

Chase County Herald.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1885.

NUMBER 24.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.
In the Senate on the 9th the resignations of Senators Bayard, Garland and Lamar, who had accepted Cabinet appointments, were received. The credentials of Mr. Hill, appointed to fill the temporary vacancy from New Hampshire, were presented. Mr. Van Wyck's resolution in relation to the Backbone Land Grant then came up for debate. Mr. Van Wyck urged that resolution in a lengthy speech and Senator Teller defended his action as Secretary of the Interior, in issuing the patents.

The only matter of interest transpiring in the Senate on the 10th was the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar that Mr. Blair be sworn in, who was appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire to fill the vacancy made by the expiration of his term on March 4, the Legislature of the State not meeting until June. The question of the power of the Governor to appoint under such circumstances was fully discussed. Mr. Blair was sworn in.

In the Senate on the 11th, owing to the absence of Senator Hoar, further action on Mr. Van Wyck's "Backbone Grant" resolution was postponed. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General of the United States be directed respectively to take such action as each may deem necessary to prevent any sale or transfer by the Atlantic & Gulf Transit Company, or any person claiming lands described in the act approved May 17, 1858, entitled "An act granting public lands in the States of Florida and Alabama to aid the construction of certain railroads in said States," so far as said act relates to the States of Florida and Alabama, until Congress shall have authorized the same. The resolution went over. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate on the 12th, Mr. Mendenhall offered a resolution, which he asked might be printed and lie on the table, calling upon the Secretary of State for such information as the department may have regarding the rumored attempt of General Rufus Barrios, President of Guatemala, to seize on the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica and report what steps are being taken by the Government to preserve the rights of the United States under existing or pending treaties, also to give what information the department may have of any interference or participation in the present difficulties in the Central American Republics by any European power. A long debate ensued on Mr. Van Wyck's resolution, offered the day before, directing the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General to take steps to prevent the sale of lands granted in Florida to aid in the construction of railroads in that State. No executive session was held.

In the Senate on the 13th the new Committee on Coast Defense was announced consisting of Senator Dolph, Chairman, and Senators Canby, Chandler, Hawley, McPherson and Fair. The vacancies on other committees made by retiring Senators were filled. Senator Sherman declined to serve on the Finance Committee. Senator Ingalls offered a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the occupation of Oklahoma and whether any treaty was in that regard. After a short executive session, adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BRIGADIER GENERAL Delos B. Sackett, Senior Inspector General of the United States Army, died on the 8th at his residence in Washington.

YOUNG GRESHAM, for his assault on Gilbon at Washington recently, was sentenced to sixty days in jail and one hundred dollars fine. The case was appealed.

The Washington *Nor* says that Secretary Bayard has taken steps for the formal withdrawal of all treaties pending in the Senate. This left the Senate nothing to do but to pass upon the nominations.

SECRETARY LAMAR has issued an order suspending any further patents of lands to the New Orleans & Pacific Railroad, otherwise known as the "backbone" railroad.

There were some fears at Washington on the 12th that the proclamation of Barrios, relating to Central America, would involve the United States and Mexico in unpleasant complications with him and his ideas of Central American unity.

ST. DOMINIC CATHOLIC CHURCH at Washington, D. C., burned recently. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000.

The President issued a proclamation on the 13th forbidding any invasion of the Oklahoma lands. The proclamation was very decided in tone.

The President's message, asking the return of the Nicaraguan, Spanish and Dominican treaties, was received by the Senate on the 13th in executive session. The treaties will be returned to the executive at once, no action by the Senate being required.

SECRETARY MANNING cut down the force of the Treasury Department by six special agents, twenty-six special inspectors and ten other employes, effecting a saving of \$40,000 per annum.

THE EAST.

A SPECIAL from Easton, Pa., says: A disastrous fire broke out in the broom factory of Fable & Singer, Stroudsburg. The building was entirely destroyed. Edward Caven, a fireman, was killed by the falling of a part of the Burnett house.

MESSERS. VON GUNDELL & MATHOFF, cotton brokers of New York, have announced their inability to meet their contracts.

CHARLES S. ELLIS, School Commissioner and architect of Rochester, N. Y., has been found guilty of the charge of trying to bribe a member of the Board of Supervisors to vote for plans designed by Ellis Brothers for a proposed new jail.

ALL the creditors of the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company, limited, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have signed for an extension, and the trustees, Major L. S. Bent, of Steelton, Pa., and John S. Slovic, of Pittsburgh, assumed charge of the works. The first act of the trustees was to issue an order discharging all the employes of the company.

The Connecticut House has passed a bill giving women the right to vote at school district meetings.

SUPERINTENDENT SNOWDEN, of the United States mint of Philadelphia, stated he had received over 50,000 trade dollars since March 4, and that letters from the holders of coin in various parts of the country were pouring in upon him.

The effects of Brooks & Dickson, the suspended theatrical firm, were sold at auction in New York the other day. Among the articles disposed of were manuscript

plays, stage properties, wardrobes, furniture, and bad debts. The manuscript of "In the Ranks" was sold for \$575; "Freedom," a spectacular drama, brought \$2,000. Messrs. Brooks & Dickson had paid \$5,000 for it. The sale brought about \$2,500.

REPORTS from Central Vermont show that the thermometer averaged thirty degrees below zero on the night of the 13th. At Washington, Pa., judgments aggregating \$25,000 were entered against Irwin Kramz, a drover.

A. D. COOKE'S furniture factory above Easton, Pa., together with a saw mill, boiler house and 200,000 feet of lumber was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$60,000; insurance light.

POOL'S thermometer works and Mastin's flax factory at Oswego, N. Y., burned the other morning. Loss on building, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,500. Pool's loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$16,500.

THE WEST.

The employes of the Missouri Pacific shops at St. Louis were informed on the 11th that their wages would be restored to former rates, in consideration of which the men decided not to strike.

At a recent conference of the Methodist ministers at Chicago, by a unanimous rising vote a resolution was passed to the effect that the church make a special day of prayer for the spiritual and physical welfare of General Grant.

MOSGROVE'S Hotel, at Steubenville, O., was burned the other evening. Loss, \$125,000. During the fire a wall fell and killed Andrew Breckerstaff.

The plaintiff in the Sharon judgment has appealed from the Court's verdict in favor of the defendant to amend his answer after a decision in the case had been rendered. It is stated that should the higher court reverse such judgment the plaintiff will obtain judgment for \$5,000,000, which, it is claimed, is admitted by the original pleadings to be her share of the common property.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Superintendent of the Carson City Mint, is dead.

GOVERNOR MARMADUKE, of Missouri, issued a proclamation on the 12th warning persons against interfering with railroad property or the moving of trains. The strikers on the Gould system were confident of lynching the company to terms. The suspension of traffic was causing great inconvenience, but people generally sympathized with the strikers, and this made the position of the railroads doubly difficult. The situation on the 12th in Texas, Missouri and Kansas was not materially changed from the previous few days.

HON. GEORGE W. PIERCE, William A. Weller and N. Prentice were arrested at Bismarck, Dak., and held in \$3,000 bail to answer a charge of bribery in connection with the removal of the capital from Bismarck to Pierre.

The United States ship *Lackawanna* arrived at San Francisco on the 12th from Acapulco. She reported she had twelve cases of yellow fever. Owen Griffith, barber, and William Wilde, a sailor, died.

CAPTAIN COUCH and twenty other Oklahoma "boomers," after being taken to Wichita, Kan., were released on \$5,000 bonds each on the 12th.

The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Association was reorganized recently. Hon. Allen G. Thurman presided and was elected trustee with fourteen other prominent men.

The restoration of wages made previously to the men working in the Missouri Pacific shops in St. Louis was extended to all men employed in the large machine and car shops of the Iron Mountain road at DeSoto, Mo., and the men were highly commended for their loyalty to the company. A special from Palestine, Tex., of the 13th, said the strike had ended at that place, the men going back to work at the wages paid before the last cut.

GENERAL JOSEPH H. TAYLOR, Assistant Adjutant General of the department of the Platte, died of pneumonia in Omaha on the 13th. The deceased was a nephew of Zachary Taylor, and son of Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General of the army.

GOVERNOR PIERCE, of Dakota, vetoed the Women's Suffrage bill.

MACKIN and Gallagher, convicted of election frauds in Chicago, were sentenced, on the 12th, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000 each. Their commitment to jail, however, was delayed for a few days, to give the defense an opportunity for further proceedings.

NELLIE HORAN, of Whitewater, Wis., who was charged with poisoning her sister, mother and father, has been acquitted.

In the joint convention session of the Illinois Legislature on the 13th only Democrats answered to the roll call. The first ballot was Morrison '85, Black 1, Ward 1. The second and third ballots showed no change.

DURING a thunder storm the other night the saloon of Harry Burton, at Roseville, O., was blown to pieces by a keg of powder exploding beneath it. It was the only saloon in the place and was recently opened.

THE SOUTH.

A FIRE at Newburn, N. C., the other night destroyed the Central Hotel, and twenty houses and stores were destroyed. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

A BATON ROUGE special says: A mortgage was recorded on the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad by direction of President Wilson in favor of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, for \$20,500,000 to secure a loan.

A DISPATCH from Galveston states that the Steamer Alamo was stranded on the Tortugas reefs.

A COLORED man was recently taken by other colored men at Lumpkin, Ga., his legs and feet bound, and then thrust into a cabin, which was fired. The murderers fled.

At West's Station, Miss., recently J. W. Kelly was shot dead by T. C. Roshberg, in a difficulty over a trifling matter.

The Louisville (Ky.) gambling houses have been ordered closed.

A SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) special says that owing to the Kansas quarantine, stock for

shipment north via the Pacific will be shipped over the Sunset route via New Orleans to Northern markets.

GOVERNOR LOWRY, of Mississippi, commuted the sentence of William Hardin, to be hanged March 14, to imprisonment for life.

ALL the engineers on the Brunswick division of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad struck on the 12th. The strikers were members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and they said the cause of the strike was the unjust discharge of three members.

At Nashville, Tenn., the jury in the case of a criminal libel suit against the *Evening Banner* brought in a verdict of guilty and imposed the nominal fine of fifty-one dollars. The libel suit grew out of publications concerning the penitentiary and the management of convicts. The *Banner* appealed.

At Montgomery, Ala., recently, Joe West (colored) was hanged privately in the jail yard. Only the Sheriff, his deputies, the doctors and three others required by law were present. West admitted his guilt.

GENERAL.

The Russian newspapers were very bellicose regarding the action of Great Britain in Afghanistan.

Two Detroit crooks were sentenced at Kingston, Ont., recently to fourteen years' imprisonment for robbing a Jew peddler. After the robbery they left the peddler bound to a tree, in which condition he froze to death.

The commercial agreement with England was ratified by the Spanish Cortes.

Of the murderers of Mme. Ballerich in Paris, four were sentenced to the galleys and one, Gamahut, to the guillotine.

The new anti-Chinese restriction law which has gone into effect in British Columbia, sentences every Chinaman entering the Province to a tax of fifty dollars or six months at hard labor, and upon every one assisting to import Chinamen a tax of two hundred dollars is levied, with the alternative of six months in the chain gang.

A DECIDEDLY cold wave passed over the Ottawa Valley, Canada, on the 12th. Mattawa reported the temperature 23 degrees below zero.

COSMOLLS in London on the 12th touched 96 3/4, the lowest price in six years, but recovered at the close of the market.

It was said that the Chinese lost 12,000 men during the defense of Kelung. The French captured immense quantities of military stores.

It is reported that members of the French Government are convinced of the necessity of marching upon Peking. The Government will shortly ask a grant of \$25,000,000 to dispatch 25,000 men to China.

GENERAL DON PROSPERO FERNANDEZ, President of Costa Rica, died suddenly on the 13th.

CHARLES BALEMICH has been acquitted of the charge of attempting to murder the editor of *Citizens People*, Paris.

The death of Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson Bart, is announced. He was born in Vermont in September, 1806.

JOSEPH JOHN JENKINS, a well known painter in water colors, is dead. He was born in London in 1811.

THE LATEST.

The Canadian Government was reported considering a scheme to fit out an armed schooner to watch the fishing grounds of the maritime provinces and prevent American fishermen from taking fish in Canadian waters.

PULASKI, TENN., was visited by a terrible fire the other night, burning several houses. Loss, \$30,000; insured for \$15,000. Three men sleeping over a saloon were burned to death. Two were drummers from other points. Their names are unknown.

REVENUE raiders had prisoners recently in a hotel at Highlands, Ga., near the North Carolina line, when a rescue party of miners attacked the hotel, and William Ramsey was shot and killed. The raiders were not hurt.

The British steamer *Standard* sailed for London January 21 and has not been heard from, and is supposed to be lost.

ZOBEHR PASHA was recently arrested at Alexandria and his house searched. A document was found proving his complicity with the Mahdi. Zobeher Pasha is the person whom General Gordon asked to be made Governor of Khartoum.

The clearing-house returns for week ended March 14 showed an average decrease of 14.2.

A TIGHT-ROPE walker going by the name of Leoni, fell from a cable stretched across a street at Stockton, Cal., the other day, and broke his neck.

The Vandalia line on the 10th reduced the New York passenger rate from St. Louis to \$11, another cut of \$1.

FRANK BONHAM, who was accused of murdering his mother, brother and sister at Radical City, Kan., on the 31 of February, last, was lynched at Independence, consequent upon the Judge granting a change of venue, which incensed the people very much.

The Governors of Kansas and Missouri, together with the Railroad Commissioners of both States, had a conference with the officials of the Missouri Pacific on Sunday, March 15, at St. Louis, with reference to the prevailing railroad strikes. After consultation it was agreed to concede to the strikers all that was demanded—namely, the restoration of the old rate of wages—and also, in future, to give thirty days' notice before altering the rate of wages paid railroad men. The strike on the Wabash system continued, and at Springfield, Ill., the strikers were stopping freight trains in the usual manner.

It was stated in London on the 15th that Bismarck, in the amicable settlement of the recent troubles with England, was using his whole influence with Russia to avert war.

NEAR Huntington, Pa., two unknown Italians while working on the railroad were run over and killed.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

In 1883 an engineer named Mackey, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, sued the company in the District Court of Atchison County for damages for the loss of a leg. The jury awarded him \$11,000. A new trial was granted and at the second trial he got a judgment for \$12,000. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State and the judgment affirmed. Now the case has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States to test the constitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature, which allows an employe to recover against a railroad company for the negligence of a co-employe.

The other evening the southeast end of the Armourdale elevator fell down with a crash, sending over 1,000 bushels of wheat in all directions.

CHARLES FLEMING, a prisoner at the Penitentiary, escaped the other evening. He was hauling stone on the Macadam road, and being behind the other teams and having a favorable opportunity escaped, leaving his team in the road. He was sent from Doniphan County, and only had twenty-one days to serve. He is five feet ten inches high, dark brown hair and gray eyes; supposed to have on overalls, and is twenty-six years old.

THIRTY men were laid off at the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe shops in Argentine recently. They were not discharged, but there was really no work for them to do. The strikers said that this was due to the business stagnation produced by the strike, and while sorry for the men laid off, they regarded it an indication of the success of the strike.

COLONEL McCURE, of Junction City, recently became insane while on a visit to Washington City, and was taken to an asylum.

JAMES HICKEY, an employe of Fowler's packing house, at Wyandotte, was fatally scalped the other day by the bursting of a valve of the steam-heating apparatus.

The United States Supreme Court recently decided the case of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, against Lewis Dummeyer, in which one Miller made an entry on a piece of land as a homestead July 25, 1866. The grant to the railway company conveyed to it all certain alternate sections of land, including the piece in controversy. The question raised by the language of the grant was whether the homestead claim of the farmer was attached at the time the line was definitely fixed. The court held that under this grant, as under many other grants containing some words, or words to some purpose, the act which fixes the time, definite location, is an act filing a map or plot of this line in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land-office; that the designation of the general route of the road and the filing of a map thereof in the General Land office July 11, 1866, did not withdraw the land from homestead entry under the statutes by virtue of which the company claims; that the line of a definite location of the company's road was first filed with the Commissioner of the General Land-office September 21, 1867; that Miller's homestead claim attached prior to that time, and that when Miller subsequently abandoned his entry the land did not revert to the railroad company as if originally granted to it, but remained a part of the public domain. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Kansas was affirmed.

A CIRCULAR recently issued by an Atchison firm of grain dealers, making inquiries of their correspondents in Kansas as to the condition of the wheat crop and the prospective yield, was generally responded to, and the answers agreed in two points, viz: First, that the acreage this season is about one-third less than last; and second, that the wheat looks in bad condition, and the bad symptoms are attributed to a late fall and the Hessian fly which weakened the stalk. The estimated yield last year was 47,000,000 bushels. The decrease in acreage this season and the present damaged condition will, it is estimated, cause a falling off of this year of forty-five per cent, or 12,150,000 bushels, and good judges do not look for more than 15,000,000 bushels of winter wheat in the State this year.

The G. A. R., Department of Kansas, recently held an interesting annual meeting at Fort Scott and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Department Commander, Milton Stewart, of Wichita; Senior Vice-Commander, Tim McCarthy, of Larned; Junior Vice, H. Manner, of Washington; Chaplain, Allen Buckner, of Baldwin; Medical Director, J. W. Crowley, of Salina; L. M. Woodcock, of Garfield post No. 25, for Assistant Adjutant General; Murphy Myers, of Garfield post No. 25, as Assistant Quartermaster General. The Woman's Relief Corps elected as officers: President, Mrs. Wickens, Sabetha; S. V. P., Mrs. Tart, Lawrence; J. V. P., Mrs. McCune, Wyandotte; Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Chase, Hiawatha; Treasurer, Mrs. Slocum, Topeka; Inspector, Miss Allie Myers, Olathe; Chaplain, Mrs. Haughey, Paola; Conductress, Miss Mary Hastings, Jazettion City; Guard, Mrs. M. R. Briggs, Neodesha; Delegate at large, Mrs. W. H. Pond, Fort Scott; Alternate delegate, Mrs. Addie Allen, Junction City. The Sons of Veterans also chose officers as follows: Commander, Arnold C. Dold, of Ellisworth; Lieutenant Commander, J. H. Corbin, of Great Bend; Vice Lieutenant Commander, D. A. King, of Larned; Chaplain, C. C. Brongie, of Neosho Falls; Division Council, J. L. Bell, of Ellisworth, T. B. Whittier, of Topeka, and S. Burleson, of Larned.

The employes of the Missouri Pacific or Gould system of railroads, recently went on a strike at Atchison, Parsons, Wyandotte and other points. The men claimed that wages had been systematically reduced until many had been cut down to one dollar per day, and it was against the last reduction they struck. No freight trains were permitted to move, but mail trains were not interred with, and traffic came to a standstill.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

An interesting conference which will probably lead to a settlement of difficulties between the railroads and the strikers—Old Rates to be Restored. St. Louis, March 16.—Special dispatches from Sedalia say that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a long secret session there yesterday afternoon, but the precise nature of the proceedings are not known. It is asserted, however, that after the session adjourned, Mr. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood, telegraphed to members of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood at St. Louis, Little Rock, Atchison, Parsons, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Palestine, Marshall, Denison, Big Springs, and other points on the Gould system to meet at the Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, to-day for conference. Mr. Arthur, the Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood, was also telegraphed. This action is regarded as an indication that unless the present trouble with the shopmen is speedily adjusted the engineers will join them in a formal manner. The brakemen and firemen also held formal meetings, but they kept their proceedings secret. It is believed, however, that they have matured plans to co-operate with the engineers whenever the latter decide to take action.

THE CONFERENCE.

The conference appointed to be held here between the leading officials of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and the Governor and other representatives of the States of Missouri and Kansas on the subject of the strike existing on that company's lines, took place yesterday afternoon. After a long discussion during which the situation was fully set forth, the representatives of the two States formulated a proposition which was immediately accepted by the railroad officials. Subsequently Vice-President Hayes issued a circular which has been sent to the officers and agents of the company at all affected points and which tells the whole story as follows:

The following suggestions have been presented to the undersigned as a solution of the difficulties at present impeding the operations of these railroads:

To Captain R. S. Hayes, First Vice-President and Chief Executive Officer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and associate roads:

WHEREAS, on account of the strike among certain employes of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in the States of Missouri and Kansas, resulting in the stopping of all freight and traffic over said company's lines in said States, to the great detriment of business interests and the rights of the people in said States, and the continuance of which endangers the public peace and the safety of the property of the people;

WHEREAS, the undersigned, representing the States above named, are anxious to restore harmonious relations between the said company and its employes, and restore to the public the unobstructed use of said lines of railroads so recommended and requested by the people of the States of Missouri and Kansas the same wages paid them in September, 1884, including one and one-half per cent extra time worked, and to restore all said striking employes to their several employments without prejudice to them on account of the strike.

Believing that the foregoing will constitute a just and fair settlement we recommend its acceptance by the striking employes as well as by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

JOHN A. MARTIN, Governor of Kansas. **JOHN S. MARMADUKE**, Governor of Missouri. **L. J. TURNER**, Governor of Nebraska. **ALBERT GILLETTE**, Governor of Iowa. **JAMES H. HAMPREY**, Kansas Commissioner of Railroads. **GEORGE C. PRATT**, Kansas Commissioner of Railroads. **JAMES H. HAMPREY**, Kansas Commissioner of Railroads. **W. C. DOWNING**, Kansas Commissioner of Railroads. **G. BOOZE**, Attorney General of Missouri. **J. C. JAMISON**, Adjutant General. **OSCAR KOCHTZYK**, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

With the desire to concert with the recommendations expressed in the above by the State officers and to open the usual avenues of commerce and with the spirit of sympathy and harmony towards the employes of these companies, this is to give notice that the rates of wages and terms above specified shall take effect on Monday morning, March 16th inst., and be in effect from and after that date. Hereafter said rates shall be observed except after thirty days' notice thereof, given in the usual way.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

At two a. m. specials from different points of the West and South state the strikers received Vice President Hayes' circular very coldly. Meetings were held in various places, but so far as reported no definite action was taken. The men say they will meet again and determine what they will do. It is stated here by one of the railroad commissioners present at the conference, that the strike has been engineered from Pittsburgh and that all orders emanated from there, and that the Knights of Labor have directed and controlled all the movements of the men. It is learned that over 2,000 loaded freight cars on the Missouri Pacific are side-tracked.

STRIKERS ASSIST AT A WRECK.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 16.—An Arlington (Tex.) special says: The east-bound mail on the Texas Pacific Railroad was crossing Village Creek, near Arlington, yesterday morning, the bridge gave way, and the engine, mail and baggage cars were precipitated into the creek. The fireman is missing and is supposed to be under the engine. Woodruff, the baggage-master, and the route agent, whose name is Stewart, were seriously injured, and were taken to the company's hospital at Fort Worth. Strikers visited the scene of the wreck and went manfully to work clearing and repairing the track. Fireman J. G. Hobeck jumped from the tender and was carried under and killed; Engineer S. Roach is badly injured. Baggage-master Woodruff and one mail agent, both wounded; not seriously.

STOPPING FREIGHTS ON THE WABASH. **SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**, March 16.—Last evening about 9:30 Wabash strikers stopped a freight train which attempted to go out from here. The intention is to stop all freight trains. The company now propose to move trains on the St. Louis branch in order to avoid this place. The strikers simply went on the engine and requested the engineer to take the engine back into the yard, which he did. The strikers are watching all trains coming here in order to prevent the importation of men.

Amending Extradition Treaties.

LONDON, March 16.—The Government has prepared an extradition bill authorizing an amendment to all British treaties with a view to the surrender of persons charged with murder or malicious wounding or conspiracy to murder any ruler, sovereign or member of any royal family, and also persons charged with the illicit manufacture or storage of explosives.

OKLAHOMA IN WASHINGTON.

What is Being Done by the President and the Boomers' Agents.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Notwithstanding the President's proclamation concerning the Oklahoma matter, it is still a subject of consideration by the Cabinet, and Messrs. Weaver and Clarke, agents for the colonists, regard the proclamation as a temporary measure to hold matters in abeyance pending an investigation by the Interior Department of the entire premises. They suggest to the administration two methods of solution of this affair. First, that a commission be appointed to negotiate with the Indian tribes under the provisions of the recent act of Congress, the settlers to have a representative on the commission. Second, that the Attorney General be instructed to take steps to have a test case brought immediately before the Circuit Court of the United States in such a manner as may finally decide all legal issues and questions concerning the Oklahoma lands. Both of these plans were presented to the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General, and Messrs. Clark and Weaver hope that one or the other may be adopted. In the meantime they have telegraphed Captain Couch to act with great prudence in view of the complications which surround the situation. While it is possible that the action of the administration, on a careful review of all facts and circumstances, be somewhat modified, there is excellent reason to believe that whatever position the President shall finally determine to assume will be rigidly adhered to and enforced. In the meantime, however, it would be very hazardous for the colonists to disregard the proclamation in any manner.

WORD FROM CLARKE AND WEAVER.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In view of a proclamation of the President relating to the Oklahoma country, General James B. Weaver, Congressman-elect from Iowa, and ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, representing the Oklahoma settlers, have sent the following telegram to Captain Couch: "The President is of the opinion that further negotiations with the Crooks and Seminoles, as contemplated by the recent action of Congress, is necessary to authorize a settlement of Oklahoma. His proclamation yesterday is intended to eject cattle syndicates on the one hand and suspend on the other the settlement of the country pending negotiations. We have earnestly urged upon the Secretary of the Interior in view of the exigencies of the situation, to proceed at once to conclude negotiations and to place upon the commission a representative of the settlers. We deem it best for all parties to await the contemplated action. It must be understood that the corrupt conspiracy by which the lands in the Oklahoma country and the whole Indian Territory have been illegally occupied by cattle kings, is strongly defended by powerful financial influences. This conspiracy has been for years and is now represented here by persons holding high positions in the Government. These men have access to the avenues of public opinion and privileges of constant communication with all the departments of the Government, and are persistent in their misrepresentations. They who attack here any of the Government, have fastened themselves upon the Government undertake a task of great magnitude, but we shall continue to urge with confidence upon President Cleveland's administration a reversal of the bad policy of former years. The only safety for people is sharply defined public opinion, arising above all party distinctions, and demanding that the public domain shall be held sacred as a heritage for actual settlers."

LYNCHED.

Frank Bonham, the Alleged Murderer of His Mother, Brother and Sister, Hanged.

INDEPENDENCE, KAN., March 16.—The people of Independence and surrounding country were thrown into a state of intense excitement by the lynching of Frank Bonham, who murdered all the members of his own family, his mother, brother and sister, near Radical City, February 3d. A mob consisting of over 100 men visited the county jail at one o'clock Saturday morning. Sheriff McCreary refused to admit them, whereupon they overpowered him and breaking open the doors seized the prisoner and dragged him down the railroad track to the trestle-work over Pennsylvania avenue. Bonham had been sullen and indifferent, but broke down when the leader of the mob put the noose over his head, and begged for mercy. The mob gave him a moment to prepare himself and then strung him up. The lynching was well managed and the work quietly done.

The mob was made up doubtless of men living in the Radical City neighborhood. The coroner's verdict was fruitless and the verdict was "hung by unknown men." Nothing is known as to the details of the affair, as the mob did their work very quietly. The crime was one of the most bloodthirsty in its details ever known in this State. The mother was sleeping down stairs, and was struck on the head with a hatchet and her throat cut with a butcher knife. The bed clothing was not disturbed. The son was the next victim, and was asleep up stairs. He was also killed with a hatchet,

Chase County Courant.

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

THEIR PICTURE.

The Surveyor and the School-Ma'am—A Pair.

It was a land-surveyor,
With his mystic old land
Of bright, three-legged instruments,
Came striding down the road;

And just before the district school
He passed to take a sight;
And all the children came and stared
At his theodolite.

The little school-ma'am hurried out,
To see what caused the stir;
And one and all they took the man
For a photographer.

"And oh!" the little school-ma'am cried,
"How happy I should be
If you would take our likeness—
My scholars all, and me!"

The man he was a wily wag,
And he would cost a sight
To photograph a district school
With a theodolite!

But still the little school-ma'am begged,
And longed to have her way,
She searched her pocket-book, and found
Two dollars she could pay.

He said: "Although that isn't much
For taking such a view,
You're so hard up for likeness
I guess I'll make it do!"

The school-ma'am scrubbed her little ones
With lavis soap and care,
And straightened down their pinafores,
And "slicked" their buttoned hair.

And then it was a goodly sight
To view that still thriven;
Six boys and girls on either side,
The school-ma'am in between.

His big bandana then he spread,
And "sighted" them sufficiently,
And laughed until he shook.

The picture promising to send,
Nor waiting for the pay,
This graces-wight took up his traps,
And hurried on his way.

The picture—it was but a sketch
In pencil, nothing more,
Of those thirteen confiding ones,
Grouped round the school-house door.

And underneath this photograph
Was written in the margin
I took by Smithville's district school,
Through my theodolite.

—H. E. GEORGE, in N. Y. Independent.

MY FIRST MURDER.

Reasons for Committing It, and Why It Shall Be My Last.

I never realized, until quite lately, what a lot the fellows who write books and things have to answer for. For instance, I am pretty sure that I should never have thought of committing murder but for a particular article in the *Cornhill Magazine*. I don't often read magazine articles, but this one was brought to my notice in a rather exceptional way. I had occasion to pay a visit to my dentist, and on being shown into his waiting-room I observed at once that there was an addition to the current literature upon the table. I had been there (from circumstances over which I have unfortunately no control) so frequently that I knew the list by heart. I had tried them all, at various times, and had found them, without exception, vain. Under such circumstances, it may be imagined that I caught sight of the familiar yellow cover of the *Cornhill* with much satisfaction. I found, to my surprise, that it was a quite recent number, bearing date September last. I pounced upon it, and was soon deep in a highly interesting story, entitled, "The Curate of Churston."

It set forth how a nice young curate, by name Walter Dene, of charming manners and artistic tastes—a man who showed the tenderest solicitude for little sick girls, and a touching consideration even for their aged grandmothers—was impelled, by pressure of circumstances, to murder his uncle. I had always had a prejudice against murderers, whom I pictured to myself as vulgar and brutal persons like the late Mr. Peace, but I began to see that there might be another side to the question. The story showed, in the clearest and most unmistakable manner, that Walter Dene really had no alternative. He had not the least wish to murder his uncle, but the old gentleman formed an obstacle to Walter's union with an amiable and deserving young lady, and it was absolutely necessary that he should be removed. Accordingly, Walter makes up his mind to remove him, and does so, stabbing him artistically in the back with a bowie-knife. It shows the natural kind-heartedness of the man, that having, in withdrawing the knife, accidentally wounded the paw of the murdered man's favorite spaniel, Walter Dene sits down quietly by the side of the corpse, and binds up the dog's wounded limb with his own pocket-handkerchief. I had reached this point in the story, when the folding-doors opened. My dentist appeared in the opening, with his usual crocodile smile (I never could realize crocodile's tears, but I can picture their smile exactly), and beckoned me in. I had to lay down the story unfinished, and to this day I don't know what ultimately became of the tender-hearted murderer.

For the next half hour or so my attention was diverted from the subject by extreme personal discomfort, but on leaving the chamber of horrors and regaining the street the history came back to me with renewed vividness. I found myself examining Walter Dene's arguments for the suppression of his uncle with a sort of personal interest. For I, too, have an uncle. I, too, love (and am beloved by) a charming girl, and my uncle is the only obstacle to our union. I don't mean to say that he objects to it—quite the contrary; but the mere fact of his continuing to exist, and thereby retaining possession of his money, which would otherwise come to me, is an effectual bar to our happiness. Dear Julia is a charming girl, but, like the young lady in the song, her face is her fortune, and it is hardly to be supposed that L. Benjamin Grylls, a clerk in her Majesty's Civil Service at £150 a year, could marry on that, even with the additional hundred or so my uncle allows me. Really the parallel was wonderfully close. In some respects, indeed, mine was the strongest case.

For Rev. Walter Dene's uncle was not (save by the mere fact of his existence) objectionable. Mine was! Not to mention his disgusting habit of calling me Benny, and of cracking what he was pleased to consider jokes at my expense, he had sundry manners and customs which, to a delicate-minded person, were extremely offensive. He would wear an old serge jacket and carpet slippers, and not infrequently he would come down to breakfast without collar or necktie, and not always in the cleanest of shirts. Now if there is one thing more than another on which I pride myself, it is my shirts. I always wear (Uncle Thomas pays the laundress' bill) a clean shirt every day, and my cuffs and collars are the envy of all the fellows in our office.

I come down to breakfast, I flatter myself, like a gentleman. Uncle Thomas shambles in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour later, with his carpet slippers, his shirt front rumpled as if he had slept in it, and very often so frayed out at the button-holes that the studs won't hold in them. When I entertain him I show more self-respect, and to buy himself half a dozen or so of decent shirts, the other reprobate actually has the coarseness to tell me he can't afford it. "Ah, Benny, my boy," he often says, "you haven't an extravagant nephew to keep going, as I have. And then he laughs till he nearly chokes himself, and I have to slap him on the back to bring him to. I hate a man who laughs at his own jokes. And of an evening he drinks two tumblers of hot gin-and-water, and then he throws his handkerchief (colored cotton) over his head and snores. Surely if Walter Dene was exorable in getting rid of such a comparatively inoffensive uncle as his, I should be more than justified in removing mine. And then, again, there was nobody to regret my uncle. Walter Dene's uncle may have had many other relations; it is clear that he had at least one other nephew, because Walter had a brother. My uncle had not a soul in the world to regret him but myself, and if I was prepared to waive my personal feelings, surely no one else had any right to interfere. Of course I am not talking of the legal aspects of the question. It has always been my principle to let the lawyers have as little as possible to do with my affairs, and so delicate a matter as the present must clearly be kept as remote as possible from legal complications. Lawyers don't recognize that higher law, that sublimated expediency on which Walter Dene founded his course of action. Walter Dene was fully satisfied of the perfect propriety of his conduct, but he took good care not to understand not to let the law into his secret, and so matters rest. And so must I. Good heavens! was I actually planning the destruction of my innocent relative, from whom I had only that morning received a check for £20? Perish the thought! And yet—there was Julia. Her happiness surely ought to be considered, and her happiness, or a very large portion of it, depended upon her being united to me. So that it really was not a question solely of my duty to my uncle, but of my duty to my uncle *versus* my duty to Julia. And then, myself, surely I was entitled to a little consideration. As Walter Dene very neatly puts it: "Here was Christina's happiness and his own on the one hand, set in the scale against the feeble remnant of a selfish old man's days on the other." For "Christina" read "Julia," and for "his own" "my own" and there you are! Then, again, every one admits in these enlightened days that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the true test of morality. Julia and I were clearly the number, for we were two to one. Really, the arguments all pointed one way.

I tried to dismiss the matter from my mind, but it wouldn't be dismissed. I argued the matter seriously with myself—I tried to trot up my uncle's virtues and to see precisely what the world would lose by losing him. He was good-natured—I felt bound to admit that much in his favor. Secondly, he was honest; though there wasn't much credit in that, seeing that he had no temptation to the contrary. Thirdly, he was—he was—No, for the life of me I couldn't think of any other virtue that he could fairly claim credit for. Two virtues, all told. And was a man with this paltry allowance of moral recommendations (nearly set off *contra*, by his red cotton handkerchief, his crumpled shirt-front and his vulgar joke)—was a man like this by his continued existence to divide two loving hearts? Clearly not. My course was plain, whatever the violence to my own feelings. My uncle must die.

This being settled, the next question was, "How?" I could not bring myself to prod the old gentleman with a bowie-knife, as Walter Dene did with his uncle. Stabbing has always seemed to me a clumsy, medieval sort of way of getting rid of an enemy. It is apt, moreover, to leave tell-tale spots upon the operator's pantaloons. Firearms were equally out of the question. I never fired off anything in my life save a penny cannon in early youth, and then, I remember, the deadly weapon flew backward and broke the wash-house window. The fact is impressed on my memory, because the breakage cost me eighteen pence out of my hard-earned pocket-money. Poison would have been more in my line; but a gentleman can't take anything to disagree with him now days without those confounded analytical chemists poking their noses into his inside and finding out what he has taken for supper. Hanging was obviously unsuitable. Apart from other objections, nothing short of a hawser could have supported a man of my uncle's dimensions. Drowning would have suited well enough, but you can't very well drown a man who never by any chance goes on the water. I should have preferred to get him mixed up in a railway accident or a dynamite explosion, but it is difficult to ascertain beforehand the exact time when events of this kind are likely to come off. After mature consideration I decided to get him run over, and accordingly I inveigled him down to the bank in the busiest part of the day, gave him a heavy luncheon, with two or three glasses of prime old port, and then steered him neatly into the middle of the traffic, right in front of a passing hansom. As luck would have it, he saw his danger just in time, and escaped it by a hair's breadth. My own attention had been so much ab-

sorbed by the hansom that I had not noticed an omnibus immediately behind me. I was knocked down and all but run over myself, and my uncle took home, terribly bruised and shaken, in the very hansom which I had intended to be the instrument of his promotion to a better world. To add insult to injury, he lectured me all the way home, in a thick, port-wine voice, on the necessity of being more careful in crossing busy thoroughfares. I was in bed for a week, and consumed amica enough to stock a chemist's shop before I could move about with any degree of comfort. Meanwhile, however, I had had leisure to perfect my plans; and had the good fortune to hit on a method of extinction which would be both sure and painless. I had seen a medical man of my acquaintance destroy an injured poodle with chloroform, and was struck by the simplicity of the process. He poured a little of the fluid on a handkerchief, held it to the dog's nose, and after one or two inspirations the animal rolled over on its side, dead. I resolved fainter and fainter, and at last I gave up. Accordingly, I purchased a small quantity of the fluid, and, watching my opportunity, when the old gentleman, having imbibed his customary gin-and-water, threw his handkerchief over his head and went to sleep, I cautiously moistened the handkerchief with the chloroform, letting the wetted portion hang down well over his nose. He breathed rather more stertorously than before, but otherwise made no sign. Presently the stertorous breathing grew fainter and fainter, and at last I gave up altogether. All was over, and I began to consider what would be the best method of communicating the unfortunate occurrence to the rest of the household. I hesitated whether to give the alarm myself, and say that my uncle had been seized with an apoplectic fit, or to quit the room, and leave somebody else to make the painful discovery. I finally decided on the latter course, and was just leaving the room when the supposed dead man suddenly sat up with a snore and said: "Pish! Pish! What the devil's that smell of rotten apples?" Then, finding it was his own handkerchief that smelt, he flung it from him, saying: "Benny, you rascal, you've been up to your larks again. You've been putting some of your nasty patchouli stuff on my handkerchief. I declare it has given me quite a headache."

I was only too glad to snatch at the suggestion; I owned the soft impeachment, and promised not to play such a trick again. My uncle had another glass of gin-and-water in consideration of my head ache, and we retired to rest. How my uncle kept I can't say, but I had uncomfortable dreams of a public ceremonial, in which Mr. Bartholomew Binns (very drunk), a gentleman in clerical attire, and myself played prominent parts.

I came down to breakfast feeling horribly seedy and low-spirited. My uncle, on the contrary, was quite jovial, and in unusual spruce array. "What a swell you are this morning!" I remarked. "Ah, I'm a moneyed man to-day," he replied. "I'm going into the city to draw my annuity." "Your what?" I exclaimed. "My annuity. The fact is, Benny, my boy, you and I are such gay young dogs that I found I was living beyond my means and dipping into the capital. That's the sort of amusement that don't last long, you know, and I like to be on the safe side. So the other day, when I was in the city, I just walked into one of the big insurance offices and sunk the little lot in an annuity. Five hundred and ten pounds a year they give me, so as long as I live, Benny, my boy, you and I are safe of our little pocket-money. By the time I go off the books—which won't be for another twenty years or so, I hope—no doubt you'll be pocketing your thousand a year, and won't want it."

Good heavens! what an escape I had! If I had carried out what I now feel to be my unnatural design, I should positively have been the poorer man, instead of the richer, for my success. But it will be a lesson to me for the future. Come what may, I have made up my mind that I will never attempt to assassinate anybody again. My first murder shall also be my last. Professionals may find assassination pay, but I am quite sure that amateurs had better keep clear of it. At best it is an expedient that can only be justified by absolute necessity, and an error of judgment may place you in an extremely painful position. In my own case for instance, the suppression of my uncle, which appeared so eminently desirable, would in reality have been quite the reverse, and if I had succeeded I should never have forgiven myself. Henceforth I intend to devote my best energies to cherish my worthy relative's declining years, and keep him alive as long as I possibly can. I have already suggested his devoting a reasonable portion of his annuity to a good heavy insurance on his own life. If I can only induce him to do this my mind will be at peace. At any rate, whatever happens I shall have done my duty.—*Angelo J. Lewis, in Belgravia.*

In his very pleasant account of "A Trip to Mexico" Mr. J. Margati tells as follows how a conversation is conducted in the polished Castilian tongue: "The regular response from the central office to a telephone call is 'Manle usted,' which is equivalent to 'At your command.' The preliminaries are gone through something as follows: 'Good morning, senorita; how do you do?' 'Very well, I thank you; what service may I render you?' 'Will you kindly do me the favor of enabling me to speak with Don So-and-So, No. 857?' 'With much pleasure,' etc., and when the connection is made the usual polite introductions are gone through before proceeding to the business on hand."—*Chicago Times.*

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics show that the number of deaths from pneumonia in New York City average from 3,000 to 4,000 annually, making about one-eighth of the entire mortality.

The tendency of the moment in furniture is to have the different parlor chairs matching each other, and not of contrasting colors, as has been the vogue.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TOO MUCH DOG!

His Terrible Death from Eating the First Pound Cake Made by a Bride—An Interesting Sketch as Illustrated and Told in the Chicago Tribune.

We were newly married and living at Hyde Park, and one morning as I was engaged in making my first pound-cake my husband came in hurriedly, saying: "I have lost my dog," and sank into a chair breathlessly. We valued that dog; he was not a thing of beauty, but I like to have a dog around. I like to see him sit in dreamy reverie in the sunshine and pensively snap up flies in that nonchalant way that dogs have.

We waited till evening for his return, but he came not, and we advertised for him, offering three dollars reward. The next morning we were awakened by a hideous noise in the road, and going to the window I beheld a crowd of boys, each with one or two dogs, struggling and fighting among the flower-beds in the front yard. My husband's appearance was greeted with a yell from a hundred throats—"Mister, is this yer dog?" as they liberated the animals.

There was a rush and a chorus of barks and growls, and my husband went up in the garret and talked to the crowd through a venetian blind. I followed him, and he persuaded them to take their dogs away. Our dog was not among them, nor did he appear, although there was a procession of dogs past the house all the morning. About eleven o'clock we saw a dog bringing a man up the path, the man merely holding on to a chain, with his legs beating in the air and a resigned expression on his face. They stopped at the front porch and the man rang the bell. They were a well-matched pair, but the man looked the worst. My husband went to the door and the man said: "Here's yer dog; give us de three cases." We were going to say that it wasn't our dog, but somehow we didn't; it seemed dangerous, so we gave him the money and asked him to take the dog away and drown him, but he didn't seem to hear us. He went away, leaving the dog on the porch.

He told us before leaving that the dog's name was Ike. Ike was a study in anatomy as he sat there. His eyes were a bright cardinal, and his ears were hung down like tent-flaps, while his short tail moved with a nervous vigor that was full of character. He was a good deal worn, like an old hair trunk, in places, and his general complexion where the plush was worn off was a dull Roman ochre. I noticed that his eyes were cut enough to pay top-notch prices, either in fact, he was full of them—and as I studied him I felt that I would soon know him well. At any rate, I concluded he would be a good dog on traps when my husband was away, and I told Henry to bring him in the house and give the poor creature something to eat. Henry sided to the door and said: "Iky, Iky, nice doggy," and then Ike glanced at me with a yearning gaze and made a wild plunge for him. I climbed on top of the clothes-horse and Henry got behind the door, and Iky sat down in the middle of the room, and I noticed that he was one of those dogs who make up their minds in a very short time and act on the impulse of the moment. He looked calmly at me and curled up his lips, showing a row of teeth like piano keys, and ran out a tongue of red, flannel-like brilliancy, a yard long. I could see quite a distance down his throat. Finally I remembered that the proper way to approach a dog was to do it boldly, and I told Henry, and he crept to the pantry and brought out a leg of lamb and offered it to Ike. He didn't hesitate a moment, but made it disappear before I could get down from my perch. Then Henry took hold of his chain to lead him to the door, when he heard an organ-grinder in the street.

Ike seemed to think he had neglected something, and made a bee-line for the yard, and Henry indulged him, it seems to me, for he went with him gay and frolicsome, mowling down plants till Ike went over the fence after the organ-grinder, leaving Henry hanging there. I helped him into the house and we barred the door and rejoiced in the dog's departure, but he came back with enough Italian rags in his mouth to start a paper-mill, and attempted to eat a hole in the door. So we had to let him in, and this time he didn't seem to mind us much, but sat there chewing rags with a Henry-like expression, till they were disposed of; then he ate two pairs of kid shoes and a length of hose, and then began to hunt us around the room. I began to feel foolish, but of course was too much on the move to have any decided views, but I knew I had uncharitable feelings against that dog and wished he was the missing link—of sausage. He was no slouch of a dog, though, and his chain slashed around and reposed the stove, barked the furniture, and slit the wallpaper as if he had been engaged purposely for it, till he found Henry's umbrella and rubber coat, and then he settled down and made a good, solid meal and lay down in front of the stove right where my first pound cake lay in the open oven getting cooled off, and he looked as if he was satisfied and pleased with us. We were glad of that.

We saw that Ike was not a dog to be cajoled into going outside, that was evident. He had come to stay with us, and how we loved that stranger who brought him; but I thought we



Then he went in and Henry followed, and I watched breathlessly to see him come flying out, but I soon heard shrieks and yells of laughter proceeding from the kitchen, and they called me over. I went in, and there lay Ike on his back, his legs in the air, stiff in death, wearing on his mobile countenance the most terrible look of agony I have ever seen. He had eaten my pound-cake. Wasn't it a shame? Mrs. Migs.

—An actual and careful test shows that fifty-eight per cent. of the power exerted in driving the propeller of an ocean steamship is lost, or rather it is as yet unaccounted for.

would wait awhile before we tried to get into his inmost affections. We got out the second-story window on a ladder that a boy brought us, and went to mother's house. Then Henry went down to town to find a book-agent and send him to the house; but it seems that everybody had heard about the dog, and when father came home he loaded his gun with pieces of lead-pipe and went over to the house and opened the door.



DUDES UNFASHIONABLE.

To Be Succeeded by Quietly-Dressed Men of Stately Mien.

"The dude? The dude is N. G. H! has gone out of fashion," said a fashionable tailor on Saturday. "The correct young man this winter will be stately, intellectual-looking and quietly dressed. We are going to approach somewhat to the elegance of manner and apparel of the old school. The dude really remained in vogue longer than any other type that I have dressed during my experience with worsted and tweeds. I ascribe that to the fact that the ladies really doted on him. Young men used to come to my establishment weary of the old inane type, but they hesitated to abandon it, because they were afraid of losing the admiration of the ladies. But I tell you some of my dude customers were great as owners of clothes."

"For example?"

"Well, I made one of them thirteen overcoats and two ulsters in one season. He had his head full of something he called harmony of color and circumstances. He used to wear certain colors on dark days and other colors when the sun shone. Then he was always very particular that his overcoat should harmonize with the color of his trousers and coat. He thought it absolutely necessary, too, to wear an overcoat of a certain color when he went out to dinner and one of a different color when he simply made a call. True, he took off the coat when he reached his destination, but all the same he had the notion that a certain color ought to go with a particular occasion. That was one of the things he called the harmony of circumstances. Another customer of mine, the son of a man who had made millions and millions during the war, told me that he had 320 suits. Two rooms in his father's house were used solely as store-rooms for his dry goods. All the same he had no more idea of what good dressing was than a Hottentot. His dad seemed to me to always wear the same old-fashioned suit, but looked at heart like a man with a level head.

"My best-dressed customer was a young man who never got more than three suits a year and was not fool enough to pay top-notch prices, either. He had the eye and taste of a gentleman. Besides that, he had a genius for combination. He could make last year's trousers go with this year's coat in a way that made the arrangement appear as if it ought to be the fashion if it really were not. He didn't have much money, but he was in a swell set, and there was not one of the sons of millionaires with whom he associated that could come within a block of him as a well-dressed man. It is the taste either of the customer or of the tailor that must tell. An experienced tailor, if he is allowed to have his own way, will make up for the want of taste in a customer and make his patron look at least presentable. Badly-dressed men have only themselves to blame. They haven't the first idea of taste, but they nevertheless insist on having their own ideas. In such a case it is the business of the tailor to obey orders, even if he knows his customer will look like a fool. If you have any doubt as to your own ability to choose that which will be at once fashionable and handsome, leave everything to the tailor. He will turn out the proper thing."—*Baltimore Herald.*

The Unfortunate Interruption.

Mrs. Speedy, in her "Wanderings in the Soudan," relates the following curious episode: "After a long day's march she was just settling herself down to sleep when her host, an Arab telegraph clerk, separated from her only by a thin partition, began to say his prayers in a loud, sing-song chant. She remonstrated; for a time there was silence; she was falling asleep when the clerk began his prayers again. Again she remonstrated; again there was a brief silence, to be broken, alas! too soon by the indefatigable clerk, who once more began saying his prayers 'de capo.' This time faster than ever. It was like 'speaking by machinery; the whirr and buzz was terrific.' We learned next morning that our host belonged to a sect which obliged him to repeat his prayers aloud, and which also enjoined as one of its most stringent rules that the voice of either a woman, a donkey or a dog, if heard at any time during the service, made it necessary that the whole of the prayers should be repeated."

—There is a gentleman of robust constitution living in Hamilton to whose system egg is poison. A sip of coffee settled with egg unsettles his stomach and makes him sick. The presence of egg in anything he eats nauseates him, and less than the twentieth part of one egg has made him sick for days. To handle broken eggs bisters his fingers, and to eat a single egg, he thinks, would kill him.—*Hamilton (Ga.) Journal.*

—An actual and careful test shows that fifty-eight per cent. of the power exerted in driving the propeller of an ocean steamship is lost, or rather it is as yet unaccounted for.

EVARTS' ASSURANCE.

The Crafty Old Politician Not So Certain as He Pretends to Be.

Mr. Evarts, in his speech at the Union League Club, said he believed that his party—"the grand old party"—would enter upon "the contest for the conduct of the Government with perfect assurance" that "as sure as election day shall come round we shall re-instate in the possession of that power the Republican party, and then shall have settled forever that odious and dangerous element that has disturbed us for forty years, a solid South." The crafty old politician is not so well assured as he pretends to be. The Republican party had so strongly entrenched itself by its corrupt methods that it was difficult for the Democracy to overthrow it. The Democrats had a large majority of the votes in 1876, and did triumph at the ballot-box, but Mr. Evarts' party defrauded the majority out of their choice and placed its figure-head in the Executive chair. But in 1884 the Democrats organized for victory, and the maintenance of their rights; and with a Reform for their standard bearer, victory perched upon their banners. But while the official vote was yet unascertained, Mr. Evarts came forward promptly and offered his services to Mr. Blaine and his fellow-conspirators, who conceived a bold plan to thwart the will of the people, for it was known beyond a doubt at the time that Mr. Cleveland was elected.

But the popular voice was too strong for the Republicans, and the "grand old party" had to surrender. Now that the Democracy is "in," it will be many years before it is "out" again; for it will give the country such wise and honest government that it will grow steadily in popular favor and become stronger and stronger in succeeding elections.

Mr. Evarts contemns the "solid South." The South has been "solid" for some years, but "solid" only for honesty *versus* corruption; and as the Democratic party has represented the one and the Republican party the other, it has been "solid" for Democracy. The North and the West should be equally as solid. As for sectionalism, the South has been for years trying to break down that issue, and but for such men as Blaine, Sherman and Evarts it would have long since been dead. It will certainly pass away. Mr. Evarts tries to encourage his constituency by picturing a bright future for the Republican party, but with his quick mind he must see that his party is doomed. No man can understand the tendency of the age better than Mr. Evarts. That tendency is directly opposed to centralism, monopoly and governmental extravagance, and those distinctive issues constitute the policy of the Republican party.—*Richmond (Va.) State.*

SECTIONALISM.

The Solidity of the South Not Based on Sectional Animosity.

What folly it is for the Republican politicians to assail on every occasion the "Solid South!" What cant and hypocrisy to attribute its "solidity" to sectional animosity!

There is no sectional animosity outside the breasts of those Republican partisans who nourish it for political purposes. The solidity of the South is of their own making, and they gloat upon it as their only hope of a recovery of power. It is their sole issue, their only remnant of party capital.

When men like Evarts and Blaine denounce the entire white population of the South as traitors and criminals and propose to treat them as aliens, is it surprising that the South is "solid" against them? When the Republican journals publish the most infamous lies about the Southern people as ruffians and murderers, is it wonderful that the South opposes the party represented by such organs?

Suppose the Southern people should abuse and slander the whole Northern people in a similar manner, would it be a matter of astonishment if the Northern people should be "solid" against their maligners?

The last election killed sectional agitation for ever and ever! Neither the cunning of Blaine nor the ability of Evarts can rekindle its hateful flames. The people have stamped it off effectually in the popular vote.

Look at the figures! Illinois, with a total vote of 672,669, gave Blaine a plurality of 2,263. Michigan, with a total vote of 406,223, gave Blaine a plurality of 3,308. Wisconsin, with a total vote of 319,870, gave Blaine a plurality of 2,444. Oregon, with a total vote of 52,732, gave Blaine a plurality of 988. This for the North. What do we find in the South?

Florida, with a total vote of 59,961, gave Cleveland a plurality of 3,571. Maryland, with a total vote of 185,866, gave Cleveland a plurality of 7,998. Tennessee, with a total vote of 259,424, gave Cleveland a plurality of 7,092. Virginia, with a total vote of 284,991, gave Cleveland a plurality of 5,005. West Virginia, with a total vote of 132,157, gave Cleveland a plurality of 2,477. The great State of New York, with its varied interests and its close business relations with all the Southern States, gave Cleveland only 1,047 plurality in a total vote of 1,171,253.

Yet Republican leaders prate about the "sectionalism" of the Democracy, and pretend to denounce the "Solid South" which they create by their malignant falsehoods and cling to it as their only hope of political resurrection.—*Washington Post.*

—A melodrama was being performed in a provincial city, and the closing act was to witness the death of the heroine from poison, administered by her lover. The end approached, when the lover said: "I have forgotten the vial." "Kill me with a pistol or a dagger," whispered the actress, "I have neither." "Kill me quickly, for the audience is impatient," she exclaimed. An inspiration seized him, and as she turned, he gave her a kick. She faltered and fell, exclaiming: "I die by the hand of the poisoner." It was an effective climax.—*Troy Times.*

—A Bucks County (Pa.) farmer chloroformed his diseased cat before killing them.

The Chase County Courant

Official Paper of Chase County.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The strike has ended in the Railroad Company's restoring the September wages, and re-employing the strikers without prejudice.

The Babyland for March, published by D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, Mass., subscription fifty cents a year, a nice little monthly magazine, is on our table.

Our Little Men and Women and Pansy, excellent little monthly magazines, for March, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., at \$1 and 75 cents, respectively, are on our table.

Since the legislature adjourned it is difficult to find a Republican in Leavenworth. They are tired of fighting it out within the party and propose hereafter to vote the Democratic ticket in Kansas. Leavenworth Standard.

An exchange prints an article headed "Do Hogs Pay?" Some hogs do not. There are some of that class in this city, who own newspaper printing offices and every other shop that will trust them; these hogs don't pay.—Siftings.

Some merchants say that advertising does not pay, yet the Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co., of St. Louis, paid \$11,000 for advertising during the last two weeks of January; and D. Crawford & Co. spent \$5,000 in the same way during that time.

A country editor having read that there is a tobacco which, if smoked or chewed, will make a man forget that he owes a dollar in the world, innocently exclaimed that many of his subscribers must have been furnished with that kind of tobacco.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine for March opens a capital article, "A Visit to the New Orleans Exposition," which is profusely illustrated. The serial, "A strange Girl," is continued, and "Salvator Rosa," "In Hans Makart's Studio," "The Women of Tennyson's Poem," "The Genesis of Names," "Business Methods for Women" by Jenny, June and "From the Pen-til to the Brush," are all articles of sterling merit. The practical nature of this admirable publication makes it very acceptable in the household. This number, among other illustrations, has a fine oil picture of "Spring."

ENDORSED. The Democratic Congressional Committee, of the fourth district at their last meeting at the Windsor Hotel on the 10th of February, passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Col. S. N. Wood was the Democratic candidate for congress, in this congressional district, last fall, and at his own expense made a thorough canvass of this congressional district, speaking seven times in each county, discussing national as well as local questions, and receiving at the ballot box over sixteen thousand votes, running over three thousand votes ahead of the national ticket, whereas,

Resolved, That we ask President Cleveland and the heads of departments in Washington to recognize Col. Wood as our standard bearer last fall and treat him, in the distribution of patronage the same as if he had been elected. This resolution hereto annexed was at a meeting of said committee on the evening of the 10th of February last unanimously adopted as the expression of the committee.

N. B. ARNOLD, G. C. ROGERS, Secretary Chairman

THE EMMET CLUB. At meeting of the Emmet Club, held at Strong City, Saturday afternoon, March 7th, 1885, for the purpose of settling up the business connected with the celebration of the 4th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Emmet Club of Chase County Kansas are hereby tendered to Capt. J. B. Johnson, of Shawnee county, for his kind remembrance of the martyred Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, expressed in the preamble and resolution presented by him to the House of Representatives of the state of Kansas, and passed by that body March 4th, 1835, and that a copy of said preamble and resolutions be spread on the records of this club.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby extended to the Irish Blaine and Logan Club of Topeka for their use of the Irish flag and banner on the occasion of our celebration at Strong City, March 4th, 1835.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and hereby tendered to the Misses

Maggie, Katey and Johann Martin and Miss Mamie Tracy for the elegant and appropriate decoration of the opera house on the occasion of our celebration;

Mr. C. J. Lantry was authorized to correspond in regard to the purchase of an Irish flag or banner.

Subscribe for the COURANT.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its January and February sessions, 1885, and also balance of bills allowed at the October, 1884, session, to-wit:

Table listing various bills and amounts, including names like James Mahala, Marshall Hurst, John Shaft, W. H. Coleman, etc.

Table listing various bills and amounts, including names like J. B. Stanley, W. A. Morgan, H. S. Jackson, etc.

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.

KUHL'S COAL YARD.

ANTHRACITE CANON CITY

COAL. COAL.

OSAGE CITY SCRANTON

COAL. COAL.

Orders left at the Harness Shop for any of the above coal will be promptly filled at short notice.

I have my own team and there will be no delay in delivering.

S. F. JONES, President. B. LANTRY, Vice-President. E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier.

STRONG CITY NATIONAL BANK,

(Successor to Strong City Bank), STRONG CITY, KANS.

Does a General Banking Business.

Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

DIRECTORS, S. F. Jones, D. K. Carter, N. J. Swartz, B. Lantry, D. B. Swayze, P. S. Jones, G. O. Hildebrand, E. A. Hildebrand.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT,

Before F. B. Hunt, a Justice of the Peace of Falls Township, in Chase County, Kansas. J. W. Ferry and C. C. Watson, a partnership doing business under the firm name and style of Ferry & Watson, Plaintiffs, vs. E. A. Bruner Defendant.

WEEKLY MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

A Chance to get Valuable Household Articles for but a Fraction of Their Value

Every Article in the Following List Guaranteed as Represented by the Old Reliable Missouri Republican.

We will give the WEEKLY MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, the regular subscription price of five cents, with the following articles at the price named:

THE WATERBURY WATCH, an excellent, reliable and good looking watch. It is manufactured by the Waterbury Company, especially for the MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, and is sent to subscribers through the mail in a specially-lined case. The regular price of the watch is \$2.50, but we send the WEEKLY REPUBLICAN one year for the watch and watch in the price of the watch, \$3.50; with the TRU-WHEEL price of one year, \$6.50.

THE GREAT SPRING MACHINE, warranted for five years. This machine is fully equal to any other of the kind, and is especially adapted for use in the country. It is made of the best material, and is guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price, \$25.00.

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Attorney - at - Law,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Will practice in all the Courts.

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

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Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls,

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Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Barton, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy18

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Topeka, Kansas,

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GIANT WELL DRILL

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The Largest in the Country

Guarantees His Work

To Give Satisfaction;

TERMS REASONABLE.

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FINE INDIA INK

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Water Color Portraits

Any kind of small pictures enlarged to any size, from 8x10 to 25x30 inches, at the astonishingly low prices of from \$3.50 to \$10.00, including frame; reduction made where more than one picture is taken. For information address

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"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

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ASTOUNDING OFFER!

THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES the best weekly paper in Kansas, excepting the CENTINEL, of course, and the CENTINEL will give you on the payment to us of \$2.00, we will send THE DAILY TIMES and the CENTINEL both one year. By accepting this offer you get your home paper and the best daily paper in Kansas, and pay only \$2.00 for both. It is by all odds the very best daily paper in Kansas. To any one subscribing for the DAILY TIMES and paying us \$2.00, we will send THE DAILY TIMES and the CENTINEL both one year. By accepting this offer you get your home paper and the best daily paper in Kansas, and pay only \$2.00 for both. It is by all odds the very best daily paper in Kansas. To any one subscribing for the DAILY TIMES and paying us \$2.00, we will send THE DAILY TIMES and the CENTINEL both one year. By accepting this offer you get your home paper and the best daily paper in Kansas, and pay only \$2.00 for both. It is by all odds the very best daily paper in Kansas. 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The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

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

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.

Table with columns for ad type (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks) and rates.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST) and time (am, pm) for various routes (Cedar Pt., Elm Dale, Strong, Safford, etc.).

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor, John A. Martin; Lieutenant Governor, A. P. Riddle; Secretary of State, E. H. Allen; Attorney General, S. B. Bradford; Auditor, J. P. St. John; Treasurer, E. P. St. John; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Lawhead; Chief Justice Sup. Court, D. J. Brewer; Congressman, 3d Dist., Thomas Ryan. COUNTY OFFICERS. County Commissioners, E. H. Baker, W. P. Martin, C. C. Whitson; County Treasurer, W. P. Martin; Probate Judge, C. C. Whitson; County Clerk, J. A. Massey; County Attorney, P. Gandy; Clerk District Court, E. A. Rinne; County Surveyor, C. F. Nesbit; Sheriff, J. W. Griffin; Superintendent of P. O., J. C. Davis; Coroner, C. E. Ball. CITY OFFICERS. Mayor, C. Whitson; Police Judge, F. B. Hunt; City Attorney, T. O. Kelley; City Marshal, W. H. Spencer; J. W. Stone, J. M. Kerr, J. M. Tuttle, C. E. Ball, W. H. Holsinger, E. A. Rinne, S. A. Breese. CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal Church - Rev. N. B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m.; every Sabbath: morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath; class meeting, at 12 m.; service every Sabbath evening, at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South - Rev. R. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Hart's school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m. Catholic - At Strong City - Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, a. m. Baptist - At Strong City - Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday. SOCIETIES. Knights of Honor, Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J. M. Tuttle, Dictator; J. W. Griffin, Reporter. Masonic - Zerkiah Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary. Old Fellows - Anglo Lodge No. 28 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; C. F. Manle, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Mrs. G. E. Findley is quite sick. Miss Ethel Findley is quite sick with diphtheria. Mr. Walter Park, of Elm Dale, has gone to Colorado. Mr. Robert Grisham has gone to the Texas pan-handle. Mr. S. D. Breese is having two rooms added to his dwelling. Mr. Sam. Baker arrived here, Tuesday evening from Illinois. The farmers are getting their plows ready to soon begin plowing. Messrs. Frank and Roman Daub have returned from Erie, Pa. Messrs. El. Pratt and W. H. Holsinger went down to Emporia, Tuesday. Messrs. F. Doster and F. R. Strohwing, of Marion, were in town Saturday. Born, March 4th, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Thomas, of Strong City, a girl. According to previous arrangements the Eclipse of the sun came off, Monday. Miss Carrie Breese took charge of the Patten school on South-Fork last Monday. Ice formed Saturday and Sunday nights, and it was very cold, Monday night.

Mr. Geo. Gamer, Jr., and wife arrived home, week before last, from Erie, Pa.

Mr. T. H. Grisham attended the camp fire of the G. A. R., at Ft. Scott, last week.

There is a good deal of scarlet fever and diphtheria prevailing in these parts just now.

County Superintendent J. C. Davis went to Topeka, last Thursday, on official business.

Mrs. Elwell, of Canton, McPherson county, was visiting at Mr. T. H. Grisham's last week.

Miss Josie Newsom, sister of Mr. W. E. Newsom, was visiting at Mr. S. A. Breese's last week.

Mr. J. C. Scroggin shipped six car load of cattle and one of hogs to Kansas City, last week.

The post-office is to be moved into the house south of Fritz & Holsinger's hardware store.

Mr. Arthur Wood, of the Topeka Journal, made a visit to his home at Elm Dale, a few days ago.

Mr. William Forney began the erection of a blacksmith shop south of the COURANT office, last Monday.

We understand that a few days ago Mr. Geo. Luffoon was married to Mrs. Fishbaugh, both of Strong City.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter accompanied the Doctor on his visit to Washington, D. C., and returned with him.

The Rev. N. B. Johnson went to the Conference of the M. E. Church to be held at Independence, Kansas, last week.

Mrs. James VanVechton left, Monday, for a visit to her son, in Nebraska, from whence she will go East on a visit.

Prairie fires can be seen in every direction every night. Tuesday the prairie north of Strong City was burned off.

Messrs. H. Weaver, F. Latoge, D. S. Sauble, F. E. Dwellie, and R. Sayers, of Cedar Point, were in town Saturday.

Mr. John Stranch, of Erie Pa., son-in-law of Mr. Geo. Gamer, Sr., arrived here, last Thursday, on a visit to his relatives.

Mr. T. B. Johnston, of Strong City, returned, last week, from his trip East. While absent he paid a visit to Washington City.

Come and see those beautiful trunks and valises at Kuhl's. It will cost you nothing. They will be sold cheap for cash only.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis and wife, of Peyton creek, arrived home, last week, after a winter's visit at their old home in New York city.

Died, at Fair View, on Saturday, March 14th, 1885, of diphtheria, Frankie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schimpff, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Mr. Chas. Klussman has sold his farm and all his personal property, on South Fork, to Mr. K. Harmon, and will go to Oklahoma or to Germany.

Messrs. A. B. and John V. Moore have sold their farms on Prairie Hill to Mr. Fritz A. Ronager, of Highland, Ill., who will take possession next fall or spring.

A number of horses are to be put in training on the speed ring at the Fair Grounds, during the Spring and Summer, and the track is being put in good condition for that purpose.

Miss Carrie Lloyd, of Indiana, took the gold medal at the last examination of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery which, at its last Commencement, awarded diplomas to twenty-six graduates.

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at this office.

Mr. James Huff, of Bates county, Mo., who has bought the J. T. Foreacre ranch on Prairie Hill, arrived here, last Thursday, with sixty-five head of cattle, and he intends bringing too head more and a lot of horses.

Mr. Wm. H. Vetter, having purchased the photograph gallery of Mr. J. H. Matthews, has engaged the services of Mr. M. L. Fishback of Wichita, an experienced photographer, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line of business. Groups, enlarging and views made a specialty.

Last Friday night the hardware store of Messrs Johnson & Thomas, was broken into through the back window, the burglars cutting the putty from around one pane of glass and taking the glass out. About \$200 worth of goods such as pistols, knives, razors, scissors, shot, powder, cartridges, etc were taken from the store.

On the evening of March 5th, 1885, Miss Ferry Watson, daughter of Mr. C. C. Watson, had a very pleasant birthday party, it being the 10th anniversary of her natal day. She has our thanks for some of the cakes which were made and cooked by herself, and which would do honor to a much older person than she.

County Treasurer W. P. Martin sold forty-one head of half bred Hereford bull calves to Mr. Charles Collins, of Hutchinson, Kansas at \$65 per head, to be shipped to New Mexico, and they were put on the cars at Strong City, Tuesday for that purpose. They are a fine lot of calves, as their price would indicate; but they are well worth the money Mr. Martin got for them. They are from high grade and thorough-bred Short-horn cows and thorough-bred Hereford bulls. Mr. Martin is doing much to build up the live-stock interest of Chase county, by bringing in fine stock both in the way of cattle and horses. His farm, on Peyton creek, is finely stocked with a large number of some of the best cattle in the county.

The Cottonwood Falls Dramatic Company and Orchestra consisting of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen presented the grand national drama from Dr. Birds celebrated novel entitled "Nick of the woods, or the Jabbennosay" at Music Hall in this city, last Friday night, and at the Opera House, in Strong City, on Saturday night, and they will present the same drama at Florence next Saturday evening. To say that the music and acting was good would not be doing this company justice; but in saying that each member of the company was well up to his or her part, and received the hearty praise of all who witnessed the play, we re-echo the sentiments of the audiences in this city, and at Strong; and we hope they will be greeted with a crowded house at Florence, as they are a home institution and their acting as good if not better than many of the troupes that comes here from abroad. We would like to give them a more extended notice than this, but our space forbids it.

For the next forty days, will sell our entire stock of about 200 cassimere and cottonade suits and overcoats and in fact our entire stock of winter goods. We will sell at cost, and less. Everything marked in plain figures both future and present selling prices. All wool cassimere suits - Original price, \$20.00 at \$15.00. " " 18.00 at 14.00. " " 16.50 at 13.00. " " 15.00 at 11.00. " " 12.00 at 9.00. cottonade suits 8.00 at 6.00. " " 7.00 at 5.50. " " 6.00 at 4.50. overcoats 18.00 at 13.00. " 16.00 at 12.00. " 15.00 at 11.00. " 12.00 at 8.50.

Cheaper grades in proportion we still have a very few ladies' cloaks left yet, but are selling rapidly at extreme low prices. Call and see us. DOOLITTLE & SON.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

50 head of steers for sale at John L. Pratt's, on South Fork.

The annual meeting of Chase County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court-house, on Saturday, April 4, 1885, at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp. Every stockholder is earnestly requested to be present. F. JOHNSON, President.

W. P. MARTIN, Secy. mch12 S. D. Breese has just received his spring stock of boots and shoes of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and price them.

A car load of Studobaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Glidden's Fence Wire Company, have made Adare, Hildebrand & Co., of Strong City, their exclusive agents for the sale of their celebrated wire, in Chase county. Oak and cedar posts always on hand. feb12-12w

Tourists valises from 75 cts. to \$1.00 each at Peter Kuhl's.

Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC. JOHNSON & THOMAS, DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS, Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements, And SPORTING GOODS.

AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Buford Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Baker Vapor Stoves.

OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere. JOHNSON & THOMAS, East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

E. F. BAUERLES' CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY.

Advertisement for E. F. Bauerles' Confectionary and Restaurant and Bakery, featuring illustrations of a man and a woman and text describing the quality of the food.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS PROPRIETOR, RED FRONT NORTH SIDE Main Street, Cottonwood Falls.

Advertisement for SETH J. EVANS, featuring an illustration of a horse and text: "BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY."

Trunks at Kuhl's. Day boarding can be had at Mrs. J. N. Nye's.

JOHN DEERE plows, cultivators and corn planters at Adare, Hildebrand & Co.'s.

Boots and shoes at Breese's. For sale, at the ranch of John L. Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2-year-old stock steers.

Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. All kinds of stoves at Johnson & Thomas's and they will be sold as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper. Go and get one or more.

You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Breese's. C. C. Watson has been found guilty of selling goods cheaper than any one else, and fined \$11,000.14 for the same, the fourteen cents to be paid instantly.

Just received 60,000 Pounds of Glidden wire at Adare, Hildebrand & Co.'s. mch12-4w

Go to Breese's for your fresh, staple and fancy groceries and for any kind of dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A full line of trunks just received at Kuhl's.

Go to Breese's for your fresh, staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce. Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's.

Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour.

"A penny saved is a penny earned," and the way to save your pennies is to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh, staple and fancy groceries.

Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS.

Pay up your subscription. If you want a pallace in the shape of a trunk, look at Kuhl's large assortment of trunks just received.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. mch12-4w

5 cent worsted at Doolittle & Son. Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, M. D.

Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. feb-11

MISCELLANEOUS. TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL

75 cts a Month, Mailed. KANSAS STATE JOURNAL \$1.50 a Year. -OQO-

Published by the Journal Co., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DEMOCRATIC, NEWS AND FIRST-CLASS IN EVERYTHING. LE GRAND BYINGTON, EDITOR.

Yearly club subscriptions will be taken for either paper and the COURANT at 10 per cent. off, sent in names to this office or to "State Journal," Topeka, Kansas.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Impenetrable security for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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

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

Mann & Ferguson's MEAT MARKET,

EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Always Has on Hand A Supply of FRESH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

Jan 22-11 \$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted every where, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLER & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb 12 11

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Alchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands with lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

A PRIZE. Send 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 either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUSS & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLER OOK Co., Augusta, Maine.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

GROWN-UP LAND.

Good-morrow, good-morrow, my bright-eyed lad. Now what may your trouble be? Good-morrow," he answered me, sober and sad. "Here is trouble enough for me. Say, which is the road to Grown-up Land? The shortest, kind stranger, I pray? For these guide-boards all point with a different hand. In a dreadfully puzzling way. This says: By the Town of Saving a Cent; Another: Just follow your Natural Bent; This points to the Road of Wholly Giving; And that to the Turnpike of Truly Living; A fifth straggles off here to Leap-frog Town; And a sixth climbs the hill-side of High Renown. These lead to the By-ways of Hat and Ball, And the Highways of Courage and Know It All; And there are the Cross-roads of Play and Fun, And the Post-roads of Duty and Things Well Done; And the Road of Righteousness and Good Gracious! How can a boy understand Which way is the shortest to Grown-up Land?"

Don't fret, my lad, for the roads, you see, Have been traveled by many like you and me. And though each road has a different name, To Grown-up Land they all of them come. And hour by hour, my boy, you find That, little by little, they drop behind; 'Till, almost before you know it, you stand On the breezy summits of Grown-up Land."

Good-morrow, my lassie, with face so sweet, Now whether away with your flying feet? Good-morrow," she answered, with a smile of joy. "I am in a hurry to Grown-up Land. But I wish you would show me the shortest way. For these guide-boards, I'm certain, will lead me astray. Just think! One says: 'This a Stitch in Time; And another: Through Smiles and Tears? This says it only: My Uphill Work; And that: By the Ways of Years; Another says: Play and Amuse, Books; And another: Just Dance and Sing; And this one says: Help, and that one, Hope; And this: Care in the Littlest Thing; O, the roads are so many! Who can understand Which way is the shortest to Grown-up Land?"

And lassie and lad, But of it all, Without so much As "Good-day" to me, And in Grown-up Land, Whichever their way, They will meet together On the Road of Day. —Julie E. T. Dove, in St. Nicholas.

"LITTLE BUT THEN."

A QUEER NAME for a little girl, and How She Came by It. It was a queer name for a little girl, and it was not her real name—that was Lizzie—but everybody called her "But Then." "Course my real name is prettier, but then, I like the other pretty well," she said, nodding her short brown curls merrily. And that sentence shows just how she came by her name. If Willie complained that it was a miserable, rainy day, and they couldn't play out of doors, Lizzie assented brightly: "Yes; but then, it's a real nice day to fix our scrap-books." When Rob fretted because they had so far to walk to school since they had moved to this horrid old West," his little sister reminded him: "But then, it's all the way through the woods you know, and that's ever so much nicer than walking on pavements." When even patient Aunt Maria pined a little because the rooms in the new house were so few and small compared with the comfortable Eastern home, a rosy face was quickly lifted to hers with the suggestion: "But then, little rooms are the best to cuddle all up together in, don't you think, auntie?" "Better call her 'Little But Then,' and have done with it!" declared Rob, half-sneering, half-laughing. No matter how bad anything is, she is always ready with her "but then," and some kind of consolation hitched on to the end of it. And so, though no one really intended it, the new name began. There were a good many things that the children missed in their new and ruder home in the West. Money could have bought them even there, but if the money had not gone first, their father would have thought it necessary to leave his Eastern home. They had done what was best under the circumstances, still the boys felt rather inclined to grumble about it one winter morning, when they were starting off to the village on an errand. "Just look at all the snow going to waste, without our having a chance to enjoy it!" said Will; "and the ice too, all because we couldn't bring our sleds with us when we moved." "But then you might make one yourself, you know. It wouldn't be quite so pretty, but it would be just as good," suggested little But Then. "Exactly what I mean to do as soon as I can get money enough to buy two or three boards; but I haven't even that yet, and the winter is nearly half gone." "If we only had a sled to-day, Sis could ride, and we could go on the river," said Rob. "It's just as near that way, and we could go faster." "It is a pity," admitted the little girl, with a momentary clouding of her bright face. "But I've thought of something—that old chair in the shed! If we turned it down, its back would be 'most like runners, and so—" "Hurrah! That's the very thing!" interrupted the boys, and the old chair was dragged out in a twinkling and had brought the needed article she had grown very indignant, and proceeded to reproach him with severity. "Why did you not come when I rang the bell?" she demanded. "Did you ring the bell, ma'am?" "Of course I did, over and over again." "Well, you see, ma'am," said the darkey, ducking his head, while a grin spread slowly over his shiny face, "your little Lizzie done broke dat bell!" A roar of laughter from neighboring passengers let into the woman's mind a flood of light on the situation evident to her. She subsided at once, while the men in the car, delighted with the darkey's wit in mulling the bell by detaching the wire so as to break the circuit, gave him a quarter a piece all around.—Boston Globe.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

WHAT CHRIST SAITH.

When all the world is bright with spring, And you shall seem marked for Nature's morning. Shut in, secure, with deepening pain and sorrow. And all its future looks one long, sad morrow. Who saith the leader Christ, the glorious One, Who shineth in dark chambers as the sun? "Let not your heart be troubled." When all the world's souls resting in the noon-time, Waileth a glow light and glad through happy sun-shine. And you must toil and toil for scanty payment. To gain but meager food and scantiest payment. What saith a pitying Christ who giveth rest To every heavy-laden and oppressed? "Let not your heart be troubled." When all the world is gay with merry-making, Nor has many lonely hearts aching. And you, shut out from mirth, soul-sick and fainting. Hear but the windy night-winds hollow chanting. Who saith the loving Christ, the outcast's Friend, Who will be with us "even to the end?" "Let not your heart be troubled." Why must we ever doubt and quest on vainly, When we can see God's reasons plainly? He surely is all Wisdom, Love and Power—Shall not we trust Him for his little mercy? For this saith Christ, who notes our every cry: Who liveth a Man, to labor, suffer, die: "Let not your heart be troubled." —Emma C. Dowd, in S. S. Times.

"MY LORD AND MY GOD."

The Triumph of Christianity—Its Present and Most Fruitful Age of Its History. The name which is above every name never was revered in the world as it is to-day. There is a blessed sense in which Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever; but there is another sense in which He grows in the consciousness of the world and becomes more and more the controlling force in developing civilization. Already, we may say, He has conquered the conscience and conviction of the race. There stands against Him nothing on the score of reason. The lowly, the sorrowful and the suffering, the loving and the glorified Christ is accepted by mankind as He never was before. His life, His words and His works have been open to the eye of friend and foe for nearly nineteen centuries, and the light of the brightest age civilization has known has been fiercely upon His character, but of flaw or fleck none has been found. The devout disciple, as he looks upon the picture which the evangelists have drawn, reverently exclaims with Thomas: "My Lord and my God!" The cold, critical student drops his scalded lips to declare with Pilate: "I find no fault in Him." "Truly," O ye doubters, "this was the Son of God!" The vindication of the character of Christ is a vindication of His claims. To say, with John Stuart Mill, that "to endeavor so to live that Christ would approve our life" is the best method, even for an unbeliever to observe the rule of virtue, is to say that Christ is more and better than the best man that ever saw. If He was not what He claimed to be, the Son of God, He was an impostor; for He could not have been perceived on this point. To prove His perfect character is, therefore, to prove His divinity. To attempt to account for Him simply as a phenomenally perfect human being is to create a greater difficulty for explanation than by recognizing His Godhood. The timid souls who, like Eli, tremble for the safety of the ark, take courage. Deism and atheism can not conquer the truth. They can not stand unless they can overthrow Christ; and the more they have studied Him the more truly have they established His claim and His reign. Theory after theory of Atheist, Secularist, Rationalist, advanced to account for the phenomena of His earthly history on natural grounds, has been rejected, and the Galilean holds His place in the belief of the world. Strauss and Baur, Voltaire and Biedermann have only added the "unavailing efforts of acute and brilliant minds to the history of failure. Rationalism has gone to the farthest point and is returning to its starting point, and is returning to its starting point and is returning to its starting point. Mr. Cook, in his lecture this week, speaks of Keim's as the latest of a long line of rationalistic lives of Christ, and quotes him as saying that "the person of Jesus is not only a phenomenon among the many phenomena of God; it is a special work of God, the crown of all Divine revelations." And Keim came out of the school of Baur! In this great fact of the triumph of the character of Christ, Christianity has assurance of its permanency. This fact and the rock of our faith is firm and immutable against time, the fires of criticism or the floods of materialism and atheism. For Christ is the great central figure of our theology, and as He is exalted in human minds and adored in human hearts, the Church is exalted, purified and multiplied. The danger to Christianity in the present age does not come from belief so much as from the prevalence and growth of the secular spirit. The belief of the world does not grow away from Christ, but to Him; not from the Scriptures, but to them. We have passed through the period of daring unbelief, and a new test of our faith is coming. The age now upon us is a busy, hurried age. Weeks are crowded into days, a generation into a few years. Life is an unceasing struggle, and absorbs the whole being. The strain and fret of business spoil the hours of spiritual culture, and the standards and methods of the counting-house get mixed up somehow with our church life. It is a sort of materialism born of the spirit of the age. It fills the church treasury, it is rich in beneficence, it is wide in its charity, but its tendency seems to be to dwarf the inner life. And yet this is by far the most fruitful age of Christianity. We have left the mystical period far behind, and have come into the practical period, and Christ and His faith are forces which are making themselves felt in all the lines and channels of civilization. We believe in the Father; we believe in the Son; let us also believe in the future of our marvelous religion.—N. Y. Independent.

NO HOPE.

The Necessity and Inspiration of a Faith in God and in Eternal Life. A friend of the English novelist George Eliot has just published his recollections of her and of her creed, which he takes the credit of having taught her. It was that faith in immortality, in Heaven, in any Being higher than man, or in any life higher than the present, enfeebles us and makes us less fit for our present duties. She herself was equally indifferent, he states, to all religious beliefs. Her highest idea of duty was a calm, hopeless submission to the inevitable. If she had put her creed into words, it would have been the opposite to the Arab's, who lays his hand on his mouth in the dust, crying: "Silence! Whatever God's will is, that is my fate." She would have said: "Whatever is, is wrong. There is no hope, no hereafter! Therefore, silence!" George Eliot is not the first philosopher who has tried to teach men to live without hope in God, or in a future life. Such persons invariably strive to throw about the duties, and pleasures, and works, of this life a peculiar splendor; and it is a sad fact that most of them end in gratifying their own passions and appetites in it to the full. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die" has always been the reasoning and the actual practice of men who have not faith in God or in the future, from the Sadducees down to the school of George Eliot and George Lewes. Take from a man faith in God and in eternal life, and you take from him the strongest motive that can inspire hope, incite courage, and prompt to constant endeavor to live so that his record shall be clean when the close of life comes. Our neighbors in Montreal built each winter an ice palace. It is brilliant as though made of jewels; it is as fair as a dream to look at. But no man can live in it. The chill of death is un-der its roof, and when a few days are passed, it melts away and leaves no trace behind. It is a fair symbol of the lie which these materialists would set before us as the best, and the truest; a splendid intellectual existence, vanishing into nothingness at the touch of death. In the old Book which has gone down from one age to another, the center of all the enduring spiritual life in the world, we are told of another temple whose foundation is the Divine Man, and whose stones, joined together, are the lives of the humble and lowly men and women who strive to serve God and help each other, hoping for a better world to come. Which life do our own intuitions and experience teach us is true?—Youth's Companion.

RELIGION IS HOLINESS.

Feeling is of just as much use in religion as steam is in an engine—if it drives the engine it is good; but if it does not, it is not good for anything but to fizzle and hiss and buzz. There are some people who seem to be like yard-engines that never go anywhere, but keep puffing and blowing, and hissing, and running up and down side-tracks, doing nothing, going nowhere. Feeling in religion is of no value at all if it does not propel us along the track of our duty toward our final destination—God. Fine feelings, glorious feelings—we all have them after our measure, but fine feelings, quick responsive sensibilities—do you not know that they have been the occasion of the ruin of some of the greatest geniuses that God ever gave to the human race? Feeling is a miserable cheap substitute for duty. It takes more than being happy on Sunday in church to be religious. "My friends, religion never stops short of holiness. It means that, first and last, Religion does not stop at feeling; religion does not stop at tradition, or at respectability, or at ecclesiasticism, or at painted windows, or at spacious cathedral aisles, or eloquent preaching, or delicious music; religion means, always has meant, always must mean, the actual communion of the human soul with God in righteousness and holiness. And that kind of religion costs; it takes the best there is in a man to be religious in that way.—Rev. Dr. J. Parker.

The Christian's Food.

The Christian has food to eat which the world knows not of, and joys with which a stranger can not intermeddle; and these, for the most part, are the richest and most abundant wherewithal other joys are gone—light shining out of the dark cloud, sweetness mingled with the bitter cup, the oil of gladness oozing out of the flinty rock, the door of hope set open in the valley of Achor, the vision of guardian angels amid the gloom of the sepulcher, the lights of a gloriously triumphant swallowing, and the dark shadows of death.—James Hamilton, D. D.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

—Destroy Christianity and you destroy society. Take from the world the idea of hell, and there are many men who would soon turn this world into a hell.—Rev. Dr. Talmage. —Teach self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.—Walter Scott. —Alas for the man who refuses to accept of the guidance of the great Leader—who has never yet, it may be, taken the first earnest step on the consecrated, upward path! That man, whose ever he be, is "yet in his sins"—he is "unjust still." He knows no comfortable communion with God on earth, and has no hope of beholding His face in righteousness.—Little. —A soul occupied with great ideas best performs small duties. The dimmest views of life produce most clearly into the meanest emergencies, and so far from petty principles being best proportioned to petty trials, a Heavenly spirit taking up its abode with us can alone sustain well the daily toils and tranquilly pass the humiliations of our conditions; and to keep the house of the soul in order, due and pure, a God must come down and dwell within, as servant of all its work.—Martineau.

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DOCTORS FURIOUS.

Shall a Physician Tell the Truth or Not? A Nice Point in Ethics. A SENSIBLE HEALTH OFFICIAL. BALTIMORE, Md.—A decided stir has been caused here over the question as to the right of a physician to certify to the merits of a remedy not in the modern pharmacopoeia. Dr. James A. Steuart, one of the most eminent physicians in the South and Health Commissioner of this city, had analyzed a newly-discovered article, and certified officially not only to its efficacy, but to the fact that it replaced old-time preparations of a similar character which, analyses had proved, were adulterated and poisonous. The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, of which he is a member, held that he had violated the code of medical ethics, and much public interest was aroused because of the confidence felt both in his professional standing and official integrity. It was argued that to thus place a limitation on the acts of a physician, and especially of a health officer, was opposed to the spirit of the age; that such reasoning might have been logical enough when it was to the interest of rulers or societies to invest themselves with a supernatural halo, but now, when the truth should be free and untrammelled, such things savored of barbarism. It was the duty of a physician, especially of a health officer, to condemn publicly any remedy which he knew to be injurious, but it was not right to say that he should be debarred from testifying to the merits of anything which he knew to be good. If this were so, the world would receive the benefit of half the discoveries made in art or science. Thus the people argued, while the faculty threatened expulsion and talked of the time-honored ethics, professional courtesy and traditions. But the matter soon assumed a new and surprising phase. A few days afterwards a certificate appeared in the daily paper bearing the autograph signatures of Governor McLane, Attorney-General Roberts, Mayor Lattin, City Postmaster Adrean, Chiefs of State and Department, all the Judges and Clerks of Courts, Federal officials and Congressmen, emphatically endorsing the action of the Health Commissioner, and concurring in his opinion as to the efficacy of the remedy, asserting that they did so from personal experience with it and practical tests and observations. There could be no gaining such evidence as this, but, as if to contain the stir shortly afterwards there appeared another certificate with autograph signatures of leading practicing physicians from all parts of the State, including the physician of all the leading hospitals, the physician to the City Fire Department, the Port physician, vaccine physician and resident physicians of infirmaries, all endorsing the discovery and stating that it had been tested by them in hospitals and private practice for weeks with wonderful curative effect, and that analysis had shown no traces of opiate or poison, prevalent in other cough mixtures. They further stated that they had been induced to take this step in view of the many harmful preparations which were in vogue, and of the danger to the community consequent on their use. The remedy in question is Red Star Cough Cure. Such a conclusive answer as this to the narrow arguments of the few, asserting that they did so from personal experience with it and practical tests and observations. Dr. Steuart has since been appointed to office by the Mayor for a third term, and his appointment unanimously confirmed by the City Council. Owing to the high professional reputation of the gentlemen in the endorsement of the owners of the remedy, The Charles A. Vogel Company, of this city, widespread interest has already been created in the subject, and all those who have been publicly put themselves on record as to the evil of narcotic medicines, and the consequent value and importance of the new discovery referred to, it is concluded that public opinion has completely vindicated Dr. Steuart in his action, and that in his whole course he was actuated simply by an earnest desire to benefit the community at large.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Do not betray the confidence of any one. —You can not jump over a mountain, but step by step takes you to the other side. —The lad was blowing bubbles when he accidentally swallowed some soap-suds, and that made bub ill.—Whitehall Times. —"Hello!" said Buckle as he met Barnacle. Barnacle is particular, and replied: "Why don't you say 'Good morning' when you meet a gentleman?" "I do," answered Buckle, "Providence News." —A St. Louis editor who started without a cent forty years ago, is now worth \$100,000. His fortune is all owing to his own energy, industry and frugality, and the fact that an uncle recently left him \$99,999.99.—Philadelphia Call. —"If man wants to own the earth, what does woman want?" inquired Mr. Gump of his better half, after a little family matinee, a few days ago. "Well, my dear," responded that lady in a gentle tone, "to own the man I suppose."—Boston Post. —"I wish you would come to see me oftener, Charlie," murmured Claribel, as they sat in the front parlor trying to find out which knew the least. "Ah, but you know, darling, I am here every night." "Yes, I know that, but I wish you'd come oftener." Well, but don't you see if I did I would have to leave oftener, ha, ha?" "Yes, that was what I said!" And then he asked her if she knew where he had put his hat.—Chicago Journal. —"Am I on the right road to the village?" demanded a traveler of an old darkey who was working in a field. "Yas, sah," said the darkey. The traveler pursued his way, but presently returned very mad. "I say," he shouted to the old fellow, "what did you mean by telling me that I was on the right road to the village?" "I tol' yo' do truf, 'deed I did, boss," replied the darkey, "but yo' mak de wrong direkshun, sah."—Deake's Magazine. —Confessions of a Lowell (Mass.) Journalist: What was almost a plot for a good ghost story was enacted in the editorial rooms of this paper late one night recently. One of the staff came in in the dark and to his horror found himself confronted by a strange white shape. Motionless, and all of terror in its ghostly phosphorescence. Starting back, he hastily struck a match, and then at once the mystery was solved. It was the clean towel we had given us for Christmas. —You have a very rich soil here, remarked a tender-foot to a Dakota farmer. "Rich! Well, I should say so. Two years ago a young man from the East came out here. He carried a snake-worm cane. He stuck it in the ground and left it here." "I suppose," remarked the tender-foot with a smile, "you mean to tell me it sprouted?" "Sprouted! Well, I should say it did, and blossomed, too. Why, last year I killed ten bushels of black-snakes on that patch of ground, and each one was varnished and had a hammered silver head."—N. Y. Graphic.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

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USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Imperial blue is a new color and is described by a correspondent vaguely as a sort of economical adulterated royal purple of old.

Clean pasturage, plenty of water, a warm place to sleep in during cold and wet weather, security against the attacks of dogs and the worrying of boys, are all that is mainly essential to secure good results in sheep raising.

In pruning trees aim to distribute the cuttings sufficiently throughout the entire tree. If there is twice too much top it might be reduced by cutting off all the branches on one side, leaving the other half untouched.

Grain, grass and stock farmers can not be expected to carry on small fruit culture for market along with general farming, without the employment of extra labor and capital.

Apple cheese-cakes: Peel some apples and grate them to the core; take equal weights of grated apple, sugar and butter and flavor with a little grated lemon rind; melt the butter, add the other ingredients, and mix thoroughly; then add one egg for each quart pound of pulp; line cheese cake tins in the usual way, half fill them with the mixture, and bake.

Ham cooked in cider. Put a pint of cider and a cup of brown sugar into enough water to cover the ham; boil three hours, until the skin will peel off easily. Remove the skin and cover with a crust of sugar, and bake in a slow oven three hours.

How they should be fed and how their feet should be cared for. It was formerly claimed by some that feeding oats to young colts ruined their feet, but that idea has exploded.

Some one asks if it is better to cut cornstalks long or short—one inch or one-quarter of an inch? For six winters I have cut all the stalks I have fed. The first winter I cut them an inch long, and did not like that way, as the cows did not eat the short pieces of leaves and husks, and they soon got sour mouths.

The injurious effect produced by illuminating gas is due, according to Grube's researches, not to the continuance of its action, but to its concentration or the percentage of it in the air.

THE POULTRY INTEREST.

Difference Between Estimate and Results Quite Pronounced.

There are few matters in which such brilliant promises of large and speedy profits can be made to appear as estimates on the probable results of the poultry business. It costs so little to keep poultry, the market is so steady and active and the increase so rapid that after making all proper allowances for error and disappointment, there is still a remarkable margin of profit left.

The trouble, we fancy, is in getting so many fowls that they must receive considerable attention, and that success lies in keeping so few that they require but little attention. Fowls like to have as much liberty as possible, and to "rustle" around and make their own living; and when the numbers are so great that they have to be looked after regularly and persistently, like other stock, and their daily food and drink supplied and the hours of their incoming and outgoing regulated, some necessary condition is apt to be overlooked or neglected, or the birds killed by kindness.

If the complete statistics were gathered of the value and annual product of the poultry stock the figures would show that this interest is a very considerable one and entitled to receive much more attention than is ordinarily accorded to it. In Great Britain the agricultural returns for 1884 for the first time include the number of fowls, the number returned being 28,944,248. But, except in the case of Ireland, the estimate does not include the holdings of residents in the towns or cottages of ground, and making allowances for this omission, the London Live-Stock Journal estimates that a complete census of the poultry in the United Kingdom would not show less than 41,000,000 fowls. In addition to the product of these fowls there was imported during the same year a large quantity of poultry and 940,436,160 eggs, valued at £2,732,055, or about \$13,000,275.

Cutting Cornstalks. Some one asks if it is better to cut cornstalks long or short—one inch or one-quarter of an inch? For six winters I have cut all the stalks I have fed. The first winter I cut them an inch long, and did not like that way, as the cows did not eat the short pieces of leaves and husks, and they soon got sour mouths.

Breathing Illuminating Gas. The injurious effect produced by illuminating gas is due, according to Grube's researches, not to the continuance of its action, but to its concentration or the percentage of it in the air.

THE COMING PRESIDENT.

Some Reflections Concerning the Young Man Who May Be President of the United States.

The Drawer would like to know, and like to have a communication from, the young man who has just attained his majority who will, at a date we need not now fix, be President of the United States. The young man exists somewhere, and we hope he is in training for his high office. On the 8th of January last Prince Edward of Wales, who is predestined, if all goes well with him, to be King of England, came of age. He is marked and set apart; he is under certain bonds of behavior; his education to be a King must seriously begin, and all England is interested in it; it will watch every action and criticize every tendency. He is no longer a free man, and he can not be self-supporting; there is no occupation he can enter on for gaining a livelihood consistent with his coming dignity. The Government must vote him an annual supply of money, and he must have an establishment and begin to play his role. If he is a lad of spirit, he must chafe under this espionage, this restraint, and the limitations of his dependent condition. His subjects demand that he shall by this, and shall not be that; his subjects have now the ballot, and can cut him off with a shilling, or put him one side altogether. Subsets? To what, alas! has the King business come in this nineteenth century?

Our American lad—who may be reading this paragraph about himself, for we trust that he can read, and has not, like Andrew Johnson, put off this elegant accomplishment till after his majority—is under no such limitations as his English brother, Edward of Wales. Bill of the United States—for we have no fiction by which he would be called by some fictitious title, for instance, Bill of Niagara—is probably uncombed by his rigid destiny. By the time he takes the chair at Washington, or wherever the chair then stands, he will be the ruler, more potent for four years than the King of England, over 100,000,000 of people, and have to execute the affairs of the most vigorous empire in existence. If he now expects this honor it is safe to say he will be disappointed, for the voter nowadays never chooses a man who lays pipes for the place in advance. It is destiny that he is ignorant of his destiny.

If it were otherwise, if we all knew the young fellow just come of age who is to be President, by-and-by, what an embarrassment it would be for us and for him! What a life he would lead with the reporters of the newspapers! How could he escape the snarls laid for him by the mothers who would like to be the mothers-in-law of a President? If he is in college, how self-conscious the tutors would be when they marked him, and how impossible it would be for him to acquit himself well at foot-ball with the eyes of the Nation on him! With what content could he humbly follow a mate on a rural tow-path, which he may at this moment be doing, with credit to himself, and with an eye to the appearance of this achievement in his biography. Is the young man a deputy-sheriff? Is he waiting for clients with his heels on the table in some country law-office? Is he just beginning to concern himself with ward politics with the idea that the "gentleman in politics" is to be the winning card in the future? Is he teaching school with a view of discharging his college debts without any view of teaching school to discharge them? Or has he gone into farming in the West, in order to come forward as Cincinnati at the right moment, leaving his steam-gang-plow in the furrow?

All roads in the United States lead to the Presidency, and it is impossible to tell what road our young man is traveling. But if we knew him, how uneasy we would be about him! If he is poor—and the chance is that he is poor and at a serious disadvantage about his education—would Congress vote him \$15,000 a year in order to put him in training for his great place, so that the Nation need not be ashamed of him when he comes into the White House? The President of the United States ought to be able to write English, and to speak three or four languages besides his own—at least French and German and Spanish. Prince Edward of Wales is being educated for his position. The probability is that he is not any brighter than our expected President, who is struggling along unknown and unaided, but he is being trained in the knowledge that will be most useful to him. It would be very mortifying to us if we knew how ignorant our young man may be at this moment as ignorant of history and politics as of social usages. We should all want a hand in his education; we should want to mark out his career. We should probably spoil him. Lightly as it may be treated, this is really a very serious matter. The young man is living here, and is well known to some of us. And as no decent young man can be sure that he is the man, what follows? Why, that every young man ought to conduct himself in such a manner that his biography, when his campaign life is written, will be pleasant reading, and so that he will be in some measure fitted for the office to which he is to be elected. This is not a piece of moralizing; it is a matter of common-sense. In order to carry on a republic successfully, the general average of conduct and ability must be high. I were able to pick out our man now and set him apart and train him, he could get on as well as they do in England, and it would not be much matter what became of the other young fellows. But the risks of our position are much greater. It is useless for us to say that the ballot is our protection, and that at the proper time we shall elect the best man. The fact is that the man we shall elect (at the time that it is unnecessary to name) is already designated by a decree certain, and he is sure to come to his position, whereas Prince Edward of Wales may never be King of England. But if the Drawer knew his name it would carefully conceal it from him and from the public.—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Monthly.

"You Can't Afford to Miss It!"

An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 30 cents. This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of miscellaneous growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. Its eight large pages are always brimful of practical information and of fresh, original miscellany of the highest character. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE, but the above special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no handout, but a genuine, bona fide proposition to furnish you with a valuable paper for the only eight-page, forty-column agricultural weekly ever offered at that price. Address: RURAL HOME CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BARLEY, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, LARD, WOOL, POTATOES, and various oils and flours.

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RED STAR COUGH CURE. Absolutely Free from Opium, Saffron and Poisons. PROMPT, SAFE, SURE. Cure for Coughs, Colic and other Throat and Lung Affections.

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Fresh Flowers. The new and brilliant Sun-the Younger School Song Book for First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Grades. Price, 25 cents.

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Columbus A. DeWitt, Texas, April 21, '85. Dear Editor:—I have tried your Hop Bitters, and find they are good for any complaint. The best medicine I ever used in my family. H. TALENER.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile impostors with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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CAPSULES GARDES. Specific for (white) and all female complaints. Treatment by direct application by the patient herself, without the use of syringe. Cure guaranteed. Every bottle should carry special circular. Price \$2.00. CAPSULES EMMENAGOQUE Specific for regulating Menstruation. Should be given every family. Never fails. Positively safe. Price \$1.00. PILLULE APHRODISIACQUE Restores exhausted vitality, aged weakness, restores lost manhood. Price \$2.00. All our remedies are warranted, and have been perfected after years study in the laboratory of a physician graduate of the Royal University, Berlin, and compounded under his special supervision. If your druggist will not procure promptly, send price to us and we will forward free of charge. Correspondence confidential. No delay. Address: MO. PROP. PHARMACY CO., 229 West Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DAIRYMEN and FARMERS should use only the "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda and Saleratus for Cleaning and Keeping Milk Pans Sweet and Clean. It is the Best for all Household Purposes. "ARM & HAMMER BRAND" To insure obtaining only the "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda or Saleratus, buy it in "pound or half pound" cartons which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm and Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Ask for the "Arm and Hammer" brand SALSODA (Washing Soda).

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. Destroy the cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and SKIN DISEASES (EYES, THROAT, and FURUNCLES). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Price, 25 cents.

WANTED RELIABLE SALESMEN. To introduce and sell the trade the well-known and celebrated "ARM & HAMMER" brand of SALSODA (Washing Soda) and other goods of the NEW YORK & HAVANA CIGAR CO. Commission paid to the right man. For further particulars and terms address, at once, THE NEW YORK & HAVANA CIGAR CO., 57 Broadway, New York.

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MUSIC I send for Catalogue of Musical Instruments and 50 Sheet Music to E. BURKE, Erie, Pa. A. N. K.—D. No. 1021. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

NEW LAWS.

The Work Accomplished by the Kansas Legislature—A List of the Acts Passed by the Two Houses and Approved by the Governor.

The following bills passed the Legislature at the late session and were signed by the Governor. The date given at the end of each act is the date of approval.

Senate bill 70—An act making an appropriation for the legislative department.

House bill 185—An act to legalize the acts of the Township Trustees and Mayor of cities not included in the limits of any township in Shawnee county in making lists of persons to serve as jurors in April, 1884, to serve as jurors for the ensuing year. January 28.

House bill 313—An act making an appropriation to E. L. Allen, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, for the payment of postage stamps furnished the Legislature of 1883. February 23.

Senate bill 30—An act concerning crimes and punishments and amendatory to section thirty-six (36), chapter 31, general statutes of 1883, relating crimes and punishments and repealing said section 36. February 4.

House bill 104—An act to legalize the acts and transactions of the Board of County Commissioners in Linn county, Kan., in the construction of certain bridges. February 12.

Senate bill 10—An act to authorize school district No. 6, Anderson county, Kan., to issue and negotiate its bonds to pay floating indebtedness. February 12.

Senate bill 28—An act to fix the time of holding court in the Fourteenth Judicial District, and to repeal chapter 38 of the session laws of 1883. February 12.

Senate bill 36—An act to amend an act entitled an act regulating the jurisdiction and procedure before Justices of the Peace in civil cases, and repealing certain sections therein named. February 12.

House bill 270—An act making appropriation for the Women's Department of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans. February 19.

House bill 151—An act to vacate La Cynge cemetery, in Linn county, Kansas. February 12.

House bill 63—An act amending sections 1 and 4, chapter 76, laws of 1877, being an act to amend an act to regulate the sale of wolf, coyote, wild cat, fox and rabbit scalps. February 19.

Senate bill 118—An act to authorize Larned Township and Pleasant Valley Township in Pawnee county, Kansas, to appropriate township money for public highway purposes. February 20.

House bill 318—An act to change the name from Knowles to Haddock. February 12.

House bill 312—An act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln county, Kansas, to levy a tax annually to create a bridge fund, and to assume the bonded indebtedness of Indiana and Elkhorn Townships in said county. February 12.

House bill 282—An act to legalize the appraisal and sale of certain school lands in Greenwood county, State of Kansas. February 21.

House bill 291—An act for the relief of T. G. Foster. February 21.

House bill 280—An act to authorize the County Commissioners of Lyon county to build a certain bridge in Lyon county. February 21.

House bill 30—An act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln to allow the County Treasurer of said county to transfer certain surplus funds collected for the payment of certain indebtedness of said county to the current expense fund of said county. February 21.

House bill 225—An act legalizing the plat and survey of the city of Haverhill, in Livingston county, Kansas, and all plats and surveys of additions to said city, as now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, and naming certain streets in said city and additions. February 21.

House bill 161—An act to authorize and empower the Board of Education of the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, to issue the bonds of the school district for the purpose of purchasing sites, erecting buildings and making additions to present buildings and furnishing said buildings and additions as school rooms. February 21.

House bill 92—An act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of Good County to provide a fund and appropriate the same for the purpose of building county buildings in said county. February 21.

House bill 52—An act to complete the State road from Grantville to Topeka. February 21.

House bill 6—An act for the relief of R. H. Zimmerman. February 21.

House bill 6—An act entitled an act to attach St. John county to Rego county for judicial purposes. February 21.

House bill 13—An act legalizing certain roads and highways of Lincoln county, and making a record of such roads and highways thereof evidence of the same. February 21.

House bill 22—An act to authorize cities of the first class to provide parks and grounds for the inhabitants thereof. February 21.

House bill 16—An act to code jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands. February 21.

House bill 8—An act to establish the permanent corners and boundaries of all streets, alleys, avenues, lots and blocks of the original town sites of the city of Modesto, in Barber county, Kan. The original plat showing the corner lines and boundaries, and the size, width and extent of the town lots, blocks, streets, avenues and alleys in the original town site of Medicine Lodge, now the city of Medicine Lodge, Barber county, Kan., was never filed and upon no proper books of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in the said county and State as provided by law for the filing and entering of town sites. February 23.

House bill 223—An act entitled "An act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Wyandotte and State of Kansas to issue bonds to redeem the bonds of said county maturing October 1, 1886. February 23.

Substitute for House bill 149—An act to enable the County Commissioners of Sheridan county to fund the county indebtedness. February 21.

House bill 45—An act to legalize certain roads and highways of Graham county, and making the record of such roads and of the plats and surveys thereof evidence of the validity of the same. February 23.

House bill 414—An act to enable the County Commissioners of Woodson county, Kan., to issue bonds to build a bridge in said county. February 23.

House bill 346—An act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of Clay county to build certain bridges and to purchase certain other bridges, and to assume the indebtedness incurred in the construction of said bridges. Repeal chapter 51 of the session laws of 1881. February 23.

House bill 438—An act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of Chautauqua county to levy taxes for the creation of a bridge fund, and to expend such fund in the erection of bridges. February 23.

House bill 43—An act to locate and establish a State road from Lawrence to Topeka. February 23.

House bill 222—An act to legalize an ordinance of the city of Yates Center, Kan. February 23.

House bill 432—An act to legalize all acts performed by W. H. Millstead as Justice of the Peace of Cherokee county, Kan., as Police Judge and City Clerk of the city of Weir, Kan. February 23.

House bill 286—An act to legalize the sale of certain school lands made by the County Treasurer of Ottawa county, Kansas. February 23.

House bill 331—An act authorizing the Treasurer of Rego county to pay off the bonded indebtedness of said county, and authorizing the State Treasurer to receive the same and cancel and deliver the bonds to the Treasurer of said Rego county. February 23.

House bill 340—An act to permit certain stock to run at large in the territory situated east of Spring River, in Cherokee county, Kansas. February 23.

Senate bill 190—An act to relieve the County of Pawnee from the illegal levy of State tax for the year 1873. February 24.

Senate bill 7—An act to regulate the practice of dentistry and punish violators thereof. February 25.

Senate bill 14—An act to create the Twentieth Judicial District and to provide for a Judge thereof and for holding terms of court therein. February 27.

Substitute for House bill 143—An act creating a Board of Pardons, defining their duties and fixing their compensation. February 27.

Senate bill 284—An act relating to cities of the first class, and to authorize provision for payment and issuing evidences of indebtedness thereof of unpaid amounts in cases of certain general and special improvements. February 28.

House bill 532—An act to authorize the Treasurer of Pawnee county to convert certain bonds belonging to the sinking fund of the several school districts in said county into funding bonds of Pawnee county. March 2.

House bill 460—An act to enable the Board of County Commissioners of Ellis county to fund the county indebtedness. March 2.

House bill 228—An act defining the boundaries of Harper county, and repealing section 2 of chapter 73, of the laws of 1879. March 2.

not to exceed \$10,000 for a township house. March 6.

House bill 163—An act to regulate and fix the terms of court of the Fifth Judicial District, and to repeal chapter 94 of the laws of 1881. March 6.

House bill 402—An act to provide for a uniform system of examination of school teachers, and the location of all the several counties of the State. March 6.

House bill 173—An act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of Franklin county to appropriate money to build one bridge across the Marais des Cygnes river, and one bridge across Buffalo creek. March 6.

Substitute for House bill 66—An act to authorize the townships of Reno, Lincoln, Haven, Castleton, Sumner, Albion, Roscoe, Tropic, Union and Home county, jointly, to vote bonds to construct a public bridge over the Arkansas river at Hutchinson, Kan. March 6.

Substitute for House bills 50, 56, 120 and 239—An act to compel railroad companies to fence their tracks and to provide for a guarantee fund, to increase the security of the policy holders. March 6.

House bill 123—An act to authorize mutual fire insurance companies to provide for a guarantee fund, to increase the security of the policy holders. March 6.

House bill 128—An act to regulate a portion of the City of El Dorado, Butler county, of the State of Kansas. March 6.

Senate bill 257—An act authorizing Lela Township, in Cherokee county, to use its surplus funds to build a bridge costing over \$300. March 7.

Senate bill 297—An act to enable the County Commissioners of Ford county to fund the county indebtedness. March 6.

Senate bill 112—An act defining the boundary between the County of Cowley and the County of State of Kansas, and attaching certain territory therein named to Richmond township, in said county and State. March 6.

Senate bill 72—An act to provide for the burial of honorably discharged ex-Union soldiers, sailors or mariners, who may hereafter die, and to extend the same to include defray funeral expenses, and to provide headstones to mark their graves. March 6.

Substitute for House bill 25—An act to provide for the burial of honorably discharged ex-Union soldiers, sailors or mariners, who may hereafter die, and to extend the same to include defray funeral expenses, and to provide headstones to mark their graves. March 6.

Substitute for Senate bill 25—An act to provide for the burial of honorably discharged ex-Union soldiers, sailors or mariners, who may hereafter die, and to extend the same to include defray funeral expenses, and to provide headstones to mark their graves. March 6.

House bill 35—An act providing for the formation of telephone companies. March 6.

House bill 429—An act making appropriation for the construction of a certain building, two cottage buildings and boiler house, and a completion of a system of heat, sewerage at the State Reform School. March 6.

House bill 376—An act for the benefit of Archibald Burns. March 6.

House bill 54—An act entitled "An act to vacate a State road." March 6.

House bill 20—An act to authorize the sale, and the weights and measures of certain oils. March 6.

House bill 401—An act to authorize the Board of Examiners of Cherokee county, to issue bonds for the purpose of building and repairing bridges therein. March 6.

House bill 24—An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the regulation and support of text books and to repeal chapter 12, session laws of 1876. March 6.

Substitute for House bill 178—An act making appropriation for the current expenses of the State Asylum for Idiots and Imbecile Children for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and for the year ending June 30, 1887. March 6.

Substitute for House bill 29—An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and for the year ending June 30, 1887. March 6.

Substitute for House bill 178—An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and for the year ending June 30, 1887. March 6.

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