

W. E. Timmons

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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A WEEK'S NEWS.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 23d, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Expenditures of Public Money to investigate the recent defalcations and frauds upon the Navy Department, and to inquire into the system of making disbursements and purchases of supplies, with a view to determining whether it embraces sufficient safeguards against defalcations and frauds. The Mexican Pension bill was then taken up. A lengthy question was on the amendment of Mr. Ingalls, dating the pensions of Union soldiers from the date of discharge or disability and extending to October 1, 1864, the limitation of time to the application for arrears. The amendment was voted down, yeas 29, nays 39. In the House, Mr. Hancock introduced a bill authorizing the funding of the entire bonded debt of the United States, and to issue \$100,000,000 of bonds. Referred. Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said he was directed by the unanimous voice of that committee to move to suspend the rules and pass the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The reading of the bill was proceeded with. Mr. Randall offered an amendment directing the Secretary of War to sell at public auction the following arsenals: Lexington, Penn.; Pennsylvania; Augusta, Ga.; Indian-Indian-Indian; Indiana; Kennebec, Maine; and Watervorn, New Hampshire. Adopted. Also to strike out the provision that no speech shall be delivered in the House which has not been delivered upon the floor of Congress. Adopted, 162 to 17.

In the Senate, on the 24th, consideration of the Mexican Pension bill was resumed. The amendment was agreed to providing that no person shall be entitled to more than one pension at one time under the laws of the United States, unless the law specifically stated in the law. The bill then passed—yeas 77, nays 27. The House bill to authorize the President to appoint two Justices of the Supreme Court of Dakota and one additional Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, was passed. The House Mr. Foran submitted the conference report on the bill establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agreed to. The Senate passed granting letter carriers fifteen days' leave of absence each year. The House resumed consideration of the bill to amend the Preemption, Timber Culture and Desert Land laws and amending the Homestead law. The bill passed, yeas 47, nays 17. The Electoral Count bill was then taken up. A lengthy question having been ordered on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. The substitute for the Senate bill—yeas, 127; nays, 82. The Senate bill, as amended by the substitute, was read a third time and passed.

In the Senate, on the 25th, consideration of the Legislative bill was resumed. After debate the committee's amendment was agreed to, striking out the clause directing consolidation by a vote of the majority. In the House, Mr. Hewitt, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the laws relating to the collection of duties on imports and the collection of revenue. The Chairman, Manning, continued the bill. After debate Mr. Cook demanded the previous question, and the vote occurred on the second resolution presented by the committee. Yeas, 108 to 98. The first minority resolution was also lost, yeas 56, nays 161, and the majority resolution was also lost, yeas 56, nays 161. Mr. Chalmers then appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

In the Senate on the 26th the House bill was passed extending to water transportation routes the provisions of the statutes now applied to land routes only regarding the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. An amendment was adopted providing that reports in the Congressional Record shall be an accurate transcript of the proceedings and debates of the two houses of Congress. Mr. McMillin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor bill, with the request that it be printed and recommended to the committee. Agreed to. The Senate then took up the bill to forfeit the unearned land grant of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and went into executive session and soon adjourned. In the House the Senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at White Cloud, Kas. Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported a bill to amend the act in force or in effect of the rates of postage on mail matter of the first-class. House calendar. Mr. Browne, of Indiana, endeavored to have the House proceed to consideration of the Mexican Pension bill with the Senate amendments, but the House declined to do so, yeas 155, nays 81—to consider unfinished business, being the bill to forfeit the land grant of the "Backbone" Railroad in Kentucky. The vote on the passage of the bill resulted: Yeas, 27; nays, 121.

In the Senate, on the 27th, the bill for the relief of William McGowan was reported adversely from the Committee on Private Land Claims and placed on the calendar. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to incorporate the National Emancipation of the Grand Army of the Republic. A bill passed granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Southern Kansas Railroad. Unfinished business was then laid before the Senate, and the bill providing for the forfeiture of unearned lands granted the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, a long debate ensued, and finally a motion to go into executive session prevailed. The Senate discharged the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the House bill on the electoral count, and ordered a committee of conference on the bill. The House conference reports on the Pension bill and the bill granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Georgia, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad were agreed to. Mr. Henry made an unsuccessful attempt to secure consideration of the bill to amend the act permitting the House to dispose of the "Backbone" Railroad Land Grant Forfeiture bill. The Speaker announced the question to be on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House declined to take the bill. The motion to table was agreed to, yeas 124, nays 114, and so the bill was lost.

THE EAST.

GEORGE WALLACE, fireman of Engine No. 12, was killed recently by falling from a ladder while at work at 253 Front street, New York, after the fire had been extinguished. J. B. SWITZER and Hugh S. Fleming, appointed to appraise the property of the Penn Bank, of Pittsburgh, fixed the appraised value of the Delaware, at Calhoun street, Trenton, N. J., burned recently. Loss, \$49,000. The firm of moulders strike at Newcastle, Pa., ended recently, Baldwin & Graham withdrawing the notice of a reduction of wages at \$125,000. Several accounts with banks and bankers were yet unsettled, and would swell this probably to \$30,000 more. The liabilities were \$1,500,000. In the boat races at New London, Conn., between Harvard and Yale and Harvard and Columbia, on the 26th, Harvard was defeated, losing both races. The Harvard and Columbia was a freshman race. A DEMONSTRATION favoring the nomination of Butler for the Presidency was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Thursday. About 1,500 persons were present. In the schedules of the firm of Herron &

Spence, New York brokers, the liabilities are placed at \$379,861, and nominal assets \$389,229, and actual assets \$289,504.

The schedules of Nathaniel Bloom, of New York, shows his liabilities to be \$82,640, nominal assets \$57,724 and actual assets \$26,284.

The will of the late Mary H. Drake, of New York, was filed in the Surrogate's office. She bequeathed to the theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., \$10,000, and \$5,000 each to a number of religious and charitable organizations.

At a special meeting of the Western Nail Association at Pittsburgh, it was decided that at the present time to restrict production and regulate prices it was impracticable. At New York, recently, a stock broker named Burge committed suicide in his office, owing to financial losses.

WILLIAM REED, of Sewickley, Pa., while drilling a wild-cat oil well on the Criswell farm, near Butler, Pa., the other day, struck a heavy vein of gas. The pressure was so great that the roar of escaping gas could be heard several miles.

A SPECIAL from Easton, Pa., says the Belvidere Iron Company, which was largely engaged in mining operations in New Jersey, has suspended.

The general freight agents of railroads in Iowa have issued a general order announcing their purpose to observe the Iowa law respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors. All agents are prohibited from receiving any intoxicating liquors for transportation from any point within or without the State, to any point within its limits, unless there is delivered to such agent a certificate signed by the Auditor of the County, in which the point of destination is located, showing that the consignee has authority to sell liquors in such County.

J. B. WAKEFIELD was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District of Minnesota.

At Boston, recently, H. H. Bangs, doing business as the Bay State Casket Company, failed. Liabilities, \$40,000.

FIRST LIEUTENANT THEODORE SMITH, of the Fifth Infantry, United States Army, dropped dead the other afternoon in the Sturtevant House, New York.

THE WEST.

JAMES E. STEWART, the well known song writer, died in the workhouse at Cincinnati. He had been committed a few days before for selling bogus tickets to a public entertainment.

WHILE Arthur Robinson, was mowing grass recently near Zanesville, O., his horses ran away, throwing him in front of the mowing machine. He was not expected to recover.

LYONARDSON received direct from the City of Mexico gives the news that the American railroads in Mexico are to be handicapped by a law that all railroads in that country will be required to fence the entire length of their lines with fences on both sides.

THE C. I. S. L. & C. bridge over White River, just north of Indianapolis, gave way the other afternoon under the heavy weight of a freight train. Loss, \$15,000.

The planing mill at Tecumseh, Mich., owned by the Toledo Lumber Company, was burned recently. The loss was \$20,000; insured for \$8,000.

The soldiers of the Sixteenth Illinois Congressional District have called a mass convention to nominate a soldier for Congress.

The Railroad Commissioners of Iowa have given notice to all railroad companies of that State that in accordance with the statute the Commissioners must be promptly advised upon the occurrence of any accident on any railroad resulting in personal injury or loss of life, that the same may be investigated, if so deemed necessary.

A BOY named Louis Host, of Lima, O., was driving a team to quarry for stone recently. A sudden pitch of the wagon threw him under the wheels, two of which passed over him. He lived but a few moments afterward.

ERNEST GUBBER, son of Rev. John Gubber, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Sandusky, O., was run over by a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad train the other day, and had both legs cut off.

ANDREW PLUMMER, an aged farmer, who resides nine miles northwest of Elwood, Ind., fell off the fence recently, killing himself instantly. He was under the influence of whisky at the time.

MICHAEL TAYLOR, a sixteen-year-old son of Mr. M. Taylor, a prominent farmer living near Vincennes, Ind., was drowned while swimming in the Wabash recently.

A CHICAGO special from Cedar Rapids, Ia., says: Two convicts, Freeman and Farmer, escaped from the Anamosa penitentiary and were surrounded in the woods near there, and a fight ensued, in which Freeman was mortally wounded and Farmer dangerously so.

The Wabash Railroad hereafter will be disconnected with the Missouri Pacific system. The Wabash will be run with a smaller force of officials and on economic principles. Arrangements were recently made to dispense with some of the branch lines of the Wabash.

GUSTAVE JOSEPH LOWENGART, for many years a resident of New York City, and a nephew of Samuel Sells, of the firm of Altschul, Sells & Co., crockery merchants, shot himself dead at San Francisco the other morning. He had lost considerable money by gambling.

THE SOUTH.

The Louisiana Legislature recently passed the bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the World's Exposition and the Governor signed it and work on the buildings was fast progressing. Both the horticultural hall and the main building are over two-thirds finished and will be completed before the time specified.

WILLIAM R. COX, of Raleigh, N. C., was nominated for Congress the Fourth in District by the Democrats.

ZENO F. YOUNG, editor of the Madisonville (Ky.) Times, fell from a two-story

window of the office the other day, receiving fatal injuries.

The annual convention of the National Association of Plumbers was in session at Baltimore on the 29th.

WILLIAM COX, in shooting at two men who were trying to break into his house at Danville, Ky., recently, shot and killed his mother.

At Baltimore recently the grand jury indicted John T. Rice, Martin Jordan, Charles G. Medinger, Henry G. Medinger, James Gamble and James James for selling pools on horse races.

GENERAL R. P. PATTERSON departed from Memphis for Washington to urge an immediate appropriation by Congress for the protection of their fur, which was daily becoming more alarming.

A FIRE broke out the other night in New Orleans probably causing a loss of \$60,000, including stocks and building as follows: McCracken & Brewster, \$100,000; W. G. Sebault, \$125,000; J. B. Iolani & Son, \$50,000; Lawrence H. Christian, \$100,000; Leecees Fink, carpets damaged, \$10,000.

WILLIAM TANNER, a young man of Vicksburg, Miss., while in a somnambulist state walked out of his bedroom window and fell a distance of near thirty feet, striking on the top of a picket fence. He was badly injured.

P. E. BRULATOR & Co., of New Orleans, commission merchants, recently transferred their property to creditors.

LEON BROS. of New Orleans, boots and shoes suspended. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets, \$69,000.

GENERAL.

TEN new cases of cholera were taken to the hospital at Toulon on the 25th. The alarm was abating. The Government physician confirms the sporadic character of the malady. At a meeting of physicians in relation to the cholera a majority expressed the opinion that it was Asiatic.

A MADRID correspondent says Italy and Spain have effected an understanding respecting the north of Africa. Italy supports Spain in Morocco and Spain supports Italy in Tripoli. It is alleged that France is willing Italy should take Tripoli, provided she withdraws from the Austro-German alliance.

THE Franco-American Committee will deliver the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," to United States Minister Morton, on July 28, in the presence of Prime Minister Ferry and a delegate representing President Grevy. The statue will be shipped to New York late in July.

THE purpose of the Italian man of war Carlet Fido, on the Red Sea, which recently threatened to bombard Seydel, was to force the Governor to pay an indemnity to the family of Sheikh Abdurhaman, a protégé of Italy, and restore property belonging to the Sheikh.

A YOUNG man was arrested at Ems, Germany, recently, who had in his possession a revolver and dagger, and who it is believed had designs upon the life of the Emperor.

FAILURES for the seven days ended June 29 were: United States, 171; Canada, 28; total, 199; against a total of 205 last week, a decrease of six. The failures in the South were notably few, and in the Eastern States below the average.

THE LATEST.

ON account of the failure of the air brakes to work on the Virginia Midland the other morning, an express ran at an uncontrollable speed on to the bridge over the James River, near Lynchburg, Va. The bridge gave way and the cars fell into the water. The passengers were rescued through holes cut in the ventilators, narrowly escaping drowning.

JOSEPH ALEXTON, thirty-five years old, was suddenly attacked with hydrophobia in St. Louis recently. He knelt down on all fours, barked and yelped and frothy saliva flowed from his mouth. He was handcuffed and strapped down in the ambulance and sent to the city hospital. Three months ago he has been bitten in the leg by a dog and since has had occasional spasms.

ANOTHER disastrous conflagration visited East St. Louis recently, burning Hugo Farnsworth's brick hotel, Kingman & Co.'s agricultural wagon house, and two dwelling houses belonging to Mrs. Seidman, a widow. The total loss was \$85,000.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. STEVENSON, Republican candidate for Governor of Louisiana in the April election, suddenly died at his plantation in Iberville Parish the other night. He was sixty-six years of age and for forty years had been prominent as a steamboatman, merchant and planter, and more lately as a politician. He was born in Kentucky in 1818.

At Philadelphia recently a trifling fire in the Star match factory caused a panic among the employees, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a number of women were restrained from leaping from the third story, but was caught in the arms of a man and was only slightly injured.

DEPRESSION in the coal trade in Pennsylvania and the restriction of the output are seriously affecting miners and coke drawers, and the Hungarians are rapidly returning to their native country. From twenty to forty of these people leave Connelville every day destined for Europe.

In the Senate on the 25th the General Deficiency bill was under discussion. The House had a miscellaneous run of business, the most important of which was amending the eight-hour law.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed favorably to report the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members to investigate the relations between the Alaska Commercial Company and the United States, the object being to learn whether the company has complied and is now complying with its contract with the Government.

A SPECIAL from London says: The Botnia yesterday took \$750,000 in American gold to the agent of the Bank of Montreal in New York City, money being a drug in London.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A DISPATCH from Atchison of the 23d said that the prospects for wheat and oats were as flattering as previously reported. Harvesting of wheat had begun in the southern section of the State and would commence in Northern Kansas in about ten days. Rain had fallen very generally, with plenty of sunshine and hot weather. The reports that rust had affected wheat were in some respects true, but the damage so far was not material. Corn was growing wonderfully and giving promise of a big return. As a whole the condition of the Kansas crops maintained its usual high percentage.

SAMMY HAHN, of Topeka, was terribly burned the other day. The little fellow was playing in the yard when a gasoline man was making some repairs on a vapor stove. The oil exploded, the man threw the can out of the window, the burning liquid falling on the boy, inflicting some fearful burns on his back.

FENCE-CUTTING has been going on lately to a considerable extent in the Southwestern part of the State, causing great excitement among cattlemen. Recently the fences of Gregory, Edmond & Co., cattlemen of Comanche County, were cut in several places. Six men were detailed to search for the perpetrators of the outrage, and after a short time discovered two men in the act. A fight ensued, in which both men were killed and S. Spillman, one of the attacking parties, mortally wounded.

COLONEL C. R. JENNISON, the noted "Kansas Jayhawker," died at Leavenworth on the 25th inst. He was seventy years of age, three months ago he owned and controlled a large gambling establishment in that city, and his health giving way, he went to Denver for a while, letting his business run down.

Two children, girls of James Link, were drowned in Six Mile Creek south of Topeka, on the 23d. There were five of them visiting in Wakarusa, and on returning home he raised the creek so as to swim their team. The eldest, a girl of thirteen, swam ashore with the baby, and the boy, about fourteen years old, succeeded in getting out. The two lost were five and three years old respectively.

An almost fatal accident occurred recently at the residence of Richard Disney on Wakarusa Creek, twelve miles from Topeka. When in Topeka Mr. Disney purchased a supply of rat poison and took it home with him. His wife took charge of it, and thinking there might be some danger she placed the powder in a tin can and set it carefully away in the cupboard. A couple of days after, her hired girl went to make biscuit and got hold of the rat poison and used it for baking powder. The girl and Mrs. Disney ate some of the biscuit. Soon afterwards they grew deathly sick, but by timely assistance and medical aid their lives were saved.

An aged colored woman, Phoebe Moore, committed suicide at Atchison by drowning recently. She had been partially demented some months and had repeated attempts and threats of jumping in the river to end her life. A little colored boy found her lifeless body lying in a pool of water not more than a foot and a half deep, lying face downward under the culvert crossing a small creek on Kansas avenue.

DURING the intense heat at Topeka on the 25th, Miss Hettie McPherson was prostrated. She was unconscious, but revived after being conveyed home.

Post-Office changes for the week ending July 1, 1884. Established—Clandon, Wadsworth County, Stephen Cannon, Postmaster; Laneville, Labette County, Isaac W. Galyen, Postmaster. Name changed—Cummingsville, Atchison County, to Cummings; discontinued—Terrapin, Kingman County; Truman, Montgomery County. Postmasters appointed—A. W. Smith, Postmaster, John Adams, Councilville, Linn County; J. F. Shidler, Masmer, Ellsworth County; D. B. Tracy, Neutral, Cherokee County; W. S. King, Pike, Wabasha County; Ranson W. Hodge, Shannon, Atchison County; John Ridge; Troy, Doniphan County; Cyrus Leland, St.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture recently sent 30,000 immigration documents in German, Swedish and Danish to the agents of the steamship lines running into Boston and New York, and an equal number to the Superintendent of Castle Garden. These are the books provided for by the last Legislature.

The first State Convention of women suffragists met in Topeka on the 25th in the Senate chamber at the State House, the convention having been called by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of LaFayette, Ind. Interested persons from various parts of the State were present, besides Mrs. Gougar, among whom were Mrs. Bertha H. Ellsworth, Mrs. L. A. Mink and Mrs. Anna Waite, of Lincoln; Mrs. Anna M. Corlick, of Iola; Miss Hammond, Mrs. Findley; Mr. Goodrich and Colonel John Ritchie, of Topeka.

An insane man from Butler County, by the name of Oliver W. Hawk, was taken to the asylum at Topeka recently. About four years ago Hawk received a severe stroke, and ever since then, when hot weather sets in he goes violently crazy. He has been kept at the asylum three summers. When cool weather commences he regains his rationality again, and goes home.

MR. C. L. NICHOLS, trainmaster of the Santa Fe, recently located a new yard and telegraph office near Turkey Creek at the mouth of the Kaw. As soon as the yards are completed the Santa Fe will withdraw from the Council Bluffs yards at Kansas City, which they have for some time occupied.

The census of the City of Wyandotte, which has just been completed, speaks well for the growth of that city. The total population was 11,137, divided among the wards as follows: First ward, 1,925; Second ward, 2,107; Third ward, 2,115; Fourth ward, 3,148; Fifth ward, 1,165; Sixth ward, 650.

MRS. BENNETT, an insane woman, was recently found in Topeka by the police and taken to headquarters. Her folks lived at St. Mary's. From a gentleman who knew the family it was ascertained that Mrs. Bennett had already been an inmate of the asylum, but was allowed to go home, the husband so desiring. For a number of months the woman appeared perfectly cured, but all at once, without any warning, she disappeared. Two other insane women, Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Bradshaw, were awaiting admission to the asylum.

"ONE MORE KISS, MAMMA!"

Reached my baby boy awhile,
And called out many a sleepy smile
Upon the little lips, till he
Tumultuously had seemed to be.
Then in his crib I laid him down,
My little lamb with eyes so brown
He kissed the roselip mouth so sweet,
Then turned to go, with noiseless feet.

But quick from Mischiefland there flew
A little sprite. What did it do
But whisper to my sleepy pet:
"Don't let mamma go from you yet."
Then set my boy upright in bed,
And shook his tangled, curly head.
"No no asleep, mamma, cried he,
So turn and kiss me, one-two-free!"

"Just one kiss more," I said, and pressed
The dear form closer to my breast,
But multiplying one by ten,
I kissed him o'er and o'er again,
Till, thinking he was satisfied,
Again I left my darling's side.
But, just as I had reached the door,
A childish voice called: "One kiss more!"

I went again with kisses sweet
His own dear, coaxing lips to meet,
And, while I waited, singing low,
To dreamland he at last did go.
"Will mother's kisses please him so?
God guide us both till life be o'er,
And I may kiss my boy no more!"
—Mary D. Brine.

HOW FLIES WALK UP GLASS.

The ease with which flies ascend the glass panes of the window, or other polished surfaces, has long attracted notice, and many scientific observers have put forward theories to account for the way in which these little creatures seem to set the law of gravitation at defiance. A French naturalist, Dr. J. E. Rombouts, has been recently engaged in investigating the subject, and has arrived at some conclusions differing from those commonly accepted. The present article is mainly a *resumé* of a paper by Dr. Rombouts.

For a long time it was believed that flies and numerous other insects possessed their faculty for running over polished surfaces in consequence of the vast number of fine hairs with which their feet are garnished, and that they were able to insinuate these hairs into the minute pores of the glass, and so obtain a foothold. In order to convince ourselves of the absurdity of this idea, we have only to look at the surface of the glass with a microscope. Of course no modern naturalist would give this explanation of the phenomenon.

Another theory, which is often put forward, explains the fact in the following manner: It is alleged that the feet of the fly terminate in little "suckers," which in walking are pressed to the polished surface, so that at every step a vacuum is formed under each foot, which is thus held down by the pressure of the air. This process would be precisely the same as that with which a man walks on a wet pavement, the feet of moist leather at the end of a string is made fast to the pavement by suction.

But modern research has proved that such a contact as that which has just been described does not take place. Flies have walked over the inner walls of a receiver after the air has been withdrawn. Besides, the microscopic examination of the feet of a fly shows clearly that the "sucker" theory is not tenable. The base of the foot is garnished with such a quantity of fine hair, that the close contact needed for the production of a vacuum could not be effected.

Blackwall explains the phenomenon by asserting that a viscous substance exudes from each hair, and many modern entomologists support the same theory. But in reply to this theory, it is urged that such a viscous substance was really deposited at each step, the flies would not be able to move after having remained for a long time motionless, because this substance would have dried up and hardened. Whereas we know well that a fly takes wing instantly at our approach, even after having rested on one spot without stirring for hours.

Dr. Rombouts has arrived at the conclusion that it is neither by the pressure of the air, nor by the use of a glutinous liquid, that flies exercise their faculty for running over polished surfaces, but that their capabilities in this respect are due simply to molecular action between solids and liquids, or, in other words, must be attributed solely to capillary action.

If we examine the lower portion of the foot of a fly with a powerful microscope, we see clearly that it is furnished with a large number of hairs disposed with much regularity. The lower end of each hair has a club-shaped termination, slightly varying in form. From these club-shaped ends flows a greasy liquid, which does not dry up or harden for a long time. The tiny drops left on the surface of a glass after the passage of a fly may be taken up after two or three days with a piece of fine paper without any necessity of moistening them.

By means of an ingenious little apparatus of his own contriving, Dr. Rombouts watched the under surface of the fly's foot while in motion, and the wet trace made by the tiny hairs. He says it cannot be admitted that the fluid causes the club-shaped ends of the hairs to act as suckers, as some naturalists assert. If so, these extremities would, by the act of suction, take the form of discs, whereas they were put down and raised with a facility that could not be experienced if they were really subjected to the pressure of the air.

In order to test the possibility of capillary action being exercised in this manner, Dr. Rombouts tried some delicate experiments. He found that a hair dipped in olive oil, or even in water, would hang suspended when just touching a clean piece of glass. He carefully weighed these hairs, also found the average weight of flies, and calculated the number of hairs on their feet, and

was fully confirmed in his theory. He considers that there are from 800 to 1,000 hairs on each of the two divisions (*pedicels*) of each foot, giving a total of from 10,000 to 12,000 hairs. The fly, however, when crawling over a window-pane, only has three or four feet on the glass at one time. Consequently the number of hairs in function at one time, and sustaining the fly by the force of the capillary action, is from 5,000 to 6,000.

The Doctor observed (as others have done) that flies cannot ascend glass when dimmed with vapor from the breath. Blackwall explains this fact by asserting that the viscous fluid which he credits them with becomes liquified by humidity, and loses its capacity for adhering to the glass. If this were so, the liquid which is deposited by the minute hair would mix with the condensed vapor on the glass. But this is not the case, as the Doctor proved by breathing over a glass with traces of flies on it and examining it through the microscope. It was copiously covered with moisture, but immediately the moisture had dried up he saw that the greasy droplets previously there were not altered in shape or volume, as would have been the case if moisture exercised any effect on them whatever. The fall of the fly from the damp surface is because the greasy droplets will not mix with water, and find no place of adherence. If the glass is slightly greasy the fly falls from it, because the numerous hairs on its feet get clogged together, and thus their functions as independent points of adherence are hindered.

It is also exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for a fly to run over a vertical polished surface when covered with a thin layer of dust. If a fly be caught after an attempt to crawl up a dusty window-pane, and its feet be carefully examined under a powerful microscope, the spaces between the minute hairs will be seen to be filled up with fine powder. A fly that has got itself into this predicament has to rub its feet one against another for some time, and rub them over its wings a few times, until it feels satisfied that all the dust is removed, and that it can conveniently resume its wanderings. This process, which must be frequently observed by any one who watches flies, is not engaged in, as has often been asserted, for the purpose of cleaning the wings, but with the object of rendering the feet once more capable of moving over smooth surfaces. The surface of each wing is furnished with a crowd of stiff hairs, which may very satisfactorily be used by the fly as a brush.

Blackwall affirms that the flies clean themselves in this way in order to remove from the feet the superfluous of the viscous fluid described in the preceding allusions to his theory. But if this were so the poor fly would be soon covered with a thin coating of this matter wherever he rubbed his feet, and all kinds of dust with which he came in contact would adhere to his little body. In a short time the fly would become a dirty, shapeless mass, whereas we know that flies are personally (if we may use the word) exceedingly neat and clean.

In the case of other insects which equally with flies possess the faculty of running up smooth surfaces, the feet are found to be similarly furnished with a crowd of minute hairs, terminating in club or ball-shaped ends. Their process of adherence is the same as already described.—N. Y. Observer.

The Man-Frog and Man-Goose.

The man-frog was first exhibited in 1866, at a French country fête. He had a stout, ill-shaped body, covered with a skin like a leather bottle, and a face exactly like a frog's, large eyes, an enormous mouth, and the skin cold and clammy. He attracted a good deal of attention from the Academy of Medicine, and a delegate was deputed to make him an object of study. He went all over France, and at the end of a few years retired to his native place, Pyre, in Gers. The man with the goose's head was first shown at the gingerbread fair in 1872. He was twenty years of age, had round eyes, a long and flat nose the shape and size of a goose's bill, an immensely long neck, and was without a single hair on his head. He only wanted feathers to make him complete. The effect of his interminable long neck twisting about was extremely ludicrous, and was so much appreciated that his receipts were very large. He now passes under his proper name of Jean Rondier, and is established at Dijon as a photographer. He is married, and, thanks to enormously high collars and a wig, is now tolerably presentable.—Chambers' Journal.

Successful Men.

In every class of business the princeps of the trade are the men who began with nothing, and who look around on all the attainments of their age with the honest gratulation that they have been dependent for their success and prosperity upon their own integrity, fidelity and skill. And the circumstances of the commencement of active business life should not be regarded as a reason for regret or a cause for sorrow, for there is no other process less painful or harassing which will so surely stir up the gift which may be in a man, and bring out for circulation and use the veins of gold which may be embedded in his hidden mines. If he be faithful, honest, honorable, his early straits of condition will be an everlasting blessing. It is soil that will yield to appropriate cultivation the richest and most lavish fruit. But it will involve care, thought, labor, purpose and unshrinking honor to prevent its becoming not merely a perplexity in occupation, but a poison to the soul.—U. S. Economist.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLE, - KANSAS.

THE MULE.

The smile of June is blessing all the hills.

The robin's note sounds from the shadowed trail.

The bluebird's ecstasy the morning fills.

The brown leaves rustle in the woodland trail.

And they cheer voice, glad harbiner of Spring.

Trills through the land like some bright, joyous thing.

I know thy song; ah, found as the day.

Oh, wakened by thy trumpet-sounding cry.

How have I cursed thee and thy patient tread!

How have I smiled to see thy restless hoof

Lift a man through the vaulted stable roof!

Yet thou art kind; I never knew thee, mule,

Kick man or injure whom thou couldst not

And thou hast learned in harsh Experience's

school.

To make always better than you preach.

Even while, with drooping lids, you doze and

sleep.

Still do your heels their sleepless vigils keep

How is it, with a leg not five feet long,

Thou kick'st across a seven-acre lot?

Thou art a giant on the go, but twice as

strong.

From dewy morn till, in one small spot,

I've seen thee balk, and sleep, and smile in

scorn.

Oh, gentle mule—whoa, there! whoa, mule!

'Til I sing no more if thou dost turn around;

There is no beauty in thy after-guard.

I will stand where thine eyes' soft light is

found.

Here at thy gentle face—'Ho! Heip! Police! Dog-

go on a mule!

—R. J. Burdette, in *Utica Observer*.

STORIES OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Custom House officers are not often

loquacious. When they board an in-

coming steamer from Liverpool they

are usually reserved and do not allow

themselves to be cajoled by any pleas-

antries of the passengers. They scarce-

ly notice anything that is said to them,

and hide their vigilance under a quiet

demeanor, meanwhile, however scruti-

nizing each person with impartial suspi-

cion.

At no time is the smuggler so likely

to betray himself as during the period

between the coming on board of the

officers and the arrival of the vessel at

her wharf. However confident he may

have been while at sea, he now feels

that within a few hours all his carefully-

hatched plans may be frustrated, all

his valuables confiscated, and he

himself put in prison. The tedious

process of steaming at half-speed up

the channel, the inspection by the medi-

cal officers at quarantine, and the de-

lays in bringing the big steamer to her

moorings, chafe him; and remembering

how much he has at stake, he must be

possessed of great powers of dissimu-

lation in order to conceal his anxiety.

The strain is severe for many, who

would succeed in escaping with their

contraband articles if by their nervous-

ness they did not attract the attention

of the Custom-House officers.

Some time ago a passenger landed

from a steamer in New York and sub-

mitted his trunks to the inspector.

Nothing dutiable was discovered in

them, and they were at once passed by

the officer. But the owner could not

control himself, and he broke into a

profuse perspiration. His person was

then searched, and two valuable watch-

es were found concealed under his armpits!

On another occasion, a lady succeed-

ed in getting her trunks passed, but no

sooner had she cleared them, that she

found that she had been deceived, and

she was obliged to return to the custom

house, where she was obliged to open

her trunks, and she was obliged to

pay a fine of twenty dollars.

The officer who related these inci-

dents to me was sitting before his own

fire, with his slippers on, and was less

tactful than he would have been on

duty.

"Yes, sir," he said, "they give them-

selves away, especially when they are

inexperienced and unused to doing

dishonorable things. Folks who would

never dream of cheating a neighbor,

one. As she became reckless, we at last

laughed her, and seized the whole of

her baggage. This seemed to discour-

age her, and the next summer she did

not cross, but the following year she

resumed her voyages.

"Meanwhile she had been married

and had a baby, which she took to Eu-

rope with her. When she returned she

was in high spirits, and was not at all

put out when we examined her baggage

with unusual thoroughness; indeed, she

seemed to regard it as a joke, and even

proposed that one of the women con-

nected with the Custom House should

search her person. Nothing that she

was not entitled to have could be found

about her.

"As she was leaving the wharf in

great good-humor, however, I looked

at the baby which she was carrying in

her arms. 'A fine child,' I said, 'I

tempting to take it. She resisted me

quitting savagely, to my surprise, and

started off for the carriage which she

had engaged. Now, its natural for a

woman to be pleased when her child is

complimented, and my suspicions were

aroused by the sudden change in her

manner. I took the baby from her

by force, and that child's long clothes

were just wadded with the costliest

laces. She flew into a rage, but seeing

that it was no use, she paid the duties

and went away smiling.

"The crews of the steamers used to

do a good deal of smuggling, but there's

less of it among them now, partly be-

cause European prices are no longer

much lower than American, and partly

because we, and the special agents of

the Treasury, are stricter than formerly.

There used to be a number of small im-

porting houses in New York and Bos-

ton which never paid a cent of duty,

and managed to get nearly all their

stock through the officers and men be-

longing to the steamers.

"Take, for instance, silk umbrellas,

which were very cheap in England and

very dear here. A steward would bring

across a dozen of them every voyage,

and carry one of them with him every

time he went ashore. If he had at-

tempted to take the whole lot in a

bundle, we should have stopped him;

but carrying one at a time, it seemed as

if he only had his own umbrella, and

an umbrella is so essential to an En-

glishman, and his affections are so

bound up in it, that as we did not sus-

pect the extent of his operations, we

allowed him to pass the gates of the

wharf unquestioned.

"All of them, officers, stewards and

firemen, brought something over, and

usually managed to land it without de-

tection. Some of them became so bold

that they narrowly escaped imprison-

ment.

"There was the chief engineer of the

—his game was a big one. He did

not bring over trifling parcels, like most

of the others, but invested hundreds of

pounds in the business. We had sus-

pected him for a long time, and one

voyage when he arrived we received

proofs that he had brought several

packages of silk with him. We waited

several days, expecting that he would

attempt to land them, but he had

learned, apparently, that we were on

the lookout, and he was cautious. We

then searched the ship, I may say, from

the stoke-hole to the main-top, and still

could find nothing of the contraband

goods, while he, a long-bearded, square-

shouldered Scot, languished in our faces.

"At last I thought of the shaft-tun-

nel. In all of the ocean steamers the

shaft which communicates power from

the engine to the propeller astern is in-

closed in a tunnel, which is large

enough to allow a man to stand upright

in it. It is a dark, greasy place, where

oil and water are poured over the bear-

ings which keep the immense shaft in

position. It certainly did not seem like

the place where contraband goods would

be hidden, and we went from end to end

without succeeding in our search.

"Just as we were about to give in,

however, I slipped on the greasy iron

flooring and fell, without seriously hurt-

ing myself, under the shaft into the

filthy water which had dropped from

the bearings and gathered in the trough.

My companions lowered a lamp for me,

and there, under the bearings, half sub-

merged in the black ooze, lay the smug-

gled silk safely protected in a water-

tight case!

"We did not see the chief-engineer

again, and his ship sailed without him,

but we learned afterwards that he got

on board as she passed through the Nar-

rows. He was discharged from the ser-

vice when he reached Liverpool, for dis-

honesty of this sort renders a vessel li-

able to seizure by the United States au-

thorities, and the owners, of course, do

not want officers who imperil their

property."—William B. Rice, in

Youth's Companion.

Chinese Concit.

National conceit is a quality more

highly developed among Chinamen than

among any other people, and, though

perfectly aware of the superiority of the

foreign organization and arms, it not

unfrequently happens that the man-

darins shrink from publicly acknowl-

edging it in the face of their country-

men. To such an absurd length is this

paltry vanity occasionally carried that

officers commanding drilled troops have

been known to reserve the use of rifles

for the inclose barrack-yards, and to

review their men in public armed with

match-locks, spears and bows. A want

of appreciation of the importance of

being thoroughly well armed can alone

account for the existence of such folly,

and it will require some very convincing

home thrusts before these national

oxcombs will be brought frankly to

admit that their continued existence as

a Nation depends on the thoroughness

with which they adopt European arms

and tactics. Professedly they are fully

alive to the value of an ever-ready

standing army, but unfortunately their

convictions never advance beyond the

abstract stage of principle, and though,

like every other principle, they sur-

round this one with grandiloquent

phrases—a Chinaman is nothing if he

is not grandiloquent—they content

themselves with the invention of such

phrases, and leave the truths they em-

body to take care of themselves.

"The army may be a hundred years un-

prepared, but it may not be a single day

unprepared."—

is a saying constantly in the mouths

of the military authorities, and yet no effort

is ever made to carry its principle into

practice.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

A Hollow Lie.

From 1834 to 1871, as well as for

some years before and after, the Re-

publican party enjoyed full control of both

branches of Congress. Schuyler Col-

fax, of Credit Mobilier notoriety, was

Speaker of the House from December

7, 1863, to March 3, 1869, and was suc-

ceeded by James G. Blaine, who held

the office until March 3, 1875.

From 1864 to 1875 these successive

Republican Congresses voted away

\$26,000,000 acres of the choicest public

lands as subsidies to railroad corpora-

tions. Does the reader realize the

magnitude of the figures? New York

is an extensive State, its area being 30,-

000,000 acres. Nearly ten such States

could be established from the public

territory bestowed—most of it corrup-

tly—on favored rings of speculators by

the representatives of the grand old

party of Colfax and Blaine.

It was on account of his ruling which

saved one of those grants at a critical

moment that Blaine wrote his memora-

ble letter to Fisher, reciting his services

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1884.

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 advertising rates: 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in. and corresponding rates for 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

OSAGE MILLS, J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES - PAID FOR -

WHEAT AND CORN.

Manufactures "GILT EDGE"

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Cloudy, yesterday. Warm, warmer, warmest. Subscribe for the COURANT. Strong wind, Monday night. Mr. L. W. Hoek has returned from Wisconsin. Mr. J. J. Massey has moved into the Perrigo house. Much of the wheat in this county has taken the rust. Mr. N. A. Dobbins was down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. E. F. Bauerle was down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. F. P. Cochran was down to Emporia, last week. Mr. Alfonso Biagi, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is in town. Mr. Geo. Hughes has our thanks for three bottles of beer. Mr. Thos. Baker and wife went East on a visit, last Sunday. Mr. Charles Hagans' wife and child were very sick, last week. Mr. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week. Mr. S. K. Hartman, of Kansas City, came to town last Thursday. Township Trustee S. A. Perrigo is putting a new floor on the bridge. Messrs. Johnson & Thomas have put an awning in front of their store. Mr. Thos. Baker has bought the old jail property where he is now living. The Chase County Teachers' Institute began, Monday, with a good attendance. Mr. Jos. G. Faris, of Diamond creek, was down to Kansas City, last week. Mr. J. S. Shipman and daughter, of Elmdale, were over at Council Grove, last week. Mrs. Clements, of Ohio, is visiting at her brother-in-law's, Mr. Robert Clements. Mr. Arch Miller has been appointed administrator of the estate of Asa Taylor, deceased. Sixteen pounds of brown sugar for \$1.00, for cash only, for one week, at Ferry & Watson's. Mrs. Evans, of Illinois, sister of Mrs. Jas. McChandlee, is visiting here, with a view to locating. Mr. Wm. H. Stephenson, of Sumner county, formerly of this county, is visiting friends here. The postoffice in this city will be open on July 4th, between 7 and 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 and 6, p. m.

Born, on Saturday, June 21st, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hillton, of Diamond Ranch, a daughter. Mr. Richard Cuthbert shipped seventeen head of cattle, averaging 1,450 pounds, to Kansas City, last week. Mr. E. D. Hilliar, of Valley Falls, representing the Northwestern Masonic Insurance Co., is in town. Died, in Lawrence, last Monday, of congestion of the bowels, Mrs. T. H. Warton, formerly of this county. Mr. J. D. Minnick and J. C. Scroggin were down to Kansas City, last week, with several car loads of cattle. The District Court began its two weeks' special session, last Tuesday. We will give the proceedings, next week. Mr. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, and Mr. G. C. Miller, of South Fork, were down to Emporia, last Monday. Mr. Wm. Smith, of Bittertown, Lyon county, was visiting his brother, Mr. Jos. A. Smith, of Strong City, last week. Mr. J. R. Blackshore, of Elmdale, went to Arkansas City, Monday, with two car loads of Gal valley cattle for grazing. The Santa Fe road announces special half rates for the Fourth of July, good for all points on the line, and tickets on sale to-day. Mr. John D. Strouse, having sold his store building, south of the Congregational church, to Mr. P. Hubbard, has moved to Topeka. Mrs. Clara Phelps, nee Cunningham, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was visiting friends and relatives on Fox creek, started home, last Thursday. Married, in Emporia, on Monday, June 30, 1884, by Elder Lotz, Mr. Jay P. Carter, of Emporia, and Miss Ella C. Turner, of Toledo, Chas. county. Mr. T. O. Kelly was down to Emporia, Monday, and brought home his daughters, Blanch and Maud, who had been there visiting their grand-mother. Mr. E. W. Brace will have the refreshment stand at the Fair Grounds on July 4th, and right well does he know how to satisfy the wants of the people. The citizens of that old place will be astonished to know that the State papers are saying that "Matfield Green is the name of a new town in Chase county." Born, on Sunday, June 29, 1884, at 3 o'clock, p. m., in Kansas City, Mo., to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Hazel, formerly of this city, a son. At last accounts the mother and child were doing well. Police Judge A. W. Harris, of Strong City, has resigned his position, and Squire John Miller has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Harris has been appointed City Attorney of that place. The Leavesworth Weekly Standard is one of the best Democratic papers published in the Missouri valley, and you can get it until January 1, 1885, for 50 cents, or you can get it and the COURANT for one year for \$2.25. Married, on Thursday, June 26, 1884, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, Mr. Chas. Barlin game, of Pawnee City, Nebraska, and Miss Clara Sanders, daughter of Mr. Wesley Sanders. Judge D. K. Cartter, of the District of Columbia, arrived here, on Thursday evening last, accompanied by his grand-daughter, Miss Nannie Cartter, and his son, Dr. W. H. Cartter, who went to Kansas City to meet his father and daughter. Mr. Ed. Bruner, who hauls brick from the brick yard to town, got into the deep hole in the river, just below the bridge, last Friday, but by the assistance of the brickyard hands he and his team and wagon were got out of the river unharmed. We understand there are only seven Republican aspirants for the State Senatorship and three for Representative. Gentlemen, a V will announce your desires to the people, through the COURANT. Do not be modest, but come on with your \$5 Williams.

The Republican County Convention, to nominate a county ticket and to elect delegates to the Senatorial Convention, as also to the State Convention, will meet in this city, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, July 14, 1884, and the primaries will be held at the usual hour and places on the previous Saturday. Last Friday, while the thirteen-year-old and six-year-old sons of Mr. H. P. Coe were crossing the Cottonwood, above Elmdale, they got into deep water, and the wagon bed raised from the wheel and floated down the river; but the boys and horses got to shore unharmed; and the wagon and bed were afterwards got out of the river. Last Friday night as one of Mr. E. W. Brace's daughter was going home from writing school she was followed and run nearly all the way home by some large boy or man. When she got home a search was made for the pursuer, but without avail. That same night some one tried to break into Mr. Virgil's house on Main street, opposite the school-house. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. There will be a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee at the COURANT office, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, July 12, 1884. The following named gentlemen compose the Central Committee: G. P. Hardesty, John Dowd, J. M. Beaman, Al. G. Meyers, John E. Holmes, E. Campbell, Richard Cuthbert, W. E. Timmons, W. H. Shaft and L. W. Coleman, and it is desired that they will all be present. L. W. COLEMAN, Ch'm'n. W. E. TIMMONS, Sec'y. WANTED. From twenty to forty acres of land broke on C. C. Watson's farm on Rock creek. Apply at Ferry & Watson's, in this city. BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Pay up your subscription. Flour at Ferry & Watson's. Boots and shoes at Breese's. Harness at Ferry & Watson's. Hats and caps at Ferry & Watson's. Wanted, two girls, at the Union Hotel, dec6-tf Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's. Go to the Union Hotel for your ice cream. First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash. jy6-tf Go to Ferry & Watson's for your boots and shoes. Oranges, lemons, apples and cider, at Pennell's. You can get your staple dry goods at Breese's. A large stock of furniture at Ferry & Watson's. Dry goods, clothing, etc., at Ferry & Watson's. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. A car load of glass ware just received at Ferry & Watson's. I have a few hundred cash in hand to loan. C. C. WHITSON. Go to L. F. Miller's to have your Sewing Machines repaired. Home-made bread, cakes and pies, fresh, every day, at Pennell's. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. out8-tf Just received, screen wire cloth and window frames, at Johnson & Thomas's. If you want to get a good square meal, go to Mrs. M. H. Pennell's restaurant. The best flour of all kinds, at E. F. Bauerle's. He says: "Come, and see me." A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City. dec6-tf Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce. Mrs. Laffoon is now offering her immense stock of millinery goods, in Strong City, at prices within the reach of all. Hats at from 25 cents to \$5. d18-tf Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries and for staple dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce. "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. You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m., until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams', on Main street, between Broadway and Friend street. d13-tf Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full line of furnishing goods, notions and groceries. A dollar saved is a dollar made; and you can't make dollars any easier than by saving them; and the best way to save dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son.

R. F. LAFOON. J. H. LAFOON. G. W. LAFOON. LAFFOON BROS., Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. THEIR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, Just purchased, is one of the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE in the county. It will pay you to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, our splendid stock, consisting of all the Latest Styles and Best Patterns; Also, a full stock of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc., GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY, FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISIONS. MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. Mrs. Laffoon has just returned from the East, where she purchased the best assortment of the above goods to be found in the Eastern market. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTORY PRICES. STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

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E. F. BAUERLE'S CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle. Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JARIN JOHNSON. W. C. THOMAS. 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 Bake-well 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.

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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, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. 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.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE "ENTERPRISE" MEAT MARKET, L. A. LOOMIS, PROPRIETOR, WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS. Fresh Meat Every Day, HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR Fat Cattle, Hogs & Dressed Chickens. HIDES AND BELTS.

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FACTS AND FIGURES.

The debt of New York City and county is \$130,000,000.—N. Y. Sun.
The net profits of the Suez Canal for 1888 reached \$35,000,000 francs.
Foreigners own 20,647,000 acres of land in this country.—Chicago Inter Ocean.
The Nation receives about \$150,000,000 a year from the New York Custom-house.
It takes 600,000,000 pounds of white paper annually to supply the newspapers of the world.—Boston Herald.
Friend's Weekly figures up the losses of fifteen New York theatrical speculators during the season and makes the total \$186,870.
About 6,000 palaces, sleeping and hotel-cars are now operated by the Pullman Company in this country and in England.—Chicago Times.
Minnesota is the greatest water State in the Union. It has within its borders 7,000 lakes, covering an area of 2,700,000 acres.—St. Paul Press.
The domestic supply of wool of the United States for the year 1884 is estimated at about 330,000,000 pounds. This is an increase of about 10,000,000 pounds over 1883, and will represent for many years to come the largest clip ever raised in the United States.
Most of the Coolies taken from India to work on plantations remain after the terms for which they are engaged expire and become good citizens. They are industrious and frugal, and some of them are Christians. On the island of Trinidad they already number 60,000.
A New York dispatch from Havana shows that while the sugar crop—the most important crop of Cuba—will at the outside not exceed \$25,000,000 in value, the estimates for expenditures for the next fiscal year are about \$30,000,000; consequently the entire sugar crop will be insufficient to pay the taxes.
Why should astronomers be longer lived than men engaged in other pursuits? For, unless statistics lie, they are so. Comparison of the lives of 1,741 astronomers from ancient to modern times showed them to average 64 years and three months. It may be that this unusual longevity astronomers owe to the necessary quiet and seclusion in which much of their existence is spent, their remoteness from the wearing discontents and turmoils of the world, and something, too, perhaps, to the soothing and elevating influence of constant communion with silent spheres.—Hour.
The school statistics of San Francisco show that the native element is gaining in that city. Of all the children in the city 20,904 are the children of native parents; 14,874 are of mixed parentage, and 48,216 of foreign parentage. The number of foreign-born children is only 888. In 1880-81 the figures stood as follows: Children of native parentage, 15,653; of mixed parentage, 10,440; and of foreign parentage, 50,238. The increase this year in the children of native parents is in round numbers 20 per cent; in the children of mixed parentage, 40 per cent; with a decrease of four per cent in the children of foreign parentage. Not long ago the children of foreign parentage were two to one of the natives. It is believed that by 1890 the children of native parents will be largely in excess of the others. The same change is going on in the voting population.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of a fool.
Money is yer bes' frien' an' yer worst enemy.—Arkansas Traveler.
The more self is indulged the more it demands, and, therefore, of all men, the selfish are the most discontented.
Habit is likened to a cable. We weave threads of it every day, and at last we can not break it.—N. Y. Herald.
To each of us there is a time set, and if by the end of that time our task is not fulfilled, it can never be fulfilled.—Kebble.
Time to Skip.—
Tata, my love, tata,
My niece now chumps his bit,
I hear the tread of your papa,
'Tis time that I should skip.
Only in obedience to law is true freedom. Within certain limits we are free; overstep those limits and we are inexorably bound on every side. If we choose what is right and good we have all truth to expand in.—Baptist Weekly.
A Pittsburgh fishing club has applied for a charter. We did not know before that a charter was a part of fishing apparatus; but, perhaps, our failure to catch anything heretofore has been the result of neglecting to take a charter along. We will remember this.—Oil City Derrick.
"I think I saw you standing in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day," said a New York young lady to a dude who was making an evening call. "Ya'as," it replied, with a sly look. "I saw-dine there every day, y'know." "Do you?" she sweetly said, "and don't you tire of toothpicks?"—N. Y. Graphic.
If a boy steadily improves his time, tries to learn his business, obeys his father and mother, is truthful and industrious, is respectful and pleasing toward others, he will succeed. No one can stop his doing well in life. He has determined that he will be a noble specimen of a man, and every good person will help him.
"You are very late sending your evening mail out," said the editor to his daughter when he came home at two in the morning and met a timid, shrinking young man from the front door and the gate. "Not at all," answered the thoughtful girl; "Charles Henry is now a morning edition."—Middleton Transcript.
The little brother came quietly into the parlor where Mr. Featherly was making an evening call, and after looking eagerly around, remarked to his sister: "Aunt Jane is mistaken." "What is it?" his sister asked, pleasantly, patting the dear little fellow on the head, while Featherly gazed at the two in rapt admiration. "I don't see any cap," he replied, "but Aunt Jane just said you were in the parlor setting your cap for Mr. Featherly."—Phila. Delphia Call.

A Russian Legend of Sitka.

Visitors to Sitka are at once attracted by the old castle on the hill, once the home of the Russian governor, who ruled with almost despotic power, but now, alas! converted into a United States signal station. Once destroyed by fire and once prostrated by an earthquake, it was each time rebuilt. Signs of dilapidation are observable, but its massive walls will probably stand for generations. The desolation of its appearance lends an added charm to the legends which hang about it. One of these traditions is to the effect that Baron Romanoff, when occupying the castle as governor, had in his household a niece, an orphan whose guardian he was, a most beautiful young lady, as all traditional maidens are or should be. She had bestowed her affections upon a young lieutenant, and when the Baron commanded her to wed a powerful prince, then stopping as a guest at the castle, she refused. The Romanoff, concealing his displeasure under a cloak of urbanity, gave the obstructing lieutenant an honorable command and dispatched him upon an expedition to some distance. During the absence of the lover the maiden yielded to the threats and demands of her stern uncle, and the wedding preparations were hastily made. The timid and heart-broken girl and the prince stood before the priest, who solemnized the forced union, the marriage bells rang over their mock peals of joy, and they held sway in the great hall of the castle. Suddenly the young lieutenant stood in the midst of the gay throng, his garments travel-stained and torn, and his countenance haggard with suffering. He pushed her hand, the unhappy maiden, took her hand in his, gazed into her face, and then upon the ring the Prince had placed upon her finger. Without uttering a word, and while the assembled guests were staring with amazement and curiosity, he drew a dagger from his belt and plunged it into her breast. He rushed from the castle and leaped into the sea, to find rest in the bosom of the waters. On the anniversary of her wedding night, the spirit of the murdered girl can be seen passing through the castle halls, dressed in her rich bridal robes, tears streaming from her eyes as she crosses her hand over the red wound in her breast. Often before a severe tempest she may be seen on the tower of the abandoned light-house, burning a light till dawn to guide the spirit of her lover on the stormy sea.—Portland (Vr.) West Shore.

The Right Railway.

The Right Railway, on the Lake of Lucerne, may be referred to as a marvel of railway enterprise. To make a line to the summit of a mountain five thousand feet high could certainly have been no ordinary undertaking. This railway, which will be briefly described, was opened in the year 1871. The terminus being at Yitman, also the point of landing for steamers. The railway goes in an almost continuous and direct line five miles long, not, as might be imagined, by a zigzag route up the mountain, the view of the surrounding country extending in interest as the height increases. The route includes an inclined tunnel two hundred and twenty-five feet long, and a girder bridge across the Schurubel Gorge. An extension of four miles from Kallbad has been added to the original line, proceeding along the ridge of the mountain, 3,280 feet above the level of the sea. The line, which is a single one with a five-foot gauge, consists of three rails; the center rail, fitted with cogs. In other words, the middle rail is a ladder up which the engine climbs by means of cog wheels fitted below the floor. The engine has a very remarkable appearance, resembling very much a huge black bottle, and when on level ground it leans on one side as if about to fall. When ascending the incline the engine assumes an upright position. Only one carriage is attached; this is ten feet wide, and somewhat resembles our tramway cars. There are nine seats placed transversely, arranged to accommodate fifty-four passengers. In ascending the carriage is propelled instead of being drawn, but in descending the locomotive precedes the carriage, and acts as a powerful brake. The train proceeds at a rate of about eight miles an hour. Great care is necessary to insure the road being kept in order, hence one mile of the line is under the superintendence of a man whose sole duty it is to precede the train and remove obstructions. The Right has been described as a mass of pudding, with millions of stones for plums; the danger is lest any of these stones should accidentally get into such a position as to prevent the proper working of the cog-wheel on the engine. A journey on this railway is looked upon by many as quite an adventure. Timid folks are advised to sit in the middle of a seat, so as to avoid the sight of the gulf and precipices over which the line runs.—Exchange.

What Should She Call Him.

What ought a wife to call her husband in speaking to a third person? Should she say, "My husband," or should she use the surname without any prefix, as Mrs. Carlyle used to talk of "Carlyle," or should she adopt another plan of that lady's and speak, as it were, of "Mr. C."? Perhaps it is a matter of indifference in England, but in France a woman's usage in the matter is taken as a test of breeding. In the provinces, it seems, wives speak of their husbands as "monsieur," as if their particular "monsieur" were superior to all others. Or perhaps they think this style expresses an indifference indicative of "bon ton;" my husband, they imagine, would be vulgar. With the polite world of Paris, on the contrary, "my husband" is accepted as the proper phrase, subject to two exceptions. A very affectionate wife may speak of her husband by his Christian name, while after a certain age any other style except the surname, with the prefix "monsieur," is held to be ridiculous and a sign of "provincialism."—Pall Mall Gazette.

A noble and attractive every-day bearing comes of goodness, of sincerity, of refinement; and these are bred in years, not in moments.—F. D. Huntington.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

A subterranean Coptic Church of the fifth century has been just discovered on the site of ancient Thebes.
The home industrial schools in New York have sheltered 30,000 children, and found country homes for 6,000.—N. Y. Tribune.
The Superintendent of Schools for Steuben County, Indiana, reports that there is no child in the district between ten and twenty-one years of age unable to read and write.—Chicago Times.
It is estimated that about 45,000 workmen are engaged in watchmaking in Switzerland. Excellent horological schools are established throughout the country, in which boys are taught the trade of watch-making in all its branches by the most skillful workmen to be found.
Rev. H. W. Key, a colored presiding elder of Tennessee, having failed to receive expected aid from the church extension society, made and burned the brick with his own hands, and now has a church worth \$10,000, free from debt, and with an average congregation of 1,000.—Chicago Herald.

The University of Pennsylvania has organized a new department of biology for experimental research as well as teaching of the higher class. At the head of the faculty is Dr. Joseph Leidy, professor of anatomy and zoology. The new department will receive women as well as men.—Philadelphia Press.
Thomas W. Bicknell, of Massachusetts, was elected President of the National Sunday-school Convention at Louisville recently. The report of the Statistical Secretary shows that there are 103,516 Sunday-schools, with 1,039,229 teachers and 8,056,799 pupils in the United States.—Chicago Tribune.
A significant sign of the times in France is the fact that hundreds of curacies remain vacant in that country for want of young priests, and in spite of this the Chamber of Deputies has refused to allow the exemption of ecclesiastical pupils from the three years' military service by the overwhelming majority of 386 to 91.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at Pittsburgh, adopted the report of the Committee on Discipline that condemned liquor traffic licensed by the Government and provided for the excommunication of such members as dealt in spirituous liquors or who rented property to tavern-keepers. The last clause met with strong opposition, but after a heated discussion was adopted.—Pittsburgh Post.

How Paper Pails are Made.

At a paperware factory in Syracuse, intended to turn out five hundred paper pails a day, the process of making is thus described:
Rags and paper waste are steamed in vats for a few hours and then thrown into beating troughs partly filled with water. The "beating" is done by a revolving cylinder with fifty knives set at different angles. The knives reduce the rags to a dirty purple pulp, and change the newspaper wrappers to a soft mass. About four hundred pounds of material are put under each beater. When paper and rags are each reduced to pulp, the opening of a trap lets it run into the stuff chest in the cellar. One part of rag pulp to three of paper is run into the chest. When pumped from the stuff chest into the future pail looks like thin water gruel. A hollow cylinder covered with brass wire splashes around in the trough, and the pulp clings fast to the wire. After the cylinder has performed a half revolution it comes in contact with another cylinder, covered with felt, that takes off the pulp. As the large cylinder goes down on the return trough, all little particles of pulp sticking to the wire are washed off by streams of water from a sieve. On the inside of the cylinder is a fan pump that discharges the waste liquid. From the felt-covered cylinder the pulp is paid on to the forming cylinder, so called. It is about the shape of the paper cone caps worn by bakers and cooks, but made of solid wood and covered with zinc, with the small end or bottom part of the pail toward the workman. The forming roll drops automatically when pulp of the required thickness is wound around it. From here the now promising pail is put in the pressing machine, which looks something like a silk hat block, in six sections, with perforated brass wire upper faces. The sections move from and to a common center, and the frame is the exact size of the pail wanted. The workman drops his damp skeleton of a pail into the frame, touches a lever, and the sections move to their center and squeeze the moisture out of the pail. The pail is still a little damp, and spends a few hours in the drying room at a temperature of about one hundred and fifty. The sections of the pressing machine mark the bands which are seen on the finished pail. After it is dry the pail is ironed, or calendered, as it is called. The pail is drawn, like a glove, over a steel forming roll, which is heated, and is ironed by another revolving calender, with steam thrown on the pail to keep it moist as if it were a shirt bosom. The pail, or rather its frame, is pared at each end, punched with four holes to fasten on the handle, and corrugated, or channeled, for the putting on of the iron hoops. A wooden plate large enough to spring the pail so that the bottom can be put in, is inserted and the paper bottom held under a weight which drops and knocks the bottom where it belongs. The factory has a machine of its own invention for the bending of the hoop into shape. After it has been bent to the proper length and width, the straight strip of iron is run over a semi-circular edge of steel on which it is held, and drops on the floor a round hoop with a fold in the middle to catch the top and bottom edges of the pail. After a waterproof composition is put on, the pail is baked in a kiln for about forty-eight hours at a temperature between 200 and 300 degrees. It is dried after its first coat of paint, and sandpapered, and then takes two more coats of paint, with a drying between, and a coat of varnish which is baked on, before with its wooden handle and brass clamps—the pail is ready for the hand of the dairy-maid, hostler, or cook.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald.

Poor Little Billy.

"Please, Mr. Conductor, I ain't got no money, but I want to get home quick, for Billy's hurted very bad."
The speaker was a shabbily attired little girl, apparently about nine years of age, who had just entered a car near Dover street, carrying in her arms, wrapped in a faded shawl, what appeared to be a baby.
"I knows your car, mister," she continued, "it goes close to my street; and I'll get the money from father an' pay you."
"All right, sis," said the conductor, kindly. "How did the baby get hurt?"
"Is ain't a baby," she answered, "it's my brother Patsey's dog. He was run over by a herd. Patsey's crippled, an' I thinks ever'thin' er Billy."
She had hardly ceased speaking when there was a convulsive movement in the shawl, followed by a subdued yelp; then all was still. Half opening the bundle, the little girl glanced into it.
"O, dear, dear!" she cried, bursting into tears, "what shall I do? Billy's dead."
So saying, she threw back the shawl, and exposed to view the bruised and battered remains of a small mongrel terrier, that looked, in truth, as much like a piece of ragged door-mat as anything.
"O, dear! dear!" she repeated, again and again, between her sobs, "what shall I do?"
There was not a dry eye in the car as a tall, benevolent-looking gentleman of the kather Taylor stamp arose, took off his hat, and without saying a word passed it round. The coin showered into it—every one gave something—and the amount, materially increased by the gentleman himself, was poured into the little girl's lap.
"Here," said the gentleman, "don't cry. That will buy another dog for your brother, and some playthings for him, too."
Her face brightened somewhat, as she sobbed. "Thank you kindly, sir, but she looked anything but happy as she left the car near Northampton street, carrying in her arms, as one would carry a baby, the remains of poor Billy."—Boston Globe.

Alaska Not an Iceberg.

The climate of Alaska, or such portion of it as will ever be made of much consequence, is far from being as arctic as is popularly supposed, or the latitude would suggest. The Japan current, the Kuro Siro, the great river of warm water flowing northward from the coast of Japan is deflected through Behring's Straits—a fact which accounts for the absence of floating icebergs at a latitude where the Atlantic is dotted with them—while the main stream is diverted to the east and reaches our coast near the head of Queen Charlotte Islands. Here it is again divided, one branch flowing south to give us the magnificent climate we enjoy, and the other sweeping around the Alaskan coast northward and westward to modify the arctic severity of the temperature. Observations at Sitka for thirteen years show that the mean temperature ranged from 38.1 to 48 degrees, and the winter mean from 27.7 to 34.8 degrees. In January, 1880, the thermometer indicated 7 degrees below zero, and the native Russians asserted that for fifty years it had never been so cold, as it had been below zero but four times within that period. During many winters cattle have been able to obtain food continually, and roses have been gathered from outdoor gardens at Christmas time. This, of course, only applies to the islands along the coast and the adjacent mainland. In the interior, beyond the wall of mountains that oppose the passage inland of warm ocean winds, Old Boreas holds undisputed sway. Snow seldom falls at Sitka to a depth of six inches, and generally disappears quickly before the melting rains. The atmosphere throughout the year is extremely humid, the rainfall much exceeding that which has won for Oregon the title of "Webfoot." To this is due the luxuriant growth of native grasses and the dense forests that fringe the coast and cover the numberless islands.—Portland (Or.) West Shore.

The Ruined City in Arizona.

The ruined cliff city discovered in Arizona last summer occupied the sides of a canyon which has been christened Walnut Canyon. It is an immense fissure in the earth, with nothing above the general level of the country to indicate its existence to the traveler until he stands upon the sides of its almost precipitous brink. The sides have been gullied by storms and torrents, leaving shallow, cave-like places of great length at different heights, along the bottom of which, when the ledge furnishes a sufficient area, dwellings in groups or singly were built. The village was about three-quarters of a mile in length, and consisted of a single row of houses, the common rear wall being the living rock, while the sides and fronts were of large square stones laid in clay. A narrow street or path extended along the front. Similar villages extended along the canyon for a distance of five miles. Although many domestic implements were found, nothing was discovered which indicated the character of the people who once inhabited them. There were no weapons of war, temples or idols, hieroglyphics or pictures. There was nothing to identify them with the uncivilized races of the present day, and though the wide extent of the ruins indicate the existence once of allied races covering large portions of the present Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, as well as Northern Mexico, their origin and history constitute an unsolved problem. Four hundred years ago, when first discovered, they were, as now, vacant and ruined.—Boston Journal.
—Grease a plate with lard, and set it where ants congregate; place a few bits of wood so the ants can climb on the plate easily; they will forsake any food for lard; when the plate is well covered with them, turn it over a hot fire of coals; they will drop into the fire, and you can then reset the plate for another catch.—Chicago Times.
—Milk porridge is very nourishing if it is thickened with arrow-root instead of flour.—Chicago Journal.

Youths' Department.

A SMALL BOY'S CONCLUSION.

"If I had a coach and horses eight, I would choose to ride on the farm-yard gate;
The big red gate with its five strong bars,
It swinks so slowly against the grass
When into the meadow the cattle pass,
I hold on tight, though I'm not afraid,
When Jerry, the cleverest fellow made,
Tugs it slowly back with 'Come!
This is the way they go to home!"
"Yet had I a coach and horses eight,
I'd be too grand for a farm-yard gate!
I should wear new jackets the whole year round,
And never go barefoot. Why, I'll be bound
The President hasn't much better fun
Than a boy when his mother says: 'You may run!'
I sit astride the farm-yard gate
And make believe I am something great;
I'll own the wood-stick, the river, the mill,
The house Squire Elder built on the hill;
That pair of ponies Miss Elder tries,
And all the lady Elms buys:
Or I've just come back from an Indian war
Which's why the flag's on the school-house door."
It's going to be Fourth of July a week!
The rusty old cannon will have to speak.
If I had a coach and horses eight,
I'd like to drive it through such a gate:
I should old fellows might sit inside,
The coachman has the best of the ride,
O, the way I'd manage the reins and whip
—Steady there! even and not a slip.
Wouldn't Harry and Walter start?
Captain Buncombe would twitch his hair:
He takes the road as I took the sea;
Keely, the youngster is beating me!"
"Whew! got a tumble? You're rather tall
To balance yourself? or the gate's too tall?
Which is it, sonny?" He rubs his head;
Grass isn't quite as soft as a bed.
"Sweet! I was crying! Now, Jerry Lane,
Wait till you hear a fellow complain!
I was thinking—well, thoughts get jumbled
So!"
If I had a coach and horses, you know,
I always harnessed to take a ride,
I wouldn't mind sitting sometimes inside!"
—Wide Awake.

BOUND IN HONOR.

"There is Jeanie Paull. She has been visiting at Lulu Harley's," said Constance Stacy to Eleanor Ames. "Now we shall find out whether Lulu's father is as stern as he looks, and why Mrs. Hardy always has such a sad, woe-begone face."
The two girls joined Jeanie, who greeted them very pleasantly. They walked on together, and presently Miss Constance, bent on gaining information, inquired after Lulu.
"Lulu is well, and sent her love to all the girls," said Jeanie.
"And did you enjoy yourself in Arlington?" asked Eleanor.
"Very much, indeed. Lulu's home is lovely, and she is so very thoughtful of her friends. It seems as though she can not do enough for a guest."
"Isn't her father awfully queer and cross?" pursued Constance. "He frowns so in church, and never seems to be enjoying himself. I cannot imagine how you dared to stay in the house with him."
Jeanie's face was quite a study; her dark eyes almost flashed as she turned to Constance, saying:
"Mr. Hardy is a kind good man, and Lulu's father besides; but if he were what you seem to fancy, do you suppose I would tell you? I could not be so mean. Mother has always told me that what I see or hear in a friend's house is sacred, and that to chatter things which a friend might not wish to have known would be unworthy of a lady."
At the corner the girls separated, Constance and Eleanor looking rather ashamed, and Jeanie walking down her own street with a very stately step, holding her head high. That she should be supposed capable of tale-telling was a great annoyance to her, for her mother-in-law, trained her to be honorable.
"Children, dear, may I whisper to you that we are sometimes bound in honor, not to gossip about persons or occurrences, even when nobody has forbidden us to speak?
Should you happen to be sitting, you little Susie, or you, Walter, as quiet as a mouse, in a corner of the parlor with your book, and mamma coming in with a friend holds a conversation not meant for your ear, you should either get up and go away, or if you can not go away, you should forget all about what has been said. Above all, never go around looking wise and dropping mysterious hints, which curious people may take up, as pegs to hang their questions on."
Curiosity, when it leads you to study carefully God's wonders in stones and flowers, is a good thing. It is a good thing where it sends you to the library to find out everything the cyclopaedia can tell you about a subject. When it is only an idle desire to peer into somebody's home life, it is a very bad thing. In fact, I hardly know of any way in which trouble is so surely made in this queer world of ours, as by foolish people who go from one person to another thoughtlessly carrying wicked little bits of gossip.
If Nanny or Lucy tell you that Maggie says you are awkward, or slow, or vain, or any other thing which is complimentary, you are not very likely to feel pleased with Maggie. She should not have spoken unkindly about you, for her part; but if you will blame any one, the needless talkers who carried her comments are worse than she.
The Bible says that: "A whisperer separateth chief friends." It was true in the old Bible times, and it is just as true to-day.
A private and confidential note should never be shown to a second party of eyes.
If you ever have reason to think that a friend does not wish a matter to be repeated, make it your business to be silent.
"By thy words shalt thou be justified, and by thy words shalt thou be condemned." This is another bit of wisdom from the best of books. We can not always control our thoughts, children, but we can control our lips.—Margaret E. Sangster, in S. S. Times.

Money as a Means of Happiness.

Joe Bradley, a boy at our school, wrote a composition the other day, and one thing he said in it was this:
"There is nothing in the world that can give a person so much happiness as plenty of money."
Now I always felt that plenty of money was a good thing, and wished I had a pile of it, but when I tried to remember all the rich people living in our town I could think of only two who seemed happy. Some are sick; some are afraid of thieves; some don't seem to know how to pass away their time, and one man is troubled for fear that he may become poor.
Then I thought of our two nearest neighbors. Mr. King has a large factory, and employs several hundred workmen. He lives in a handsome house, and dresses well, and has the best in the market on his table; but his face always wears a look of care, and he never seems to take any time for enjoyment.
He has only one son, George, who associates with low fellows, and is a constant cause of trouble to his father. Yet Mr. King is called one of the richest men in town, and appears to have everything that money can give him, but he certainly doesn't seem very happy.
Our next neighbor, in the other direction, is Mr. Lee. He is a farmer and wears coarse clothes. But he is industrious and saving, and his wife is a good manager. His house is very plainly furnished.
But his children are obedient and respectful, and they always stand among the first in their classes at school. I don't know a family anywhere that seems happier than they are.
In these two cases Joe's idea doesn't seem to be true.
While I was thinking over the matter Uncle John came to visit us. So I asked him about it, and this is what he said:
"It is true that money can be made the means of great happiness. If a person has plenty of money he can not only acquire a handsome home and live in good style, but he can also travel, buy books, help those who need assistance, and he can obtain with it every earthly comfort. But it takes a great deal of judgment to spend money wisely. There are some persons who consider that their money was only given them in trust, and they look about them to see where they can use it to the best advantage in relieving suffering and in aiding worthy objects. Many persons lay aside a certain proportion of their income yearly for this purpose.
"I am glad to notice, by the papers, that the number of people who endow charitable and educational institutions is increasing. More persons, too, seem inclined to carry out their plans themselves, while living, than to wait till their death before the money can begin its good work. In such cases, money is made to perform its true office as a servant.
"But, on the other hand, money can become the means of great unhappiness. A person may occupy an elegant house, and be doing a large and profitable business; but this frequently involves great risks, which, in many cases, burden the mind with care and anxiety.
"Whenever a man gives all his energies to money-making, he loses, in a great measure, his power to sympathize with others; so that he is thereby not only unfitted to himself enjoy the pleasures of home and social life, but even his presence interferes with the happiness of those by whom he is surrounded.
"Then, too, the wealth of parents often leads their children to imagine that they need do nothing but enjoy life's pleasures. By this means extravagant tastes are acquired, and habits of dissipation frequently follow.
"In these cases, money is perverted from its true office, and becomes a master. So you see that, to one who has a worthy object in life, money wisely spent will be of great assistance in promoting it.
"But to one who has no such object, money in abundance becomes a temptation to evil, which it will promote with even greater power. Therefore, money can be either a benefit or a curse, according as it is made a servant or becomes a master."
I thought over Uncle John's words, and they gave me some new ideas. I always used to suppose that people who had plenty of money would be happy because they had the means of getting almost everything they wished.
But now I look at it in a different way. Money seems to bring a good many cares and responsibilities with it, because it possesses so much power for good or evil, and it must require a great deal of wisdom to spend it to the best advantage.
I hope that, hereafter, I shall always have some worthy object in view, and if I ever become rich that I shall feel as the people do that Uncle John spoke of, and consider that the money was only given me in trust to do good with, and to add to the comfort of others.
Then the money would produce double happiness, for it would not only give comfort and pleasure to the needy and suffering, but it would bring to me more real happiness than I could get from it in any other way.—Golden Days.

Queen Charlotte Islands.

The Queen Charlotte Islands, the extreme northwestern lands of the Province of British Columbia, are situated in the Pacific Ocean, between 53 deg 25 min. and 54 deg 15 min. north latitude, and 131 deg 2 min. and 133 deg 5 min. west longitude, about 600 miles northwest of Victoria. They are three in number—Provost, Moresby and Graham—altogether about 156 miles in length, Graham Island, the largest, being fifty-two miles in width. Although in common with the whole Northwest Pacific Coast region, the greater rugged mountains cover the greater portion of the surface, they are reported to contain considerable tracts of open arable land, well adapted to stock-raising and agriculture, also deposits of coal and other minerals, and waters teeming with cod, halibut and other excellent fish. Their sole inhabitants down to the present time, with the exception of the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company and recently of the Skidegate Oil Manufacturing Company, are the Hydash tribe of Indians, now numbering about 800 souls. Among all the Indians of the Pacific coast they are distinguished for their fine physique, intelligence, mechanical skill, enterprise and thrift. Owing to their isolated position—though mariners, traders, prospectors and missionaries have skirted the shores of these islands—they are at the present time practically unexplored and unknown. But the advancing tide of emigration is now setting far up the north coast and will soon invade the home of the Hydachs. The route thence from Victoria is through a wondrous land of unique and striking topography, touching at numerous Indian villages, trading and fishing stations and missionary posts, presenting a succession of scenes of absorbing interest.—Portland (Or.) West Shore.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

SPRING IN THE ALLEY.

She stooped and told him that the spring was born; A ring of triumph in her fresh young voice; For she, poor child, was in her life's glad morn.

THEIR FIRST QUARREL.

If there was one thing that she particularly disliked it was a dog. Her antipathy to the whole canine species was unreasonable, but like all women she asserted her right to be unreasonable when she pleased, and now she thought it too bad that a dog—and a poodle at that—should be allowed to disturb the smooth current of their matrimonial bliss.

Simple Styles for Wash Dresses.

Tucked waists belted and a round skirt with tucks and no overskirt are in favor for simple wash dresses of white Victoria lawn, linen lawn, plain colored Chambray, gingham, etc. The wide belt is covered by a sash of the material, which has a large bow and tucked ends in the back to serve as the only drapery.

A Lesson For Young Widows.

One of the most attractive young widows in New York society has refused half a dozen offers since the death of her husband, out of deference, it is presumed, to the wishes of his father, who has allowed her an income of four thousand dollars a year and maintained an equipage for her.

Right and Left.

M. Delaunay, of Paris, has made an extended and careful investigation to ascertain if in the majority of cases the right upper and lower extremities be crossed over the left or the right over the right, and which side most persons incline to when in a sitting posture.

Diseased Potatoes.

Many of the potatoes raised every season are unfit for the market on account of being partially rotten or because they are in the condition known as scabby. The cause of scab in common potatoes has never been the subject of scientific investigation or even careful inquiry in this country.

Drains and Draining.

There is a story extant of a man whose barn badly needed a new roof, but yet it went along from year to year and from bad to worse, the rain pouring in during the summer and the snow drifting in through the winter.

Jack and Winnie's tones were soft and pleading. "Give it away!" exclaimed her husband. "Give away a wedding present! That would be a rank discourtesy. You wouldn't propose to give away any of the rest of the presents, would you?"

Jack, in fact, thought more of Frank than young men usually do of their chums, and so the bare suggestion of treating his gift with indignity was enough to make him flare up in righteous indignation. That his wife should not share his feelings toward his friend was a matter of surprise as well as of disappointment.

Winnie, how can you be so cruel? I care more about you than all the world beside. "And yet you won't do even a little thing to please me." "You're unreasonable, Winnie, perfectly unreasonable. This poodle, when it gets here, will have come all the way from San Francisco, and if you care anything about me or my friends you would only be too glad to receive it."

Jack worked several moments before the contents of the package were reached, and then out rolled a glossy, long-haired skin of a grizzly bear, the head with its glaring eyes and horrible teeth being perfect. It was as beautiful a skin as is possible to imagine, and for a moment he stood lost in admiration.

"Lucky" Baldwin, one of San Francisco's millionaires, was married recently for the fourth time. His bride is twenty years old; he is sixty; she has good social position; he has \$10,000,000. It is a fair bargain.

Meanwhile at home his wife was as miserable as she well could be. In one breath she blamed herself, in the next he was at fault. She felt that her heart was breaking, and life no longer was as bright as it had appeared during the happy days of the honeymoon.

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Table with market data including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, and various other commodities with their respective prices.