the top, or remain in succeeding strata, while the earth and stones sink to the bottom. A plug is then withdrawn about midway in the vat, and the thickly impregnated water falls into the second receptacle, while the mass of mud remains in the first.

In this manner the material passes through water five times, when it has become sufficiently pure to be poured into a bag of thick cloth, which is subjected to a heavy press until the water s drained away, and the lead or clay is left in a solid mass, when it is placed in iron pans and dried in a furnace. After the lead and clay have been dried and mixed in suitable proportions, water is added, and the mass is put into mill consisting of rows of separate stones, occupying the whole length of a large apartment, and connected with the steam engine by bands running along the upper wall. Under each mill stone is a tub to collect the mass which slowly escapes from the tremendous pressure, and falls in thick gray drops from the wooden trough beneath the

This process is repeated ten or twelve times, when the mass is again dried in the oven. Afterward it is laid upon a flat surface and hammered for a considerable time, then shaped into a cake and sent to the second press, from beneath which it falls in spirals of different sizes corresponding to the aper-tures through which it is pressed. These long spirals are collected and handed to operators, who sit before a table and themselves in straightening the still flexible cords by laying them into boards grooved to a corresponding size. The boards, when filled, are laid upon shelves just below the ceiling, where the warm air of the room will have most effect. After a day or two the leads are placed in other hands to be cut to length required for pencils, and carefully assorted; the perfect specimens are then laid in boxes and sent to another room, where they are inclosed in large boxes of iron hermetically sealed and subjected to the intense heat of a furnace fire for five hours, when the lead is sufficiently tempered for writing purposes, and passes into the care of the workmen who furnishes the wooden inclosure, though it must first bear the scrutinity of the faithful proprietor, who personally makes trial of a specimen of the contents of each box before he allows it to go forth under

the stamp of his honest name. The refuse ends and broken pieces of lead are sent back to the press, where they become incorporated with a fresh mass so that there is no waste of the precious material. We may now leave the lead manufactory and enter the long building appropriated to the workmen in cedar. As we ascend the stairs the air is heavy with the spicy perfume, and great blocks and slabs of the pink and white wood instant and white and white wood, just as they were hewn in their native American forests, are lying in the passage. On opening the door which leads into the first workroom we find ourselves in a cloud of dust and amidst heaps of soft shavings, the work of the many fine saws which are revolving so rapidly in their frames as to appear stationary, while the hoarse growl of the machinery below is exchanged for a sharp buzz, as though gigantic bees and flies were endeavoring to escape from spider-webs as strong as a ship's cable. Here we see the whole process of cutting the wood for pencils. One workman holds the block under a saw which works with frightful force and prepares the slabs for a more delicate machine which saws them to a proper thickness; another set of tools, also worked by steam, gives the requisite angles to each half of the form; another makes

the groove for the lead.

The next room is furnished with tables, around which the workmen sit, each performing a special task according to a systematized division of labor, and then giving what he has finished to another until it thus passes from hand to hand through the successive stages of development. One lays the lead into its groove, another glues it over, a third applies the cover of the wood and

bola wood is brought to this country in large quantities from Panama, the amount imported reaching, it is said, POTATOES.

ST. LOUIS. some million pounds per annum. It is not shipped in the form of strips or planks, but in irregular chunks, weighing in some instances five hundred pounds or more, but usually much less than that. The wood is used chiefly in the manufacture of knife-handles and wind instruments, such as the flute, for which it is particularly adapted by reason of its close texture, its freedom from knots and flaws, and the absence of that liability to split, which would be a serious objection in articles of that class. Cocobola wood, morever, takes the place of other woods which, in many respects, would answer an equally good purpose, but would require varnishing, polishing and filling of crevices to an extent which can not be afforded in the manufacture of small and lowpriced articles. The former cost of the wood in the New York market was about five cents a pound, but it is now procurable for half that price, in con sequence of the reduction of freights and the recent increase of trade with | Central America.—Industrial Gazette

ABOUT SEED.

Why None But the Very Best Quality Should Be Used.

Seeding time is at Land or near at hand in many localities in the South. In either planting or sowing, the quality of the seed is of more value than many persons suppose. If the seed is mixed with foul seed, and all seed not specially cleaned is more or less so, the time spent in fully cleaning is time well spent. Grain seeds should first be cleaned over sieves specially prepared for the various species. If very extra seed is required, this may be gotten by casting the seed across the barn floor. The heaviest will fly furthest. Now, if you always save your seed from this heavy, perfect seed, sowing the next perfectly cleaned grade for the general erop, it will be—if you start with pure seed—but a few years until you have that, in most respects, fully up to a true pedigree variety.

In relation to the crops that require cultivating, a short series of years will convince any experimenter of the abso-lute necessity of using none but the best seed. Take the potato, as an instance. The writer, years ago, in-creased the earliness of the Mercer potato a week by planting liberal pieces of the seed end, with only three eyes left, and got also smoothness by selecting as seed only smooth, medium shaped specimens. While the average of the crop—and in scarce seasons, small potatoes—were planted for the market crops, the prime specimens were always saved for planting for seed.

The true way to cause a variety to ecome weak and in time unfit for cultivation is to plant inferior seed. As being well attested, the following ex-periment of Major Alvord, of Houghton farm, will serve as a case in point: "With eighty-two varieties of potatoes the average weight per hill from the whole tuber-medium sized-as seed was thirty-six ounces; that from the usual cutting—about three eyes—twenty-four and a half ounces; that

from one eye, twenty ounces!"

Although particular sessons may modify this, yet it is a well known fact that, except on rich, specially prepared soil, where the young plant quickly gets hold, no good can be done by planting small cuts of potatoes, and here again, is another lesson: The richer the soil near the seed the better for the crops. -Farm, Field and Stockman.

ARAB HORSES.

Proofs of the Wonderful Endurance of These Noble Steeds.

The oft-quoted endurance of the Arab horses has received recent confirmation of the strongest kind, which should, and probably will, lead, in England at least, to the importation of more purebred Arab stock than formerly for many years. The officer commanding the Nineteenth Hussars in the unfortunate campaign for the relief of Khartoum, has published some interesting memoranda in regard to the Arab horses, or rather ponies, for they average but fourteen hands, which were the mounts of his regiment during that expedition. These ponies were Arab stallions, about eight or nine years of age, and were bought in Syria and lower Egypt for ninety dollars a head.
Out of 350 horses, only twelve
died of disease during a hard
campaign of nine months. Colonel Barrow attributes this not only to the great endurance of these animals, but to the climate of the Soudan, he regar le as most horses. The distance marched, outside of reconnoisances, was 1,500 miles, and the weight carried averaged 14 stone (196 pounds.) For four months of the time the weather was very trying, food was limited, and during the desert march water was very scarce. On the occasion of the final march made by the troops, 155 of these horses marched to the Nile without having had a drop of water for fifty-five hours and only one pound of grain. Some of them had had no water for seventy hours; yet, at the end of the campaign, after a week's rest, says their eulogist, the animals were handed over to another regiment in as good order as they had been when first secured, nine months before .-National Live Stock Journal.

-Weak eyes are the fashion in New York, it seems. The people carry umbrellas to shield them from the glare of the electric light on clear nights. When they approach an electric light they raise the umbrella, which is put down again after the danger to the eyes has been passed.—*Troy Times*.

third applies the cover ...

glues the halves together.

In the room devoted to the final processes—the polishing, coloring, gilding, stamping, arranging and packing of the pencils—only women and girls are employed. It is the old story of Vulcan and Venus, though the harmonious union of the useful and the beautiful is perhaps better exemplified in the workmanship than in the workmanship than in the workers.—Philadelphia Call.

COCOBOLA WOOD.

Timber That Is Sold by the Pound and Finds a Ready Market.

A species of wood known as cocobor, bof, bola wood is brought to this country in bola wood is brought to this country in the working from Panama, the workers.—Panama, the workers.—Panama, the workers.—Panama, the workers.—It is from Panama, the workers.—It is from Panama and panama and pana ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Shipping steers.
Butchers' steers.
HOGS—Packing
SHEEP—Fair to choice
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PORK. NEW YORK. CATTLE—Exports. 5 8
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FLOUR—Good to choice 3 6
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 6
CORN—No. 2. 6
OATS—Western mixed. 10
BUTTER—Creamery 10
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