



THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

A SLEIGH RIDE.

Just room for two—not too much room— I tuck her in, all snug and warm; I'm conscious of her hair's perfume...

BARBARA'S MISCHIEF.

How She Brought Back Her Sister's Lost Lover.

I know you would much rather I should take Barbara's sister Dot for my heroine, for Dot was tall and queenly, and, of course, as naughty as she was tall...

Dot was engaged, I am happy to say, to a perfect Apollo, but I am sorry to admit that she treated said Apollo as if he were nothing more than a poor, weak, erring mortal...

Dot arose from her chair of state and carried her heart, bleeding and torn, upstairs to anoint it with tears and cover it with the magnificent new ball gress from Mme. Highprice—admirable bandage.

"What's the matter, Dot? You are crying." Miss Barbara's eyes had caught the gleam of something shining and beadle-like upon the very tip of Dot's feather fan.

"I think you would cry, too, Chickie, wouldn't you, if the prince came and promised you nice things and then rushed off without saying anything about it."

"Isn't Scott going to take you to the ball?" "It certainly doesn't look like it. He went off so angry with me."

to say that she gravely sent the following little fib into Scott's ears. "Yes, Dot is all ready and gone with papa, but you are to bring me instead."

Poor Scott! A wrathful whirlwind was gathering about his ears as he obeyed the little maid. His quarrel with his beloved had driven all thoughts of the ball from his head...

Barbara rushed off, wild with excitement, and, reaching her own room, tore each little curl paper from its resting place upon her pretty round head...

She was right. Scott left her at the door of the ladies' room in care of a nice old black auntie, who hooked her snugly into her lovely frock and tied the filmy tracery about her waist with a real French touch...

"How in de world ob worlds did yer ebber happen to come to dis growed-up ball, honey, eh?" looking at her admiringly.

"Oh, Dot is here—my sister, you know—and I thought I'd come, too." A burst of exquisite music brought Scott to the door to claim the little hand for a round.

"It's too bad, Scott, but you are too tall!" looking at him from her lowly standpoint.

"No, my dear Barbara, the fault lies in your feet; you are too little," looking down at her and thinking how lucky he was to have this little bunch of loveliness for a sister.

"I'm not going to even try to waltz with you—it would be too 'dicious, and I'm not going to be laughed at. Let's wait for the lancers—I know that best of all."

Dot and her submerged parent were now safely on the floor. Dot's eyes roved over the heads of diminutive maidens and squatty matrons in search of the recreant Scott.

"Would he dare to come without me? Would he dare? Well, he is capable of even so flagrant a—"

"May I have the pleasure, Miss Dot? The lancers, I believe," and papa's business partner, lowering a crooked elbow in her direction, led her away.

In a moment more they were standing face to face with Scott and Barbara. For a moment her intense surprise held her captive; then, casting one swift glance about her, she saw that forty pairs of eyes were curiously intent upon Scott and his companion...

Next day a note from Scott to Dot fell into Barbara's hands. She coolly opened it and read as follows: "Dot, I am in disgrace—why is it? Why did you not speak to me last night? Did I anger you, Dot, by refusing to listen longer to a lecture I did not need? How soon will you learn to trust me? But if you are convinced that I am the guilty wretch you lectured so soundly, I would advise you to think no more of Scott."

"Now, that's awful!" she simply awful! said Barbara, "and if Dot gets a glimpse of this I'll be most killed. I have to be blamed for everything, it seems, and Scott ought to know better than to write a note like this. I'll teach him a lesson!" and the red coils of the grate had a merry time for a second with a bit of crested note paper.

All that week Scott waited and waited, and all that week Dot hoped and hoped, and the old saying that hope deferred maketh the heart sick proved true, for it came to pass that Dot's body caught the fever raging in her heart, and there she lay, a downright invalid, for four weary weeks.

Meanwhile, Scott had gone off in his yacht, taking French leave of all up-pertendom. The feldie little birds from southland came back after their long vacation to set up housekeeping again, and every hedge row was alive with melody; the berries were beginning to show themselves upon the bushes and briars. Clouds hung miles high in the heavens, whenever there were any clouds, and the sun went down to gather fresh heat from his underground furnace for to-morrow's discomfort. The sea grew bluer as the days grew longer and brighter, and guests had been pouring into the Oceanside hotel for weeks when papa piloted his daughters to rooms engaged for them.

Dot was white and wan and sick in her very soul, while Barbara, if she had had her due share of remorse, had thrived well upon it, and was as plump as a little partridge.

have watched the boat come in." And she left the child standing beside the rock, her eyes fixed upon the approaching boat.

Swiftly the little boat neared the sand. When the keel grated on the sand Barbara, with eyes like stars, ran down to the water's edge and caught the coat tail of one of the gentlemen in a most undignified fashion, crying: "Oh, Scott! Scott!"

"Barbara! God bless you! Where did you spring from?" "From that rock!" This information somewhat startled Scott as he looked at the huge bowlder at least twenty feet high.

"Oh, not from the top, Scott," she said, with a laugh. Then added: "Dot has just gone up to the hotel—Oh, Scott, let me whisper something to you."

Scott's ears were made happy by just six little words that rushed up into his brain like some strange, intoxicating melody: "Dot is dying for you, Scott!" "How do you know, Chickie?" hugging her close in his gladness.

"Can't I see? But you mustn't let her know you're here—not all at once—Dot's so weak!" "Is she, indeed? I am very sorry. I'll ask my sister to come with me when you have told her—she'll like Dot."

Then the child began plotting to get them together—for Barbara, young as she was, felt that Dot would never voluntarily see Scott again.

That afternoon when all the world at the hotel was taking its siesta, Dot and Barbara lay talking, the latter rattling on and keeping wonderfully away from the subject at heart, the former replying at intervals and not hearing the clatter at all.

Suddenly Barbara sprang up from Dot's side, seized her pen and paper, and scratch, scratch, scratch filled the room for fully ten minutes.

"Oh, Dot, get up, please; I can't copy this at all—won't you just write the name of this song for me?" Poor Dot wrote neatly and prettily in her fine, Italian hand in the center of a cream-tinted sheet of note paper these words: "Come to me, darling, or I die!"

"What a sentimental song," said unsuspecting Dot. "Yes, it is!" Barbara clutched the paper and lay down by Dot until she was sure her sister was lost in slumber; then the small opponium was up and off like a flash to Scott.

And he? He took the written words as a condemned man might take a message straight from Heaven—he kissed Barbara and the letter by turn, and the tears of joy he could not restrain fell indiscriminately upon the note and the yellow bangs.

"Dot is asleep now. You wait until just before supper, and I'll see that Dot is ready for you—and you promise never to go off again or slam the door."

That evening the sunset was glorious; like jewels from the orient heaped in a golden platter, the little cloudlets blushed and flamed, yellow and crimson, and ruby red.

Dot, dressed like the wraith of some fashionable Undine, came out upon the balcony to enjoy it all—that is, to enjoy it as well as she could without her lost Hildebrandt. She looked until her eyes could no longer bear the splendor, then turned her gaze away.

Suddenly she descried a figure that seemed strangely, sweetly familiar, despite the blur the sun had made before her eyes. The figure came nearer, the mist cleared from before her longing eyes, and Dot could not tell for one intoxicating instant whether or not she was in Heaven when she saw Scott, radiant faced, smiling up into her very eyes.

He stood beneath her balcony at last. Groups of people were standing by, and for this reason he did not follow to the impulse that made him wish to shout aloud his great love for her and his joy at seeing her again. When she could no longer gaze, like a veritable Juliet, down into his very eyes, and read the unutterable tenderness that filled their depths, when her Romeo vanished from her sight and disappeared within the door, she dragged herself back into her room and fell in a white heap on the floor.

When consciousness came back she lay limp and passive in Scott's strong arms, heard Barbara's triumphant cry: "Oh, Dot! Oh, Scott! Aren't you happy now?"

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Treasures in Possession of the Smithsonian Institution.

Historical Relics of Great Value—One of the Finest Ethnological Collections in the World—Skeletons from Every Portion of the Globe.

[Special Washington Letter.]

In the center of a beautifully wooded tract of land between the business portion of the city and South Washington, stands an old fashioned brown building which is daily visited by thousands of curious sight-seers. It is the Smithsonian Institution, and it has an interesting history, but far more interesting and entertaining are the many articles with which it, or rather its more modern addition, the National museum, is stocked. Let us enter this place of education and entertainment, the doors of which are thrown so invitingly open, and see for ourselves what there is to be seen. "One minute, gentlemen," says the polite watchman, "you will please leave your canes with me." As he gives us checks for our little evidences of masculine vanity, he explains that all canes and umbrellas are checked at the entrance in order to avoid any possible destruction of valuable curios by careless visitors who use their sticks as the average schoolmaster uses his pointer at the blackboard.

Directly over the main entrance is an allegorical picture representing the genius of man utilizing the waters of a rebellious stream, and making the fires and lightning the willing slaves of progress. This picture is executed in clay and consists of nine hundred separate pieces.

The most interesting objects of all, and, as we are informed by an obliging employe, those first inquired for by a majority of visitors are the historical relics. From many show-cases we obtain an idea of the lives of the great men of the past. We are shown the coats in which George Washington was wont to attire himself, the chairs in which he reclined, the cooking utensils upon which the food for the father of his country was prepared, a china plate with the names of the original thirteen states linked together, and which has been broken and mended in many places, and many other interesting mementoes connected with the private and public life of the immortal George. There is also a treasure chest of Martha Washington, an oblong box of iron bound with the same metal. The box is so small compared with the immense safes of to-day that no self-respecting burglar would take the trouble to blow it open, but would carry it bodily to some place where it could be rifled at leisure. One of the most beautiful and costly objects of the whole collection is in a case against the wall, away from the light. It requires quite a search, but after it is found the inquisitive visitor is well repaid for his trouble. It is a magnificent bronze sideboard which belonged to the late Gen. Grant. The top and a lower shelf are of pure onyx, and competent authorities say there never was a more perfect specimen of that lovely stone. The coloring is exquisite, and the many lady visitors are seized with a desire to have that particular sideboard conveyed to their own homes.

Relics of all the great men of the country fill this first room. A Moorish flint-lock gun, smooth bored, with oak stock and ornamented with gold, is exhibited as a present to Thomas Jefferson by the emperor of Turkey. All the literature connected with the death and burial of President Abraham Lincoln is on file, and the delvers into the tragedy of twenty-seven years ago can here ascertain the facts as they were published at the time. Two immense decorations of diamond stars two inches

in diameter, representing the orders of the Sheik and the Mejidieh, were presented by the sultan of Turkey to the wife of Sunset Cox, and by her donated to the museum.

From the main room we pass out into a smaller room with a dome 100 feet high. The room is octagon shaped, and in the center is a tank of water where gold fish disport themselves and rise to the surface to eat the crackers cast to them by the children. From the center of the tank rises the original plaster model from which was cast the bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty which surmounts the dome of the capitol. It was made in Rome and is 19 1/2 feet high. It is considered a triumph of sculpture. Until quite recently it slumbered, in several disconnected pieces, in the crypt of the capitol, covered over with bricks, old chairs and broken furniture of every description. Two years ago, however, it was resurrected, the accumulated dust of years removed, its different sections put together and the whole magnificent model erected here.

In a room opening out from the octagon room we are confronted with a delightfully surprising museum of animal life. In one cage there is represented a scene among the trees of a Bornean forest, at a height of about thirty feet. Two adult male orang-utangs are represented as fighting in a characteristic manner, while an adult female, frightened at the conflict, is escaping from her nest with a nursing babe about eight months old clinging to her body. Right across from the scene of tropical life we have a group of fur seals. A male about six years old—

that being, as we are told, the legal age among the seal family—is mounted upon a high rock celebrating his majority, while grouped around him in various attitudes are other members of his clan. A group of East African monkeys peer curiously out from among the bars of their cage at a perfect specimen of the brown sloth, which is hanging on to a branch of a tree, exhibiting about as much animation as is shown by the average Washington department clerk at this season of the year. A pack of American wolves shrink back into the furthest recesses of their cage, and are seemingly horrified at the apparition of a ferocious porcupine who glares at them from the next cell.

Suspended on wires from the ceiling of the next room, giving him the appearance of swimming in his natural element, is a giant specimen of a hump-back whale, while beneath him are cages in which are confined buffaloes, bison, musk oxen, moose and other large animals of our own continent.

Another room is devoted to the skeletons of every form of creation under the sun. The bones of the Atlantic right whale and of the extinct Arctic



GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

pen-cow are suspended in the air, while in the cases below are the skeletons of man, of gorilla and of chimpanzee, the three specimens side by side looking wonderfully alike. This room is the delight of the cold-blooded medical student; but it is a relief to the ordinary mortal to get into the next room, in which we find specimens of many different forms of locomotion. Here we have the Stourbridge lion, the first locomotive engine ever run over a track built for traffic in the western hemisphere. It is very crude as compared with the snorting monsters of the present day, but it doubtless gladdened the hearts of our good old forefathers to whom even this primitive form of transportation was a source of delight.

Another room is devoted to a representation of the different savage and half-civilized races. Here we have casts of the pure negro from the wilds of Africa, the robed native of Greenland, the romantic-looking Aztec of ancient Mexico and the North American Indian, together with uncanny-looking creatures from other parts of the globe. A Chinese pagoda shelters beneath its roof representatives of the royal family.

In another room there is an art collection which is at once the envy and admiration of every handler of the brush and palette who comes this way. From six to fifteen hundred people daily visit this interesting building, a record of the number being kept by the watchman at the main door. It is a noticeable fact that everything in the museum is crowded together into the least possible space. "Yes," says the watchman when asked about this, "we haven't much room for air between the different cases. You will hardly believe it but we have stored away in cellars and rented houses tons and tons of valuable specimens from all parts of the world. We have no place to put them and are obliged to let them remain stowed away where they are not doing a particle of good, and are interesting no one of our sixty-five millions of people. We have tried to get congress to appropriate a sum sufficient to build a new museum, or at least an enlargement of this one, but while it is easy enough to get a bill introduced, it is quite another matter to secure its passage by both houses and its signature by the president. Still we will keep on trying and annually bring our condition before the attention of the gentlemen who legislate in the marble building on the hill; and in time I am sure we will be successful."

As we are passing out of the building the friendly messenger once more stops us. He says: "Have you any idea of the value of the contents of the cases which you are passing by with a mere cursory glance?" "That case," he continues, "with the Sevres vase which you consider dull and uninteresting and fit only for the attention of the weaker sex, is worth \$100,000. Why, that little blue Sevres vase in the corner, with the embossed surface, represents \$5,000."

S. MITH D. FRY.

Some Old Names.

The Christian Advocate says that at the dedication of a church recently in a capital city it was announced that among the subscribers were Mr. Senseman, Mr. Poet, Mr. Sourbeer and Mr. Pancake. And a lady of the same church said that she was once connected with a Sunday school which contained at the same time three scholars, named respectively, Porter, Ale and Sourbeer. Once in Maryland a lady, during a religious gathering, entertained three guests, strangers to her and to each other, named Mrs. Sprinkle, Mrs. Shower and Mrs. Storm.

Degrees to Crime.

Following are tables of diseases or crimes according to the wealth of the unfortunate.

- Rich woman, kleptomaniac. Rich man, shortage. Poor man, stealing. Rich man, debility or heart failure. Well-to-do man, alcoholism. Poor man, delirium tremens. Rich man, legitimate speculation. Well-to-do man, doubling in stocks. Poor man, gambling.

An Expert's Opinion. Our readers have doubtless noticed the numerous discussions by the scientists and hygienists as to the relative value of the various baking powders. A careful sifting of the evidence leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the Royal Baking Powder in purity, wholesomeness and strength, from a scientific standpoint. An opinion, however, that will have perhaps greater influence with our practical housekeepers, is that given by Marion Harland, the well-known and popular writer, upon matters pertaining to the science of domestic economy, of housekeeping, and of home cooking. In a letter published in the Philadelphia Ladies' Home Journal, this writer says:

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market, so far as I have any experience in the use of such compounds. Since the introduction of it into my kitchen, I have used no other in making biscuits, cakes, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes the home-made combination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar.

"Every box has been in perfect condition when it came into my hands, and the contents have given complete satisfaction. It is an act of simple justice, and also a pleasure, to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives."

"MARION HARLAND."

In the Bathing Establishment.—"Look here, I told you I wanted the temperature 100, and now I find it 110." Attendant—"No wonder, if you leave the thermometer in the water so long."—Fliegende Blätter.

The Grip Twice

"I have had the grip the last two winters. Last winter it prostrated me so that I had no strength and could not do my work. I sat down and cried many times. I was so ill and discouraged, I had great pain in my back and across my kidneys and through my whole body. I also had a bad cough. Hood's Sarsaparilla just about saved my life. It gave me strength so that I could do my work and made me feel well. I shall always be a warm friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I do not want anything better for a family medicine." Mrs. LIZZIE CLARK, Washington Village, E. I. N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

"August Flower"

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 60 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

SALVATION OIL

Dr. Bull's Gough Syrup will cure you.

Bile Beans Small

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Bile-Headache and Constipation. 40 in. each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists. Pictures "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free. J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN AND FIELD

YOU MUST SOW GOOD SEEDS IF YOU GOOD GARDEN.

SHILOH'S CURE

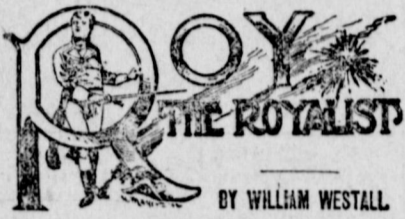
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing women. I have been a mother for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. DUNSTON, Montgomery, Ala. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

**MY LITTLE TWIN DAUGHTERS.**

I felt divine;  
The stars did shine  
More soft and fair than blessed night,  
When from the skies  
My wondering eyes  
Behold those angels wing their flight.  
And that is why  
I love the sky  
And gaze upon the stars at night;  
For by my side,  
My love, my pride,  
Those angels always seem in sight.  
Dear double nose,  
And twenty toes,  
And hands I count me up to four;  
Each morn arise  
Four starry eyes,  
As four feet put upon the floor.  
And when I come  
Each evening home  
Four little arms about me cling;  
Two voices sweet  
Dear papa greet,  
While I feel richer than a king!  
Now, little girls,  
My precious pearls,  
I love you more than words may tell,  
Your winsome ways  
In childhood days  
Will always in fond memory dwell.  
And, lovely pearls,  
When little girls  
No longer sit on my knee,  
May winsome ways  
And gladsome days  
Twin sisters your companions be.  
—Philip Lindsay, in Our Little Ones.



BY WILLIAM WESTALL

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**CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.**

"That's quite possible, mademoiselle. My father and myself, like several of our ancestors, were born in a British colony, yet we came of an ancient and illustrious English family."  
"And you think Mme. Bonaparte will use her influence in favor of M. de Gex?"  
"I think if she would receive me I could persuade her to do so; and her husband is very powerful."  
"He is our best general. He is the greatest man in France. Yes, it is possible that if Gen. Bonaparte were to interfere, the sentence of M. de Gex might be revoked."  
"And you will help me in this, will you not, mademoiselle? Beautiful women always have good hearts, and it is a good cause. Think of his poor mother and sister."  
"He has a sister, then? Is she very charming?"  
"Probably. But as I never saw her, I cannot tell. Before to-day I never saw the chevalier."  
"And you are taking all this trouble for a stranger?"  
"I would do a great deal, mademoiselle, to save a brave man from the scaffold. You will convey this letter to Mme. Bonaparte, will you not?"  
"Would it oblige you very much, monsieur?" she murmured.  
"You would confer on me an obligation which I should never be able to repay," I answered, as I pressed her hand.  
"Then I will send—no, I will take this letter to Mme. Bonaparte, give it into her own hands, and ask for an answer."  
"Thanks, mademoiselle—a thousand thanks! You are good; you have a true woman's heart; I shall never forget your kindness."  
Again I kissed her hand; and her lips looked so tempting that I was just going—when the stupid warden opened the door and informed me that the half hour was up.

**CHAPTER IV.**

De Gex and myself could not well keep ourselves to ourselves; all the day the mention would have been suspicious, our other comrades offended; so we joined in some of their games, and made ourselves agreeable by pledging them in our wine and treating them to bad cigars.  
After supper we were marched off to our cells.  
"You see there is no answer to your letter," whispered the chevalier, dependently, in English, as we parted for the night.  
"Time enough yet. Don't worry yourself, my dear sir. I shall have an answer in the morning, and I am sure it will be favorable," I whispered back, with considerably more confidence than I felt, for if Mme. Carmine had been as good as her word there was no reason why I should not have had Mme. Bonaparte's reply in the course of the day.  
However, there was nothing for it but to wait for what the morrow might bring forth; and, deferring inspection of my quarters until daylight, for the very sufficient reason that I had no candle, I turned in, and in a few seconds was fast asleep.  
I awoke with the sun, and looked round. For a prison my room was by no means bad. It had a vaulted ceiling, a window barred on the outside, and an oaken-bound door. The furniture consisted of a table, two chairs, a washstand and a trundle-bed.  
When I had dressed I put a couple of chairs on the table, climbed up to the window, and looked out. Below me was the courtyard and the gloomy entrance to the prison. Beyond the gates I spied a picturesque little house and a pleasant garden, in which two women were walking. Their gait and their figures told me they were young, and I hoped they were pretty.  
After awhile they turned their faces towards the prison, whereupon I put one of my hands through the bars and waved my pocket handkerchief.  
Women have always a kindly feeling for prisoners and captives; and it had come into my mind that in the event of my appeal to Mme. Bonaparte being unsuccessful these young ladies might help me to escape.  
To my great delight, one of them acknowledged my greeting with a friendly wave of her hand and a graceful courtesy; and I was considering how I could arrange a code of signals, when I heard a clatter of wooden shoes on the corridor. I was on the floor in an instant, and when the warden entered he found everything in its place.

"Bonjour, citoyen," he said. "I come to take you to breakfast; and here is a bit of paper for you."  
The bit of paper was a note from Mme. Carmine, and ran thus: "I only succeeded in seeing Mme. Bonaparte last night. She read your letter, and I dare say you will hear from her during the day. JULIE."  
"How is Citizen Gex this morning—still alive?" I asked the warden, anxiously.  
"Alive? Ah, I understand. The head of Citizen Gex is still on his shoulders. Adions!"  
After breakfast I showed the chevalier Mme. Carmine's letter.  
"It is well," he said, with a smile, yet half sadly; "well for you, whatever it may be for me."  
"And why is it not well for you?"  
"Time presses, my friend. I have had a hint that to-morrow or the next day—"  
"I shall see Mme. Bonaparte to-day, and when she knows the facts I am sure she will intercede for you."  
"In Mme. Bonaparte is my only hope. From all I hear of her, Bonaparte is not tender-hearted. But his wife, and she has great influence—especially with Barras, who, they say, was once her lover and is still her obedient servant. And you seem to be very successful with the ladies. Here is Mme. Carmine, whom you saw for the first time yesterday, sending you confidential notes and signing herself 'Julie.'"  
"She is moved with compassion for you, chevalier, and would save your life."  
"Seeing that I have been here a month, her compassion comes rather late. No, Mr. Roy, she is moved by your bright blue eyes and ruddy countenance."  
"This was rather personal, so I gave the talk another turn, by asking De Gex whether Mme. Carmine's note portended a visit or a summons.  
"Perhaps both. Nous verrons. In either case you will need to be very diplomatic. Sailors are naturally outspoken. But French society is just now in a very strange condition. Everybody is watched, or suspected, by some other body; and if you come in contact with Bonaparte and his entourage you must think before you speak, and let your wit baffle your tongue."  
"You think I shall meet Gen. Bonaparte, then?"  
"Certainly, if you go to his house."  
"I should like to see him very much. He is the first general in France, don't you think?"  
"Say in Europe—and the strongest man, the only man who can restore roy-

alty and give peace to France. The royalists have great hopes of him."  
And then the chevalier proceeded to give me a detailed account of French politics, of the jealousies that prevailed among the members of the directory, of the intrigues that were going on under the surface, and of the evils under which the country groaned, and which in his opinion could be cured only by giving it a master.  
I was trying to suppress a yawn, for at that time French politics did not interest me much, when a hand was laid lightly on my shoulder.  
Turning round, I found myself in the presence of Citizen Carmine, the governor of the prison, and a gentleman in military uniform.  
"I beg your pardon, Citizen Roy," said the governor, respectfully, "but here is le Capitaine Lacluse, aide-de-camp of Gen. Bonaparte. He desires to speak to you."  
And with that the governor, though he remained within hail, left us to ourselves, as did also De Gex.  
Capt. Lacluse bowed, I bowed, and each protested that he was delighted to make the other's acquaintance.  
This ceremony over, the captain explained that he came on behalf of Mme. Bonaparte, who sent her compliments and would be glad to see me at her house in the Rue de la Victoire (so called in honor of Bonaparte).  
"But will the governor let me go?" I asked.  
"I think so. But we will soon ascertain. What say you, Citizen Carmine? will you allow your English prisoner to accompany me to the house of Mme. Bonaparte?"  
"Have you brought an order from Barras or Botton?"  
"No; merely a verbal invitation from the wife of the conqueror of Italy; and I dare say that Citizen Roy will give his parole not to escape while he is in my charge."  
"That is enough. You may go," said the governor, when I had given my parole.  
After making myself presentable by donning the handsome suit of muffs in my tea-chest (which Wharton had thoughtfully sent ashore with the cart), we left the prison, and were driven to the Rue de la Victoire in a carriage which the aide-de-camp had in waiting at the door.  
When we arrived at Gen. Bonaparte's house, Capt. Lacluse knocked at the door, and, after whispering something in the ear of the servant who opened it, went away, saying that he would return in an hour.  
When he was gone the servant ushered me into a salon, and, after inviting me to be seated and saying that he would inform Mme. Bonaparte of my arrival, left me to myself.

It was a large room and handsomely furnished, and on the walls hung several fine paintings, which I fancied the general had brought with him from Italy.  
While I was looking at one of them—a battle scene, if I remember rightly—I heard the door open, and, turning round, saw coming towards me a gentleman dressed in some sort of civic uniform. He had a sallow skin and sunken cheeks; his dark hair, long at the back, was cut short in front and plastered on his forehead with pomatum. This gave him a singular and almost sinister look; but he had square jaws and a resolute mouth, wonderfully well-cut features, and the most piercing black eyes I ever saw. In person he was insignificant, his meager little body and short neck contrasting strangely with his large head and dark powerful face.  
"Who are you?" he asked, abruptly, almost rudely indeed.  
"Lieut. Roy, late his Britannic majesty's ship Sylph, now a prisoner of war."  
"Why are you in Paris?"  
"I was sent here from Havre, I believe by order of the government."  
"Ah! I think I have heard something about you. You are the man who tried to cut out Le Bonnet Rouge from under the guns of a heavily armed fort."  
"I did not get out, and if it had not been for a sudden change of wind I should have carried her off. But I did nearly as well—threw all her guns overboard and ran her aground."  
"I knew, of course, that I was talking to Gen. Bonaparte, and I guessed that he knew all about me; but, as he evidently desired to keep his incognito, I thought it expedient to fall in with his whim, and make as if I did not recognize him."  
"How many men had you?"  
"Twenty."  
"And the brig?"  
"Her full complement would be about two hundred."  
"And yet you dared to attack her with twenty?"  
"Why not? If you begin to count odds in war you do nothing. If Clive had counted odds at Plassey the English would never have won India; if your Gen. Bonaparte had counted odds at Arcola he would not have conquered Italy."  
"You are right. It is audacity that wins. L'audace, toujours l'audace, as Danton said. But they say you played the spy and were in league with the royalists."  
"They say what is not true, then. I merely reconnoitered the harbor in a fishing-boat; while the royalists I know nothing whatever; and we have had no communication with the shore except openly and under a flag of truce."  
"Well, I only tell you what I have heard. How old are you?"  
"Twenty-one."  
"You are very young to be a first lieutenant and intrusted with an independent command."  
"Youth is no more a bar to promotion in our navy than in your army. Nelson was a post-captain at twenty, Sir Sidney Smith at nineteen, and the conqueror of Italy is still under thirty."  
"Mille tonnerres! young man, you are indeed audacious to compare yourself with Bonaparte and Nelson."  
I was about to protest that nothing was further from my thoughts, when the door opened a second time, and there entered the room a gracious-looking lady, with a smiling face and dressed in the height of the prevailing fashion.  
"M. Roy, I think," she said, offering me her hand, "you have already made the acquaintance of my husband?"  
"Gen. Bonaparte?" I exclaimed, in feigned surprise.  
"You don't think I look like the conqueror of Italy, eh?" said Bonaparte, laughing.  
"I beg your pardon, general; but that uniform—"  
"Is the uniform of the institute, and I am prouder of it than of my uniform of general. Yes, we have made each other's acquaintance, Josephine, and M. le Lieutenant has been giving me a lesson in the art of war, and, my faith, not a bad one, either."  
"And you are really the son of my old friend, Gabrielle de Launay? She was two or three years my senior, but I remember her well. Where is she now?" asked Madame Bonaparte.  
"With my father, in the neighborhood of London."  
"London! One forgets things in so many years, but I was under the impression that Mademoiselle de Launay married a gentleman from Louisiana—or was it Virginia?"  
"My father, like myself, madame, is a native of Virginia."  
"You are Americans, then?" interposed Bonaparte.  
"Of course, just as people born in France are Europeans. But we always call ourselves Virginians."  
"How comes it that you, a native of the United States, are an officer of the British navy?"  
"I belong to an old royalist family, general. Loyalty runs in our blood. My father's grandfather, who commanded a regiment of horse at Marston Moor, went to Virginia after the execution of King Charles, and settled there. When the revolutionary war broke out, my father, though he disapproved of many of the measures of the home government, remained true to his principles and loyal to his king. But as he could not bring himself to fight against his friends and neighbors, and was moreover getting into years, he went to England, and when I was old enough put me into the navy."  
"So that is your story, M. Roy," said the general, smiling. "How could any one with such a name be other than a royalist? We must call you 'Roy, the Royalist.' I think. And now you are a prisoner of war, which you doubtless regard as a great misfortune."  
"Not so great as I deemed it a little while ago, madame."  
"How so?"  
"If I had not been taken prisoner I should not have had the pleasure of seeing my mother's old friend, nor the honor of an interview with the greatest general of the age."

Bonaparte seemed pleased. Mme. Bonaparte smiled, and said:  
"And I should not have had the pleasure of seeing you. When you see your mother, say how glad I am to have news of her, and give her my amities."  
"With pleasure, madame; and if you would enable me to see her by your influence to obtain my exchange you would confer a great favor on us both."  
"So! You are tired of France already?" said Bonaparte, rather harshly, as I thought.  
"I am tired of inactivity, and one does not see much of France in the Albays."  
"You like active service?"  
"Of course."  
"But yours is the wrong service. It is not for these English, who wronged your country and would crush ours, that a man born of an American father and a French mother should be fighting. Listen! I am not the government of France, but I have influence, and those whom I protect are sure to rise. The French navy has need of men who don't count odds, even though they are two hundred against twenty. That was a glorious exploit of yours at Havre the other day. I can admire great qualities even in an enemy. But why be an enemy? Join our navy. You shall be made full captain at once and



MY INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON.

have the finest frigate we possess. In three years you will be an admiral and sweep the flag of England from the sea, and your name shall live in history. You say that loyalty runs in your blood. It is well; I like men who are loyal; while as for royalty, the republic is a farce, the directory is composed of villains and fools and the day is not far distant when France will once more have a master and king. Your answer?"  
All this was spoken so rapidly and imperiously and with so much fire and animation as nearly to take my breath away. But I had no doubt as to my answer, and I was about to give it when I bethought me that as my liberty depended in a great measure on this man's good will it would not be wise either in my own interest or De Gex's to meet his proposals with the indignant refusal which was on the tip of my tongue.

**[TO BE CONTINUED.]**

**A VENERABLE YEW TREE.**

It has Passed Far into the Thousands of Years.

In the church yard at Darley Dale is the most venerable yew tree in the world. Many authorities claim for it a fabulous age, making it as much as three thousand years old. It is thirty-three feet in girth, but its trunk has suffered not a little from the modern Goths and Vandals who have carved their names in the bark and employed other methods of mutilation. The tree is now fenced around to save it from further insult; "and whatever may be its precise age," says Rev. Dr. Charles Cox, "there can be little doubt that this grand old tree has given shelter to the early Britons when planning the construction of the dwellings that they erected not many yards to the west of its trunk; to the Romans who built up the funeral pyre for their slain comrades just clear of its branches; to the Saxons, converted, perchance, to the true faith by the preaching of Bishop Diuma beneath its pleasant shade; to the Norman masons chiseling their quaint sculptures to form the first stone house of prayer erected in its vicinity, and to the host of Christian worshippers who, from that day to this, have been borne under its hoary limbs in women's arms to the baptismal font and then on men's shoulders to their last sleeping place in the soil that gave it birth."—London Public Opinion.

**FATED TO LIVE.**

Men Who Were Alive After Being Executed by the Law.

The weird story that comes from Texas of the negro who hanged upon the scaffold until justice was satisfied that he was dead, and who afterward came to life and is now able to polish off a possum in first-class style, reminds me that there are several cases on record of criminals surviving judicial execution. More than six centuries ago Juanita de Belsham hanged for three days, was cut down and pardoned, the people believing that God had decreed otherwise.  
Obadiah Walker, a former master of New College, Oxford, England, tells of a Swiss who was hanged thirteen times, every attempt being frustrated by a peculiarity of the windpipe which prevented strangulation.  
Ann Green, who was hanged in Oxford in 1650, survived the ordeal, was pardoned by the crown and soon after married. In 1808 one John Green was hanged in London and recovered on the dissecting table of Surgeon Blizard. A fitting close for this "note" is the story of "Half-Hanged Maggie." She was hanged in Edinburgh in 1740, came to life while being taken to potters' field and lived for years afterward.—St. Louis Republic.

**Rural Delights.**

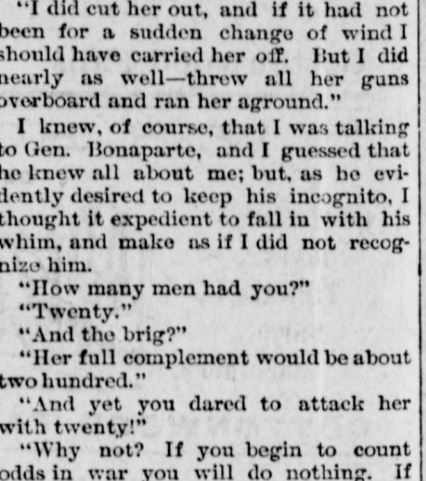
Jinks—Boarding in the country now, eh? What do you do with yourself evenings?  
Winks—Some nights I sit outdoors to keep cool, and other nights I go to bed to keep warm.—N. Y. Weekly.

**FARM AND GARDEN.**

**THE ROT OF FRUITS.**

A Subject in Which Every Horticulturist Is Interested.

Before the Western Iowa Horticultural society, Prof. L. H. Pammel, of Iowa Agricultural college, said: The subject of fruit rots is of interest to the horticulturists, as serious losses occur every year from it. The fungi concerned are either parasitic or saprophytic. One of the most serious is brown rot, caused by a parasitic fungus known as *Monilia fructigena*, Pers., and attacks a variety of fruit trees. In Iowa the plum, apple and cherry are affected. The loss caused by this fungus is very large in all parts of the United States, especially in the peach-growing districts. So severe is it on some late varieties of the peach that a large percentage is affected. Every season certain kinds of our cultivated forms of the native plums are injured. We have seen it on the Cheney, Chipewa, De Soto, Wolf, etc. The writer observed many cherries rotting on trees in Dubuque in 1891. Usually this fungus does not make its appearance until the time of maturing of the fruit approaches, but when the conditions are favorable such as warmth and moisture it grows on the flowers, leaves and stems. We had such an abundance of this fungus last spring at Ames that the leaves and branches of many plants



THE ROT OF FRUITS.

[a, b, c, bunch of affected cherries; d, mycelium; e, fruiting tuft of fungus; f, g, affected leaves. Reproduced from Galloway's Report.]

were affected, in some cases totally destroyed. Plums which set fruit as the Cheney, continued to be affected during June, July and August. During May my attention was called to a tree in which the flowers were blighted. Closer inspection showed that this blight began in proximity to the mummied plums of last year. It very soon affected all of the flowers on the tree.

The mycelium or vegetative part of the fungus permeates the affected portions of the plant, either growing between the cell walls, in the intercellular spaces or penetrating the cells themselves. In certain places the mycelium collects in masses which break through the epidermis giving rise to the grayish white tufts so familiar to many of you. The threads (hyphae) bear one-celled oval spores which germinate readily in water and moist air, but copper salt in a weak solution prevents this process. It is sometimes stated that the germ tubes of this fungus cannot penetrate the unbroken epidermis of the peach and apple. From observations extending over several years I am convinced the germ tubes can do so. Insects and injuries no doubt often give the fungus a better chance to get in its work.

Preventives: Two measures suggest themselves: a, orchard hygiene; b, use of fungicides. It is a well established fact that the spores of this fungus retain their vitality for some time, and that they are readily carried over from season to season by means of mummied plums, peaches and apples left on or under the trees. The case referred to above, where the disease started from the plums on the tree, is good evidence. Dr. Erwin T. Smith also cites a similar case where a peach orchard in Delaware suddenly showed the fungus. He says: "Of hundreds of blighted stems examined in 1887, I saw none which were not associated with rotted peaches." Another important point to consider is this fungus can be easily carried from plum to peach, pear and apples or from any one of these hosts to the plum, the fungus of all of them being identical. The old plums, apples, etc., should be removed. Injuries to stored fruit avoided, as these are especially liable to the attacks of this fungus. Large losses are incurred by shipping perishable fruit, like the peach, during warm and moist weather. It is more difficult to treat this fungus with fungicides than blight rot or apple scab. It may be best to use ammoniacal carbonate of copper prepared as follows: To 3 ounces of copper carbonate add a small amount of water; then one quart of ammonia. This is diluted with 22 gallons of water. It is easily applied with any of the knapsack sprayers now in the market. For two seasons we have used the knapsack sprayer with good results. This sprayer is not patented, and is thus cheap.

**Thorough Plowing Pays.**

The thorough pulverizing of the land for corn will greatly increase the productivity of the stalks, yet corn is often planted on sod land that is in a rough condition. If corn land is plowed during the winter, and then cross-plowed in the spring, a greater supply of plant food will be ready for the young plants at a period when it is required the most. A fine soil gives the young roots an opportunity to make rapid growth at the start, and as the main point with a corn crop is an early start, the thorough preparation of the soil, by both winter and spring plowing, will be found of great advantage, especially in those sections where a few mild days in winter may permit of the use of the plow.

**GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.**

They Are a Splendid Investment and Not an Expense.

The attention given by Gov. Flower to the good roads question will lead to bringing this important matter before the legislature of the Empire state and secure for it proper consideration. The facts and figures advanced in support of his arguments make the New York executive's position clear and his argument conclusive.

Gov. Flower shows that good roads should cost no more than bad roads, and in order to demonstrate this fully he presents a statement of the amount of money expended annually in maintaining the roads in fifty counties of the state of New York, which is \$2,715,751. The governor shows that with this sum of money expended for interest on bonds for building and maintaining good roads there is still enough left to provide a sinking fund with which to eventually wipe out the bonded indebtedness. "The cost," says Gov. Flower, "of 150 miles of macadam road in each county at \$7,000 a mile would be \$1,050,000, the interest on which would be \$42,000 per annum at 4 per cent, leaving \$12,000 a year to be applied to a sinking fund." The governor then "earnestly invites the attention of the legislature to this great question," and declares himself impressed with its "material importance to the interests of the whole state."

What is said of New York may be said with added emphasis concerning the road conditions in other states. The amount expended in keeping up bad roads would build and maintain good roads. There is deep-seated prejudice against bonded indebtedness, and this is the outgrowth of the era of extravagant railroad bonuses and expensive county courthouses. As an opposition to useless expenditures it is highly commendable. But as an argument against any sort of improvement it is illogical and actually harmful to the agricultural portions of the state. Money invested in something that is worth all or more than is paid for it should not be looked upon as money foolishly expended, which brings no permanent good results.

Money expended for good roads would be a wise investment for the reason that it would enhance the value of every bit of property in any given county. Fifty cents an acre for each acre of land in an ordinary county would pay for good roads for that county. One dollar an acre for those lands that are now depreciated in value and rental would pay for roads that would make them accessible. Estimating the enhancement in value on inaccessible farms in an ordinary county at \$10 an acre, the increase would aggregate perhaps \$8,000,000, while the higher rental possible would be enough to pay outright for good roads for the entire county in two or three years at the most.

Good roads should be looked upon as an intelligent investment and not as an expense.—Chicago News Record.

**A SERVICEABLE CLAMP.**

All Who Have to File Crosscut Saws Should Have One.

Not one owner in ten of a crosscut saw has a proper clamp for firmly holding the saw while being filed. There are many forms of these clamps, but one of the best is shown in the illustrations, Figs. 1 and 2, from sketches by

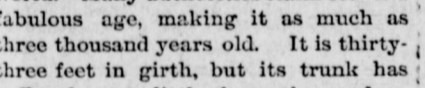


FIG. 1.—FRONT VIEW OF SAW CLAMP.

L. D. Snook. The sides of the clamp should be as long as the saw, if patent handles are used, or just the length between the handles if the old style be used. The side boards should be about one inch thick and ten inches wide. Two common bolts four inches long are used, and are provided with winged or handle nuts (Fig. 1), the bolts being located at a point so that the back of

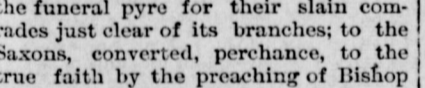


FIG. 2.—REAR VIEW OF SAW CLAMP.

the saw resting on them will allow the teeth and half an inch or more of the body of the saw to project above the clamp. Nail a strip, one-quarter of an inch thick, on the lower inside bottom of one of the clamps, thus making the upper edge fit firmly against the saw. This clamp can be put in a common bench vice, or, by having two irons bent at right angles (Fig. 2), and attached to the back of the clamp, and then bolted to the bench or table before a window. The saw will thus be held securely for filing. It takes but little to make these clamps, and they will last many years.—American Agriculturist.

**AGRICULTURAL NOTES.**

The best cheese-maker in the land cannot do justice to the milk given him for manufacture if he must make it up in a chilly apartment, where it is impossible to elevate the temperature. Then, after the cheeses are made, to be obliged to place them in a dining-room in which the same conditions exist, is another and even more serious drawback.  
ENSLAGE may be used the next day after it is put in the silo, if necessary. It will be warmer then than would be left to feed to a cow, but it may be wise to cool before it is fed. It will, however, gradually become more nutritious as it is kept longer. Green corn, or corn which is not more than half-cured after having been cut and stacked in the field, may be used for this purpose.  
THE advantage of geese and ducks over both turkeys and chickens is that if they can be given the range of a good pasture, with plenty of water, they will need less looking after. They are hardy and easily raised, and require less expensive food than other poultry. To this may be added the fact that in nearly all cases they are healthier, being less subject to disease and being free from lice.

**The Chase County Courant.**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher**  
 Issued every Thursday.

**ROBERT BURNS.**

The 134th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's illustrious poet, was celebrated in Music Hall, last Friday night, January 27th, because 27 of the parties who took part in the exercises here took part in the exercises at the Burns celebration at Topeka, January 25th, the right night for the celebration. The hall was handsomely decorated with mottoes, shields, pictures, Scotch plaid and American colors, and was lighted up, for the first time, with electric lights; and on the stage were seated James McVee, President of the Burns Club; James Robertson, Vice-President; John Madden and H. S. Martin, the orator of the evening. The hall, as usual, was well filled with those who had come to do honor to the occasion, some being from a great distance. Mr. McVee not being very well, the exercises were opened in a short speech by Mr. Robertson, who wished all a pleasant evening and a good time. The programme, as published, was carried out almost complete. Miss Margie Hardie, of Topeka, sang: "A Highland Lad, My Love was Born," "The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond," "Lochnagar," and other songs, with a very sweet voice, being accompanied by Miss Lou Hanson, at the organ, and being several times encored.

J. H. Mercer, accompanied by Dr. J. M. Hamme, on the guitar, sang: "Mollie and I and the Baby," "I Dreamed a Dream," and other songs, that brought the house down with laughter and applause.

James Miller of Topeka recited "Tam O'Shanter," and "What Tidings Bring Ye?" but he failed to commit them to memory well, which was to be regretted, as he has a good voice and gestures.

Miss Mira Tuttle, accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Mercer, at the organ, sang: "The Girl in the Moon," with such pleasing effect that she was encored, and sang, in a most charming manner, a lullaby song.

Miss Carrie Hansen, accompanied by Miss Lou Hanson, at the organ, sang: "The Chieftain's Bride," to a most attentive audience, with a most sweet and charming voice, and at its close she was loudly encored and sang: "Sing, Sweet Bird," bringing the house down with great applause.

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the entire assemblage, was led by Miss Hardie and James Miller, after which the hall was cleared and dancing was kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning, the Emporia Orchestra furnishing the music. The following is the list:

**ADDRESS OF H. S. MARTIN.**

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I come here to-night, at your request, to talk about Robert Burns.

When the letter from your committee was handed to me, there was an old Scotchman, a friend of mine, in my office. I read the invitation to him and he commended me, forthwith to accept and refused to let me go until I had promised to do so. I then said to him, "You are a student of Burns; tell what it is that makes him immortal."

"Storing honesty," he replied. But he was mistaken. I take it that I may admit to this audience, without disparagement to myself, that I have been in love, one or more times, in my life. Each, in my experience in passing through this kaleidoscopic period, when my spirits were first up and then down; when I could sleep but little one night and the next, I bought a book—the only book, so far as I know, in any way appropriate for such an occasion—a copy of Burns.

I did not buy it because he was honest or because it would teach me to be honest. I bought it because Robert Burns had been just as ill with love as I was and his poems described his feelings and thereby described mine. And my opinion to-night is that so long as there are lovers there will be readers of Burns—and every young lady whose name is Mary may feel sure that her lover has committed "Sweet Afton" to memory, and if a brook does not flow by her home it is a matter of daily regret to him.

And many a girl would content herself to hear the name of Peggy if she could have a lover to walk with her.

"And sweetly talk  
 Till the silent moon shines clearly  
 And sweetly love I reach to clearly;  
 Nor our vernal snows to building flowers  
 Nor autumn to the farmer  
 So dear can he be to the man,  
 My fair, my lovely charmer."

Robert Burns trusted his fame to the love and affection of the world and he trusted well. So long as there is love and sentiment the songs of Burns will be first enshrined in the hearts of the people.

But these are only surface observations. He has left no human sentiment, sympathy or emotion untouched.

The mother who hears "the unfeeling clods of earth" fall on the coffin of her babe, may find that Burns has reached the depths of her sorrow; the orphan sees his distress rhymed in Scottish song, and the merriest, happiest and freest at the ball, finds Burns merrier, freer and happier than all. His feelings and emotions covered all the ranges of human experience. Not of one age or one country, but of every age and every country.

But at the outset, in our effort to learn something of this wonderful man and his writings, let us inquire something of the age in which he lived, of his surroundings, his birth and his training.

Our first trouble is that the age in which he lived is so weighted with interesting events that justice to it would consume our time. He was born in 1759. In his youth the Methodist Church, that great civilizer and Christianizer, was founded; the first hospital, for the cure of the sick and diseased, was established. Watt invented the steam engine and Arkwright the spinning wheel.

The Declaration of Independence was signed and personal liberty and self-government planted in America. It would seem unjust to pass this topic without some reference to the part acted by the countrymen of Burns, and no serious exceptions can be taken if we count Scotch-Irishmen his countrymen. They are only Scotchmen Irishized by a residence in that country.

You will remember that it was in May, 1775, that the citizens of Mecklenburg—note the name—in North Carolina, resolved and proclaimed that "Americans were a free and independent people."

All of us remember the Green Mountain boys, but it is not generally known that their leader, General Stark, was a Scotchman. The ancestors of that unmatched American, orator, and Revolutionary patriot, Patrick Henry, came from the hills of little Scotland, and many a grave of our Revolutionary fathers is filled by an unnamed boyish Scotchman, who shed his blood in America, as his father had

done in Scotland in defense of the rights of man; in defense of the principle that "A man is man for a' that."

But perhaps the greatest historical event of Burns' time was the general awakening, in all the western world, on questions of right and wrong in science, religion and politics.

Burns was almost permitted to see the rising sun of a new civilization. Science received an impetus, the Church got religious awakenings, learned that they existed to serve the people, the time of great men, both in Europe and America, and either discussed or settled great questions in every department of human life. The education of the subject of our sketch was such as Scotland afforded for poor people. He was unable to obtain the culture of the universities of his own country, much less the polish of foreign study. There was no semblance of foreign habit in his life and there is no trace of foreign thought in his writings. He was thoroughly and essentially a Scotchman.

He tells us, in a letter concerning his education, that "in his boyish days he owed much to the time he spent in the schools of Europe and America, and either discussed or settled great questions in every department of human life. The education of the subject of our sketch was such as Scotland afforded for poor people. He was unable to obtain the culture of the universities of his own country, much less the polish of foreign study. There was no semblance of foreign habit in his life and there is no trace of foreign thought in his writings. He was thoroughly and essentially a Scotchman."

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tion. So long as thought and thought pulses live Shakespeare will live. So long as love, sympathy and affection reside in the hearts of men and women Robert Burns will be preserved in the memories of the people. America has no Burns, nor soon shall have. The poetry of a country can be nothing more than a reflex of a nation's life and the spirit of our nation is clamorous for utility. The voice of the crowded mart rouses us to action. Schemes for gain and contrivances for personal comfort swallow us up. Our glory is in the magnificence of our commerce; our physical strength; our populous cities, not in the majesty of our intellect. We neglect those embellishments of the heart and mind which sweeten life and improve the conditions of society for wealth or honor and not until we have better learned that beauty, as well as utility, is the possessor of worth, may we hope to have so sweet a singer and companion as Burns. And in closing allow me to propose the sentiment: long live the memory of Robert Burns. In the little graveyard where his ashes rest, it is said, lie the remains of the learned, the pious, the brave and the far-descended men who thought and acted as systems of physics; who won applause in battle, whose names counted, whose ancestors, but their graves are passed unnoticed by multitudes of visitors who go to the grave of Robert Burns and plant there their tears and poses, in grateful and loving remembrance of the peasant, ploughman, poet.

**Annual report of the County Health Officer of the county for the year 1892, on the vital statistics.**

Total number of marriages reported 65; whites 54, colored 2, not reported 9; of American birth grooms 25, brides 29; foreign born grooms 6, brides 2, not reported 34 each. Brides under 20 years of age, 21; grooms none; from 20 to 25, grooms 20; brides 35; from 25 to 30, grooms 24; brides 3; from 30 to 40, grooms 12; brides 3; from 40 to 50, grooms 5; brides 1; from 50 to 60, grooms 2; brides 1; from 60 to 70, grooms 1; brides none; over 80 none.

DEATHS.—Total number reported 84, which is about 25 per cent of the whole; males 47; females 37; whites 81, colored 3; 25 were first of their mothers, 4 being the 11th child of their mother; 62 are American, 11 foreign, 11 not given, 10 mothers under 20; 19 between 20 and 25; 30 between 25 and 30; 8 between 30 and 35; 6 between 35 and 40; 7 between 40 and 45. Nativity of father—64 were American, 16 foreign and 4 not given; fathers aged are grouped between 20 and 55; no twin nor triplets reported and but one illegitimate.

DEATHS.—Reported, about 85 per cent of the whole; total number 58, males 31; females 27; not stated 1; whites 52; colored 5, born in Kansas; United States 21; foreign 7; not given 22; 24 single, 18 married, no widower, 1 widow; 12 not stated; 6 under one year of age; 7 between 1 and 5; 2 between 5 and 10; 2 between 10 and 15; 2 between 15 and 20; 6 between 20 and 30; 3 between 30 and 40; 6 between 40 and 50; 3 between 50 and 60; 7 between 60 and 70; 7 between 70 and 80; 1 between 80 and 90. Of the 58, 7 died with consumption; 5 with typhoid fever; 5 pneumonia; 5 heart disease; 4 old age; 4, eye-aches; 3 Bright's disease; 2 dropsy; 2 cholera infantum, 2 in intermittent fever; 2 scarlet fever; 1 cancer; 1 puerperal convulsions; 1 puerperal peritonitis; 1 of liver disease; 1 of cerebral congestion; 1 of liver disease; 1 influenza; 1 congestion of the brain; 1 bronchitis, 1 railroad accident, 1 abdominal abscess, 1 paralysis; 1 spasm of the heart, 3 cause of death not reported. Rate of mortality one death out of 155 1/9 persons living, which is exceptionally good for the year.

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**BILLS ALLOWED.**

List of bills allowed by the board of county commissioners at a special session of the board, held at Emporia, Kansas, on January 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and special session of January 9th, 1893, and a recapitulation as shown by the following list of bills:

NUMBER	NAME OF CLAIMANT	NATURE OF CLAIM	AMOUNT
1200	Alex & Hendry, stenographer's fees Nov term	48 00	
1201	Johnson, medical attendance on poor farm	1 80	
1202	Alex S. Hendry, stenographer's fees Nov term	30 00	
1211	A M Breeze, hay for use county poor farm	25 38	
1212	C Spain, boarding pauper	25 00	
1213	Shatt & Moore, medical attendance on poor farm	4 00	
1214	Carson & Sanders, merchandise for poor farm	1 84	
1215	Mrs Chas Sneed, boarding pauper	47 86	
1216	Joshua Moffit, same	3 00	
1217	W. S. Romigh, same	2 00	
1218	F B Holcomb, coal for pauper	6 28	
1219	P P Schriver, flour for pauper	1 80	
1220	L N Lawrence, medicine for pauper	8 20	
1221	John Ruby, wine for pauper	15 00	
1222	E D Repplog, medicine for pauper	15 40	
1223	C S Hannell, medical attendance on pauper	33 00	
1224	Mrs J. Schell, medical attendance on pauper	27 50	
1225	F W Evans, overseering poor	8 00	
1226	F W Evans, sheriff fees State vs pauper	24 00	
1227	J M Hamme, medical attendance on pauper	15 00	
1228	Kates & Blackburn, mchandise for pauper	6 35	
1229	G H A. Austin, expenses for pauper	12 35	
1230	Jeffrey Bros & Co, merchandise for pauper	6 05	
1231	Anders, medical attendance on pauper	48 50	
1232	Watson & Jent, meat for pauper	6 10	
1233	Anders, medical attendance on pauper	45 50	
1234	John Bell, house rent for pauper	9 00	
1235	Dr G. Dary, medical attendance on pauper	40 00	
1236	F F Kirker, merchandise for poor farm and pauper	18 47	
1237	J P Winters, merchandise for pauper	1 00	
1238	J P Winters, merchandise for pauper	37 50	
1239	Robert Hood, cleaning work on poor farm	7 20	
1240	Cochran & Fritze, medicine for pauper	2 00	
1241	Link & Gerner, flour and feed for pauper	9 08	
1242	M W Gilmore, salary superintendent poor farm	175 00	
1243	W A Wood, supplies for poor farm	30 00	
1244	Joseph Herring, boarding pauper	21 00	
1245	W A Wood, supplies for poor farm	18 15	
1246	Ettie W Gilmore, two quilts for poor farm	1 00	
1247	L B Breeze, medicine for pauper	2 60	
1248	C J Schneider, work poor farm	55 90	
1249	J J Lee, mchandise for pauper	5 78	
1250	I D Ryder, supplies for poor farm	131 98	
1251	L B Breeze, merchandise for poor farm	87 75	
1252	Akers & Wright, supplies poor farm	4 70	
1253	Robert Hood, cleaning work on poor farm	1 00	
1254	Willard Swanson, labor on poor farm	1 00	
1255	S M Wood, grain for poor farm	14 40	
1256	Edward Cunningham, work on poor farm	11 75	
1257	Andrew Swanson, work on poor farm	15 00	
1258	A Cunningham, work on poor farm	29 50	
1259	M W Gilmore, supplies furnished poor farm	75 78	
1260	Critten & Stewart, material for poor farm	3 00	
1261	Anders, medical attendance on poor farm	1 50	
1262	M W Rose, coal for poor farm	5 00	
1263	H K Kline, material for poor farm	383 79	
1264	Jeffrey Bros & Co, mchandise for poor farm	31 74	
1265	Carson & Sanders, mchandise for poor farm	5 00	
1266	J H Jeffrey, furniture for poor	5 00	

**J. M. WISHERD,**  
 THE POPULAR  
**RESTAURATEUR**  
 — AND —  
**CONFECTIONER!**

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

**OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!**  
 You can get Oysters served in any style—a plain stew, milk stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.  
**FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS,**  
 For yourself and "Best Girl."  
**CIGARS AND TOBACCO,**  
 For those who smoke or chew.

**W. H. HOLSINGER,**  
 DEALER IN  
 Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.**

**ASHMALENE**  
 Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES. On receipt of name and post-office address we mail trial bottle FREE and prove to you that ASTHMALENE will and does cure asthma. For sale by all druggists. DR. TAFT DRUG MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1267	T M Gruwell, supplies for poor	10 00	1354	John Frew, surveying etc	112 30
1268	T M Gruwell, blank books for county	15 80	1355	Robert Cuthbert, resurveying Elmdale road	1 50
1269	Win Millert, shoes and repairs for M M Young	4 30	1356	G B Hager, 1 gross lead pencils	40 00
1270	E S Green, mchandise for pauper	1 00	1357	E A Knox, Teachers examiner	39 00
1271	Jeffrey Bros & Co, mchandise for pauper	1 00	1358	E Yonka, carrying chair for road	1 50
1272	C S Jones, hauling coal for pauper	2 00	1359	G M Hayden, clerk's term bill	19 15
1273	E F Tuttle, merchandise for pauper	22 74	1360	Wm Siler, chairman Siler road	1 50
1274	J M Tuttle, merchandise for pauper	4 70	1361	Henry Wheeler, chairman same	1 50
1275	C J Mauls, merchandise for pauper	28 80	1362	E A Kinn, witness State vs Ben Shary and Nathan Elbes	1 50
1276	J H Murdoch, mchandise for pauper	117 60	1363	T M Gruwell, same	1 50
1277	W C Harvey, moving residence at poor farm	20 00	1364	Ed Grogan, same	1 50
1278	C H Hoffman, meat for pauper	32 20	1365	Geo M Hayden, costs same	16 00
1279	Geo McDonald, coal for pauper	16 00	1366	J H Murdoch, fees same	2 25
1280	Aaron Jones, recording poor farms	1 00	1367	M P Strall, fees same	3 50
1281	C L Sheehan, overseering poor	9 00	1368	T M Gruwell, witness same	50 50
1282	W W Rockwood, meat for pauper	20 00	1369	E A Kinn, witness same	1 50
1283	L Franze, same	16 20	1370	Wm Martin, witness same	3 00
1284	H F Largent, mchandise for pauper	30 18	1371	E A Kinn, witness State vs Ben Shary	50 50
1285	F Johnson, medical attendance on pauper	4 00	1372	Wm Martin, witness same	3 00
1286	Lee & Hilton, medicine for pauper	1 60	1373	Ed Grogan, witness State vs Ben Shary	

**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.**  
**THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1893.**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.**  
"No fear shall awe, no favor sway,  
low to the line, lest he chips fall where they may."

Terms—For year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for six months, \$1.00; for three months, \$0.50. For advertising, see other page.

**TIME TABLE.**  
TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R.

WEST	NYX	CHX	MRX	KC	X	WPT.
Cedar Grove	12:19	11:01	11:38	10:13	11:26	
Clements	12:26	11:10	11:50	10:23	11:45	
Elmdale	12:36	11:24	12:05	10:35	12:15	
Evans	12:51	11:37	12:16	10:49	12:25	
Strong	1:01	11:50	12:31	10:58	12:42	
Killbuck	1:13	12:05	12:43	11:07	12:57	
Saffordville	1:29	12:19	12:59	11:03	1:11	
WEST	MOX	DOX	COL	TEX	X	WPT.
Saffordville	5:54	5:12	3:07	1:21	9:18	
Killbuck	5:59	5:17	3:16	1:26	9:27	
Strong	6:07	5:25	3:40	1:38	9:40	
Evans	6:15	5:32	3:50	1:49	10:00	
Killbuck	6:19	5:36	3:57	1:54	10:05	
Clements	6:31	5:47	4:16	2:10	11:45	
Cedar Grove	6:40	5:55	4:27	2:21	12:05	

**C. K. & W. R. R.**

WEST	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer	11:30am	6:45pm	
Strong City	12:05	7:30	3:00pm
Cottonwood Falls		3:10	
Gladstone		3:25	
Bazaar		4:10	
WEST	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Gladstone		4:20pm	
Cottonwood Falls		4:50	
Strong City	4:00am	8:30am	5:20
Evans	4:10	8:45	
Hymer	4:27	9:15	

**FOR TWO WEEKS.**  
*Elegant Black Henrietta, worth 75c, at 67c.*  
*A bargain in 42 inch black henrietta, worth \$1 reduced to 87c.*  
*An elegant fancy weave French suiting, worth \$1.25 reduced to \$1.05.*  
*A very fine black Albacross, worth 75c reduced to 63c.*  
*An elegant all wool black bedford cord worth 85c reduced to 73c.*  
*An elegant black chevron striped suiting worth \$1 reduced to 83c.*  
*A novelty in chevron striped bedford cord worth 99c reduced to 77c.*  
*A nice checked suiting, all wool, worth 65c reduced to 47c.*  
*A very stylish black and white striped camel's hair suiting worth 65c at 50c.*  
*A very diagonal striped homespun worth 75c reduced to 68c.*  
*Just the thing, a brown, chevron striped suiting worth 65c at 47c.*  
*A beautiful black and white random camel's hair suiting worth 65c at 52c.*  
*These are all new and stylish goods and are offered at a reduction of about 20 per cent. Remember this sale only lasts two weeks and you will not get these prices after that time.*  
*Yours Respectfully,*

**CARSON & SANDERS,**  
Cottonwood Falls, Kas.  
**LOCAL SHORT STOPS.**  
This is Candlemas day. Thawing weather to-day. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. J. S. Doolittle went to Topeka, Tuesday.  
St. Valentine's day will soon be here.  
The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Lichicum is very sick.  
S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, Lyon county, is in town.  
T. B. Moore was at Haviland, last week, on business.  
Street Commissioner Frank Darling is very sick, with a fever.  
E. W. Ellis was down to Topeka, last Saturday, on business.  
Jas. Mailen, of Strong City, visited in Butler county, last week.  
Mrs. Mary Greulich, of Strong City, visited in Emporia, last week.  
J. S. Patford, of Toledo, gave this office a pleasant call, Tuesday.  
Look out for the groundhog, to-day, and don't let him go back into his hole.  
E. J. Edwards, of Colorado Springs, formerly station agent at Strong City, was visiting in the latter place, last week.

James Hays, of Bazaar, has returned home from a visit at Chautauqua Springs.  
It snowed some, Saturday morning, and was quite windy and cold in the afternoon.  
Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office.  
H. S. Lincoln and son, George, went to Texas, last week, to buy some cattle to feed.  
Mrs. Albert Daub is building an addition of two rooms to her home in Strong City.  
Miss Anna Kraft, of Strong City, has returned home from her visit at Kansas City.  
B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, are still selling goods at rock bottom prices.  
Mrs. T. C. Strickland has been very sick for more than a week past, but is now improving.  
Miss Lida Norris, of Council Grove, visited the family of Gen Richards, of Fox Creek, last week.  
The wind blew quite hard, from the south, Tuesday morning, and it rained some, about 8 o'clock.  
Alexander McKay, of Effingham, Atchison county, was in attendance at our Burns celebration.  
Frank Holz has been appointed by Gov. Lewelling as "Keeper of the Armory," at \$50 per month.  
Tuesday evening of last Miss Nettie Carter entertained a party of friends with a "high five" party.  
Mrs. J. S. Loy, of Council Grove, visited her mother, Mrs. J. A. Goudie, of Strong City, last week.  
Born, on Wednesday, January 25th, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Mann, of Matfield Green, a daughter.  
Bern Sherman, who has been staying with Lee Williams, at Strong City, has gone to San Bernardino, Cal.  
E. F. Talkington and T. G. Myers, of Matfield Green, were over in Greenwood county, a short time ago.  
There is a good deal of sickness in this city and at Strong City, just now, especially among the children.  
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson have returned home, from their visit at Mr. Carson's old home, Joplin, Mo.  
Mrs. Chas. R. Winters returned, last Tuesday, from her long visit at Kansas City, much improved in health.  
J. A. D. Moore, of Matfield Green, has gone to Uniontown, Bourbon county, to be absent several months.  
Mrs. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from her mother, Mrs. Jordan, of Leavenworth.  
The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Will Clarke has had membranous croup during the past week, but is now better.  
The Alonzo Hatch Musical Society will give an entertainment, next Thursday evening, February 9, at Music Hall.  
Below zero, Tuesday night, with a strong north wind, and a slight fall of fine hail just before daylight yesterday.  
Only seven names were added to our subscription list during the past week, two Democrats, four Republicans and one Populist.  
The foot race, for one hundred dollars a side, between D. K. Carter and Bill Cutberth, resulted in a victory for Mr. Carter.  
For Sale—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office.  
P. J. Heeg and family, of Matfield Green, are enjoying a visit from Miss Minnie Heeg, of Peoria, Ill., a niece of Mr. Heeg.  
Wm. Blosser, who sold his restaurant in Strong City, is now living in his own home, in this city, the Fox-worth house.  
Olem Moore came back from Kansas City, Mo., Sunday, and, perhaps, he may remain here; if so, he will send for his family.  
All editorials are crowded out of the report of the Burns celebration and county advertisements.  
The Alonzo Hatch entertainers will comprise the famous Hatch band, the Alonzo Hatch Male Quartette and the Sanford Gail's Quartette.  
The February term of the District Court will begin, next Monday, and the jury will be in attendance the following Monday, February 13th.  
Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.  
Capt. B. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from Ft. Madison, Iowa, where he has a large contract with the Santa Fe R. R. Co.  
For Sale—Some very fine Partridge Cochon Cockerels; also some very fine Black Laneshans in pairs, cheap. Apply at the COURANT office.  
Prof. Chas. L. Fowler, Principal of the Strong City public school, has been engaged as an instructor in the Lyon County Normal Institute, next June.  
Essie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Darling is still very sick, and it may be some time before they will go to the Eureka Springs, for Mrs. Darling's health.  
John Shofe, who came home to attend the funeral of his father, has returned to Canon City, Colo., where he has been working on the L. W. Lewis railroad Bridge contract.  
Mr. and Mrs. Hardie, the parents of Miss Maggie Hardie, of Topeka, who charmed the audience with her singing at the Burns celebration, were in attendances at the same.  
There was a literary entertainment at the Rock creek school-house, last night, the subject of the debate being "Ought prohibition to be extended all over the United States?"  
Among those from a distance in attendance at the Burns celebration, last Friday night, we noticed John C. McGinley, of Emporia, and Ben Talbott, of Plymouth, Lyon county.  
On January 30, marriage licenses were issued to Geo. M. Crewe and Miss Emily Drumm, both of Matfield, and Robert A. Campbell and Miss Rachel Thomas, both of Toledo township.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pracht, of Middle creek, was, last week, for the purpose of guardianship, adjudged insane by a jury before Probate Judge J. M. Rose, and Wm. Forney was appointed guardian.  
Miss Helen Sharp, of Wonevau, was in town, Wednesday of last week, on her way to Kansas City. She says her father's younger children are going to attend the Haskell Institute, at Lawrence.  
C. Wilson took some fine cattle to the Kansas City market, last week, which he bought of Henry Wagner and J. C. Nichol, of Matfield township, and which brought the top of the market.  
Alonzo Hatch has been leading tenor with the Grand Italian Opera Company, at Havana; also with Lotta one season, and for several years with Emily Melville, and Haverly Opera companies.  
John Maxwell, having sold his farm to Mayhew & Thurston, has gone, by wagon, to Chandler, Oklahoma, L. B. Breese, of Elmdale, met him at Arkansas City, for a short tour through the Territory.  
Thunder and lightning, this morning, accompanied by a slight fall of small hail, is the way groundhog day set in, and, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the sun began to shine, and you know the rest.  
The Topeka Journal, in its "write-up" of the Burns celebration in this city, says: "Sandy McKenzie, of Cottonwood Falls, in some of his songs, was funny, indeed, and amused the audience considerably."  
The following-named gentlemen are the recently elected Board of Directors of the Street Car Company: Wit Adare, W. Y. Morgan, C. J. Lantry, H. S. F. Davis, F. B. Hunt, W. H. Holsinger and E. W. Tanner.  
Mrs. P. B. McCabe returned from El Reno, Oklahoma, last Saturday, where she had been visiting her sick brother, Wm. M. Sharp, whom, together with his family, she brought home with her; though he is still in feeble health.  
One hundred and eighteen acres of first-class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner, FRANK M. BAKER, 1504 W. 13th ave., Denver, Col.  
The Burns Club will meet in the office of James McNece, in this city, Saturday afternoon, and, as business of importance is to be transacted, every member of the Club, as also every Scotchman within twenty-five miles, is earnestly requested to be present.  
Geo. Harlan, of Matfield Green, is clerk of the Senate Committee on Temperance, of which W. A. Morgan is chairman. Senator Morgan is also a member of the Committee on Assessment and Taxation; of Mines and Mining, and of County Seats and County Lines.  
Saturday night the moisture in the atmosphere settled on and froze to the bushes, weeds and trees in these parts, giving them a very beautiful appearance, and it was not until Monday night that this ice disappeared from the trees, being blown off by a strong wind from the south.  
Kansas weather isn't all of a piece this winter. From the northwest counties comes the report of a cold suffering on account of the cold from December 20th to January 20th. There was no let up, the storms being the most severe, and the cold the most intense known for years. Much suffering and privation has resulted.  
John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs.  
Died, on Sunday morning, January 22, 1893, after an illness of two weeks, with lung fever, Mr. Alfred Naylor, of Matfield Green, aged 60 years. Mrs. Naylor had a stroke of paralysis about two weeks ago, from which she is improving. His wife, Mrs. Jackson, and wife of Marion, were in attendance at the funeral of Mr. Naylor who was the father of Mrs. Jackson.  
The Matfield Mirror, a six column folio, edited and published by E. O. Trask, the first number of which was printed at the Derrick office, in Strong City, and issued, last Friday, is before us. It is a very neat and sprightly paper, and is well filled with local advertisements, and if Mrs. Trask keeps up her licks as he has started out, he and his Mirror will shine with a well deserved halo of success for many years to come.  
A very pleasant surprise party took place, last Monday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schimpff, on Rock creek, the event being the 59th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Schimpff. One large, crowded wagon went from this city and one from Birley, making a complete surprise, and the occasion was one long to be remembered by those present. Singing and dancing were the features of the evening. At 12 o'clock a bonfire supper was served, after the partaking of which dancing and other amusements were again resumed and kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning, when the party dispersed, with their kindest regards for Mr. and Mrs. Schimpff, and wishing him many returns of his natal day.  
Hicks' weather predictions say that the first two or three days of February will bring reactionary storms; that a cold wave will press on the rear of these storms, in the meantime the temperature will begin to rise in the west, and the storm period will be reached about the 5th, in the west, reaching far east about the 7th; cold, fair weather then up to about the 11th or 12th; that the period that promises the greatest disturbance for the month, is central on the 17th, the 18th to 19th being danger days; about the 15th a warm wave will develop, and storm of a tropical character will prevail, attended by thunder, rain and marked violence in many places; which will be followed by a cold wave of marked severity; which will reach up to the reactionary storm changes on or about the 23d and 24th, when the storms will be severe and dangerous, and the month will end with storm conditions brewing, and much warmer to the west.

Died, at his home, in this city, at 3 o'clock, a. m., Friday, January 27th, 1893, after suffering seven months with dropsy, Mr. John Shofe, Sr., aged 72 years, 3 months and 2 days, he having been born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1821. In the year 1837 he immigrated to Iowa, and in 1847, on September 30th, he was united, in marriage, to Miss Jane Heermann, by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters—nine of whom survive him. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Kosciusko, Iowa, for twenty-five years; and after coming to Kansas, in 1872, and locating in this county, he attended the M. E. church in this city, very regularly, and the Rev. Isaac Hill, pastor of that congregation, preached his funeral sermon, at his late home, at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery west of this city, in the presence of a number of sorrowing relatives and friends. During his long illness Mr. Shofe was out of his house but twice, and that was on the Fourth of July and on election day; and he bore his suffering with Christian fortitude and resignation. He enlisted in Company K, 14th Iowa Infantry, and was discharged at Corinth, Mississippi, in 1862, and was a member of the G. A. R. Post, of this city. His sorrowing widow and children desire us to extend to their kind friends and neighbors their heartfelt thanks for their help and sympathy in the sad hour of their trial and bereavement.

**TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**  
The next meeting of the Teachers Association will be held at Strong City, on Saturday, February 11, 1893, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m. The following is the programme:  
Song—Strong City High School.  
Colonial Literature—Mrs. Sadi Grisham; discussion by W. G. Sheilinger.  
Vocal Solo—Miss Carrie Hansen.  
Recitation—Miss Emma Goudie.  
Instrumental Solo—Miss Nettie Leonard.  
County Institutes as a Means of Normal Training for the Teacher.  
Prof. Chas. Fowler; discussion by T. G. Allen.  
Song—Cottonwood Falls High School.  
Should We Allow Whispering in School, and If So to What Extent?—Prof. Kyser; discussion by W. C. Austin, Chas. Hoskins and others.  
Miscellaneous business.  
Adjournment.  
By ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

**FOR THE FARMERS.**  
The Missouri Valley Farmer is an eight page paper, exclusively to the interests of the farm field and home. It gives more reading matter than any paper of its size published in the West. It is published every Wednesday at Atchison, Kansas. Price only Fifty Cents a year. We will furnish THE COURANT and The Missouri Valley Farmer both one year for \$1.75.

**ASTHMA CURED.**  
Dr. Taft, proprietor of Taft's Asthma Cure, Rochester, N. Y., will send to any of our subscribers suffering with asthma, a trial bottle of Asthma Cure free, who will send him his postoffice address. The doctor is known to be reliable and his remedy a most valuable one; it is endorsed by many medical publications and used in all parts of the U. S., Europe and Australia.

**LETTER LIST.**  
Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, February 1, 1893:  
Frank L. Hartman, Fannie Kenton, Mary Pierce, Lillie Reed.  
All the above remaining uncalled for, February 28, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.  
S. A. BREESE, P. M.

**WANTED.**  
Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write at once for terms, and secure choice territory at once. MAY BROS., Nurserymen, dec1-110 Rochester, N. Y.

**FOR SALE.**  
A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIBSE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COTTONWOOD FALLS.**  
Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it cured her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, I will give you a Sample Bottle FREE. Large size 50c and \$1.

**WANTED.** Wide-awake work ers every where for SHEPP'S PHOTOGRAPHS. The greatest look on earth; costing \$10.00; re- sults (all at \$3.25, cash or instal- ments); in smooth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes. Agents wild with success. Mr. THOS. L. MARTIN, Centerville, Texas, No. 4111 B. Miss ROSA, Chicago, Ill., No. 49 W. A. D. M. R. WOOTER, St. Louis, Mo., No. 2311 N. ARD MADISON, Lyons, N. Y., 101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent output only \$100. Books on credit. Fr. light paid. Ad. GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 725 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. d-c1-113

**SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.**

I dreamed that all the merchants advertised: I wonder if dreams come true? But some one whispered: "You're not well advised."  
I wonder if dreams come true? I dreamed that the motto of the town, is: "Be generous and Jew so man down, but let every one live and thrive. No matter how many newspapers it takes to keep the town alive!"  
I wonder dreams come true? I dreamed that even at a festival— I wonder if dreams come true?— Is a good place to tickle a pal: I wonder if dreams come true? But, even then, you should be careful in choosing.  
The subject and matter you are using, because people don't like abusing: I wonder if dreams come true?

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**JULIUS REMY,**  
Tonsorial Artist

**D. W. MERCER**  
always keeps the  
**Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.**  
Try Him, Matfield Green.  
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**HUMPHREYS'**  
Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

**SPECIFICS**  
17 Fever and Ague, Chills, malarial...  
18 Piles, Blind or Bleeding...  
19 Catarrh, of Nose, or Weak Eyes...  
20 Catarrh, of Throat, or Hoarseness...  
21 Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs...  
22 Asthma, Suppressed Breathing...  
23 Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing...  
24 Enlarged Glands, Swelling...  
25 General Debility, Physical Weakness...  
26 Gravel, and Stagnant Secretions...  
27 Sea Sickness, Sickening from Riding...  
28 Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness...  
29 Sore Throat, Cancer, Ulcers...  
30 Strain of the Neck, Writting Bed...  
31 Urinary Disorders, with Stricture...  
32 Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation...  
33 Dropsy, and Stagnant Secretions...  
34 Diphteria, and other Inflammations...  
35 Chronic Congestions and Eruptions...  
Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of the money. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 110 Fulton St., N. Y.

**HUMPHREYS' WATCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.**  
HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS—Used by all owners of Horses and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of the Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (600 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry—sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 110 Fulton St., N. Y.

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**FASHION LETTER.**

Interesting Chat About Present and Coming Styles and Costumes. [Special New York Correspondence.]

At this season of the year, though, as Carlyle says, "the world is all in pelisses and winter pure; cheerful, clear with noses tending to blue," the modiste and her patrons are already deeply intent upon the question of never failing interest to the feminine mind "wherewith shall we clothe."

Superseding the multi-colored velvet capes which have been held in such high favor during the winter are cloth capes sometimes matching the costume, but oftener of a contrasting color and of a different texture from the gowns with which they are to be worn. A very pretty cape, called the "Isabella," to complete a spring costume of dark olive chevron camel's hair, is of apple green broadcloth, surmounted by two dark olive green velvet shoulder capes of graduated sizes, and which, instead of encircling the neck, fall in deep Vandyke points front and back and are bordered by cut jet passementerie.

A stylish gown shown at a recent opening of imported dresses formed a combination of plain and striped Spanish brown cheviot. About the cornet skirt of the plain material was a long, straight diretoire, close-fitting over dress. The front fell to the hem of the underskirt. Between the fronts of the bodice part showed a vest of the plain, plaited at the top to an empire yoke fastened invisibly and held by a wide girle which served to conceal the top of the front breadth of the skirt; thus a princess effect was given.

Youthful and stylish house dress for spring wear may be made of tartan-plaited sarahs, combined with French camel's hair. A model imported is of old rose camel's hair, combined with an effective plaid in reseda, cream white, old rose and pale amber. A lovely lilac wool dress has an Eton jacket bodice disclosing a blouse front, of lilac, golden brown, rose color and chartreuse green plaid. The cornet skirt is of the handsome tartan finished at the bottom with a narrow band of the fine wool. A serviceable and pretty school dress for a little maid is composed of soft blue serge combined with plaid material in colors of blue, gold and reseda, on a blue ground. A round waist of the plaid is shirred at the throat and at the lower edge, the fulness being drawn toward the center. Over this is worn a little Eton jacket of the plain goods cut low in the neck, and trimmed with two rows of narrow gold braid. The upper part of the bishop sleeves is of the plaid, and the cuffs of the plain material. The full skirt, also of the plain blue, is gathered at the top, and finished at the bottom with a deep hem. The belt is composed of three narrow folds of the plaid finished at the back, where it fastens, with a ribbon rosette.

The ideal skating costume combines warmth with lightness, and a dress of soft English serge or camel's hair answers this description better than any other. A very pretty one, worn recently by a handsome blonde at a country ice carnival, was made of dark Burgundy red camel's hair trimmed with mink fur. The bell skirt, which was quite short, was finished at the hem with a narrow band of the fur, and as the graceful skater moved smoothly over the ice, a plaited balayage of dark red silk showed its pinked edge beneath the fur. A deep-skirted Russian coat of the cloth was completed by three velvet shoulder capes, edged with a roll of mink. The same fur banded the jaunty Tam-o-Shanter cap. Deep euffs and a good sized muff of mink completed the suit.

Besides the regular princess corsets, there are many now made close fitting about the lower half, and such draped about the upper portion, coupled with sleeves that are draped about the top and close on the forearm. Soft woolsens and silks are employed for such dresses, which are made much after the fashion of a low-necked, short-sleeved dress, pieced out with a velvet yoke and long sleeves. Some of the sleeves are provided with eyelets and laces for fastening at the wrist.

The trimmings for spring gowns should generally be selected with a view to producing striking color combinations and an effective contrast. C. D. E.



**WHAT "MISSOURI" MEANS.**

From Maine to the Mid-West It Stands for Wooden Canoes.

The word Missouri properly means "Wooden Canoe." It belongs to the Illinois dialect of the Algonquin Indian language, the language which was generally spoken by the various aboriginal tribes that dwelt between the Mississippi river and the Delaware bay and which contained many words used by the Indians of New England. It is not very difficult to gather support for the definition or derivation of the name. Indian dictionaries are common enough, and representatives of the Algonquians yet remain, although neither are readily accessible to everybody. Among the Abenakis, or Indians of Maine, a boat or canoe was called "A-ma-sui." With the Narragansets it was "Me-shu-la" with the Delawares it was "Ma-sho-la" with the Miamis about Lake Michigan it was "Missola;" with the Illinois tribe it was "Wiewes-Missuri" for a birch bark canoe, and "We-Mi-su-re," or "We-Mes-su-re," for a wooden canoe or canoe fashioned from a log of wood. The name Missouri was originally applied by the Illinois and other Indians of the Lake Michigan region to the tribe of Indians living west of the Mississippi and along the great Muddy river. The term, liberally interpreted, meant "The wooden canoe people," or "The people who use wooden canoes." The Lake Michigan Indians uniformly used birch bark canoes, while the Indians on the Muddy river used canoes dug out of logs. The turbulent streams (the Missouri) was not adapted to frail bark vessels, and the use of log canoes was to the lake Indians such a peculiarity that they named the tribe or people using them from this characteristic. But it must be borne in mind that the Missouri tribe of Indians did not call themselves Missouris. They had no such word in their language. Their tribal name, or the name which they gave their tribe, was "Nu-dar-cha," a Dakota word, whose real signification is not known to the writer, although he has consulted every available authority—even the Sioux, or Dakotas themselves. It may mean fishermen or fish eaters. The first reference to the Missouri tribe of Indians made by a European was by the immortal Father Marquette. In a letter or report written in 1670, while stationed at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, and addressed to La Mercier, his father superior, he mentioned having heard from the Illinois of nations west of the Mississippi and below the mouth of the Illinois river "who use canoes of wood." On Marquette's map, in the region referred to, appear the name and the location of the "Ou-Messoure" Indians. Father Marquette must have obtained this name from Algonquians, for he was only in the company of and in communication with the representatives of that great family. On the earliest maps the name is given either "Ou-Messoure," "Oui-Messoure" or "We-Messoure," the final "t" being silent.—Brooklyn Eagle.

**HE WAS VERY SUSPICIOUS.**

Didn't Object to the Congressman Prospecting if He Didn't Steal Anything. "Even a statesman is picked up sometimes," remarked the congressman to a crowd of listeners. "On one occasion I was going over my district to get posted, and in my rambles I ran across an old fellow away up on the head waters of a creek. He was hoeing corn in a field near the road, and I stopped to talk with him. 'Good morning,' I said pleasantly. 'Mornin' he responded, but never stopped his hoeing. 'Right nice looking field,' I remarked. 'Might be wurs,' he replied, still hoeing. 'Excuse me, I ventured, but I'm the member of congress from this district. 'Air you?' he asked, still hoeing. 'I voted for you.' 'I'm much obliged, I'm sure,' I said. 'I'm up here now taking a look over the country.' 'Well, I hain't no objection,' he said, still hoeing, 'ef you don't take nothin' else,' and he looked at me so suspiciously that I bade him good-day and rode on."—Elmira Telegram.

**Her Day Out.**

Rev. Dr. Fourthly—I shall see you at church next Sunday morning, as usual, Mrs. McSwat, I presume? Mrs. McSwat—I am afraid not, Dr. Fourthly. Bridget has just got a new bonnet.—Des Moines Argonaut.

**THE GENERAL MARKETS.**

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 50 @ 5 30
Stochers.....	2 00 @ 3 85
Native cows.....	1 85 @ 3 25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	5 50 @ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	64 @ 65
No. 2 hard.....	60 @ 60 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	24 1/2 @ 25
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	20 @ 20 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	54 1/2 @ 55
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 75 @ 2 10
Fancy.....	1 90 @ 2 25
HAY—Choice Illinois.....	8 00 @ 9 50
Fancy prairie.....	7 50 @ 8 00
BRAN.....	58 @ 59
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	25 @ 28
CHEESE—Full cream.....	11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice.....	20 @ 23 1/2
POTATOES.....	75 @ 1 00
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Natives and shipping.....	3 50 @ 5 25
Texans.....	3 25 @ 4 10
HOGS—Heavy.....	6 75 @ 7 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 5 40
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 00 @ 3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	68 1/2 @ 69 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	53 @ 54 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	27 @ 31
LARD—Western steam.....	11 1/2 @ 11 50
PORK—New.....	19 1/2 @ 19 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 75 @ 5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	6 50 @ 7 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 50 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 20 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	71 @ 71 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	44 @ 44 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 31 1/2
RYE.....	52 @ 52 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	29 @ 30 1/2
LARD.....	11 50 @ 11 60
PORK.....	18 25 @ 18 50
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	3 80 @ 5 65
HOGS—Good to choice.....	5 00 @ 7 75
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	3 00 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 @ 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	44 1/2 @ 45 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....	22 @ 23 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	23 @ 23 1/2
FLOUR—Mess.....	19 00 @ 22 50

**None But Royal**

BAKING POWDER is absolutely pure. No other equals it, or approaches it in leavening strength, purity, or wholesomeness. (See U. S. Gov't Reports.) No other is made from cream of tartar specially refined for it and chemically pure. No other makes such light, sweet, finely-flavored, and wholesome food. No other will maintain its strength without loss until used, or will make bread or cake that will keep fresh so long, or that can be eaten hot with impunity, even by dyspeptics. No other is so economical.

The Baking Powders now being offered in this vicinity, with the statement that they are "as good as Royal," have been shown by the official analyses to be composed of alum and detrimental to health.

The official chemists of the United States and Canada, State analysts, municipal boards of health, and physicians indorse the great qualities of the Royal Baking Powder.

**THE WIFE**—"Mercy on me! Johnny's fallen in the town well, and it's ten feet deep." Editor (cheerily)—"Five thousand dollars damages, the paper enlarged and the mortgage lifted. The Lord will provide!"—Atlanta Constitution.

**A BAN LOOKOUT**—"What do you think of the board of directors of the new joint stock company?" "Half of them are people who are capable of nothing, while the rest are capable of anything."—Fiegsende Blatter.

There are people who seem to believe they are growing in grace whenever they find that they can do wrong and not feel bad.—Ran's Horn.

**How's This!** We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TAXAL, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

**MAMMA**—"Bobbie, what were you fighting Tommie Briggs for?" Bobbie—"Cause he said his overcoat was warmer 'n mine, an' I know 'n't 't, 'cause mine was bought at a fire sale."—Lester Ocean.

**An Important Difference.** To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

**MARLEY**—"Tell me candidly, does your wife care for you?" Marigold—"O yes; I'd starve if she didn't."

**CLEANLINESS, exercise, and diet** are the cardinal virtues of good health. Take care of the first two and if you know what and how to eat you need never be ill. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, overcomes the results of wrong living.

**NO MAN** ever lost his temper so that he could not find it before he found his collar button.—Galveston News.

**FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS** use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking I never would use."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

It doesn't follow that a man approves of a evolute, even if he is completely carried away with it.

**WORK FOR WORKERS!** Are you ready to work, and do you want to make money? Then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot help you.

**IMPOSSIBLE**—Dora—"Jimpson vowed with oaths that he'd marry Jones." Cora—"Then, if he used oaths, he can't make his words good."—Yankee Blade.

**MR. RAISER**, whose World's Fair Hotel advertisement appears in this paper, is perfectly reliable and will do as his agents

Men most liberal in their views give their opinions away freely before they are asked.—Phoynae.

**JUST A LITTLE**

pain neglected, may become RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.

Just a little **SPRAIN** may make a cripple.

Just a little **BRUISE** may make serious inflammation.

Just a little **BURN** may make an ugly scar.

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